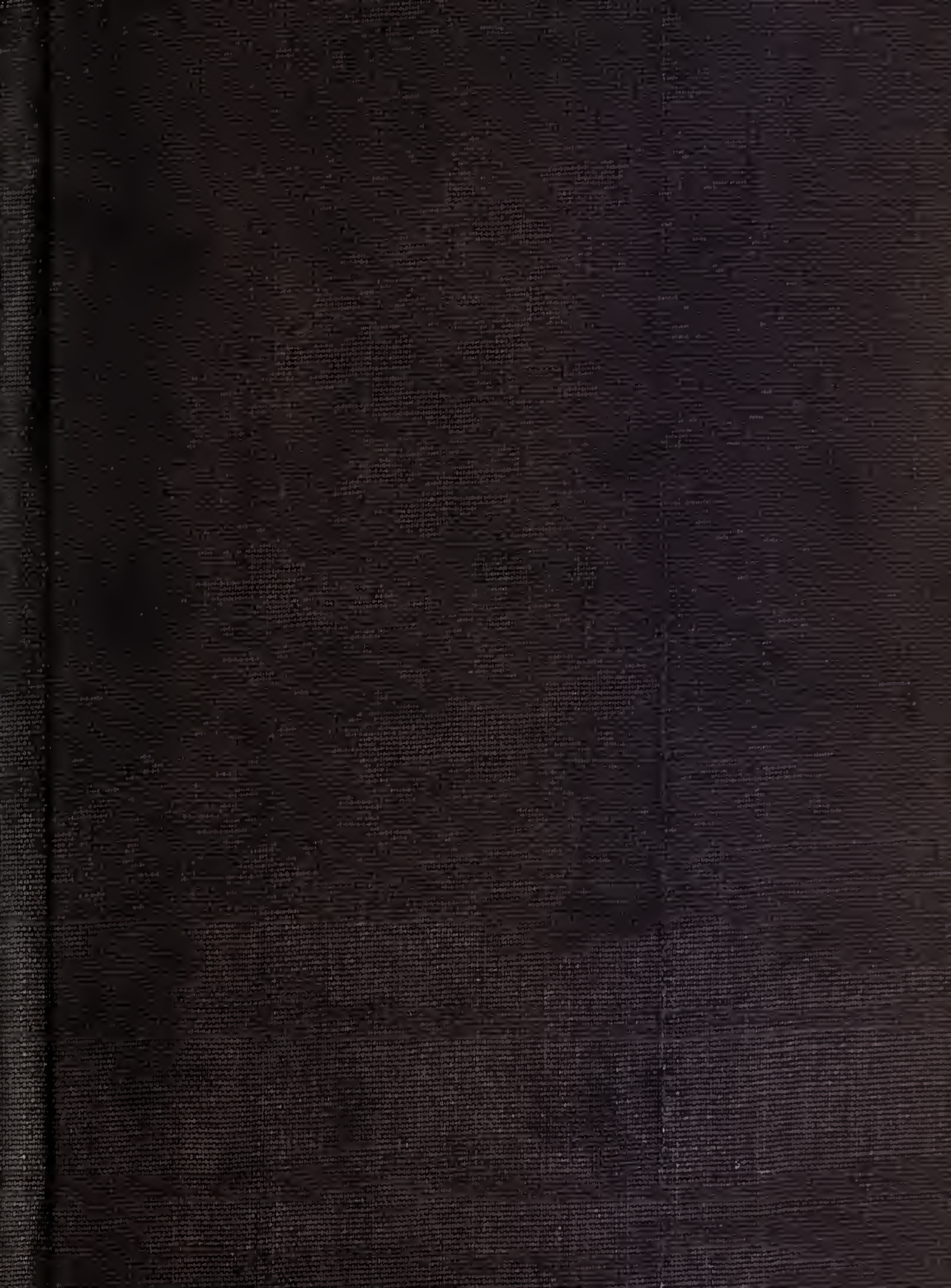




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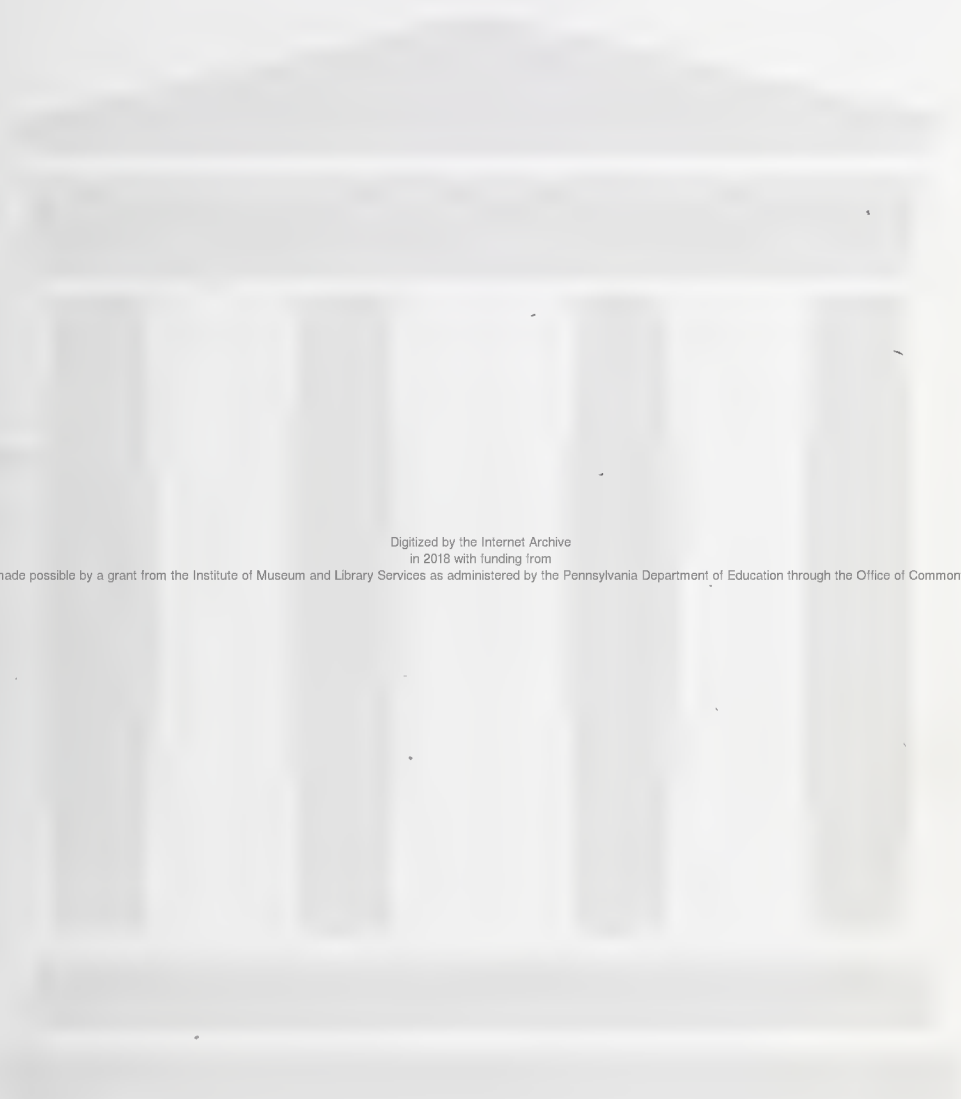
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From,

Press

Phila. Pa.

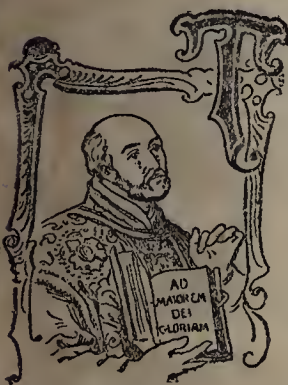
Date, May 21<sup>st</sup> 1893.

## OLD ST. JOSEPH'S AND ITS STORY.

The Venerable Edifice Was  
Founded a Century and  
a Half Ago.

IT MET WITH OPPOSITION.

Eminent Jesuits and Other Ecclesi-  
asties Who Have Labored in  
the Parish — Charities to  
Which the Church  
Has Given Birth.



THE oldest, most historic Roman Catholic Church in the State of Pennsylvania is "Old St. Joseph." This remarkable home of the Jesuits is hurried, so to speak, amid a cluster of pretentious business edifices within a stone's throw of the corner

of Fourth and Walnut Streets, in this city. If a stranger in Philadelphia desires to visit "Old St. Joseph's" he must hunt it. If he is at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets he must walk down Fourth Street to Willing's Alley, go east on that time-honored little street a few hundred feet and then enter a sort of courtyard through a spacious archway on the north side of the alley. St. Joseph's Church then faces him, but like many things of true worth the exterior is not imposing in appearance, and you must pass the portals to gaze upon the beautiful interior, with its splendid altar, its wealth of stained glass and works of art of different kinds and other attractive features.

St. Joseph's has been the scene of the

labors of the most noted Jesuits of the country, and there the first mass in the State was celebrated. The church dates back to the year 1731, and previous to its foundation those who held the Catholic faith in Philadelphia were visited periodically by Jesuit missionaries from Maryland, then the headquarters of Catholicism in this country. The arrival of a large number of emigrants from Ireland gave a great impetus to Catholicism in this city, and the membership increased so rapidly that, in 1731, the ecclesiastical authorities of Maryland sent Rev. Joseph Gheaton, S. J., to Philadelphia to establish a church. Father Gheaton, when he came to this city, had a letter of introduction to a very active Catholic who resided on Walnut Street above Third, and that fact led to the establishment of St. Joseph's Church in its present locality.

That the popular feeling in Philadelphia was opposed to Catholicism at that time is shown by the fact that when Father Gheaton entered the city he came in the garb of a Quaker, and mass was cele-

brated by him at private residences in a quiet way, until the first very small and primitive looking church building was erected on a lot of ground near Fourth and Walnut Streets. This was a one-story frame chapel, and in February, 1732, it was finished. The first mass was celebrated in the edifice February 26, and that was the first mass that was celebrated in the State of Pennsylvania in a regularly consecrated place of worship.

The first congregation of St. Joseph's, it is said, comprised forty persons, and the number that attended the first service there is set down by a local historian at eleven persons. The parish to-day has over three thousand communicants. From the fact that during the year 1729 over 5600 Irish landed in Philadelphia, and that the first congregations of St. Joseph's Church numbered but forty persons, the inference, and indeed the historical fact, is that the majority of the Irish who first settled in Philadelphia were not Catholics. They came from the north. The size of the first St. Joseph's Church was 18x25 feet, and in 1757 it was enlarged to 40x40 feet.

Although the first St. Joseph's Church was so very humble, its erection created considerable excitement, for there was a spirit of great intolerance in this city at that time among the staid and straight-laced Quakers, and at a session of the Provincial Council on July 25, 1734, Governor Gordon informed the Council that he had learned with great dismay that a house had been built on a lot near Walnut Street and that it was being used as a "Romish Chapel," and that mass was celebrated there by a Popish priest. He believed it was against the laws of England to allow a church of that kind to exist in Philadelphia. There was considerable discussion in the Provincial Assembly on the matter, but no decided action was taken, but in 1738, after the death of Governor Gordon, some correspondence passed between the Penn family and James Logan, and in one of the letters occurs this sentence: "It has become a reproach to your administration that you have suffered the public celebration of the scandal of the mass."

During the year 1740 a prominent English Jesuit named Rev. Henry Neall, visited this country as a Jesuit missionary, and for a time he was stationed at the struggling St. Joseph's Church as an assistant to Father Gheaton. In 1747 Father Neall purchased a large tract of land in





INTERIOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Berks County, and Father Groaton purchased a large tract for £51, and these two tracts became the residence and headquarters of the Jesuits, and from there St. Joseph's Church received many earnest workers.

A Swedish traveler named Ralm visited Philadelphia in 1748, and, alluding to St. Joseph's Church, he wrote: "The Roman Catholics have in the southwest part of the town a great house, which is well adorned and has an organ." St. Joseph's Church continued to prosper slowly, despite the existing prejudice against Catholicism, and in April, 1757, Father Harding made a return to the provincial authorities of the number of Catholics under his charge. It is on record that the number of those under the age of 12 who were full members of the church had received the sacrament were seventy-two men and seventy-eight women. It was further stated that the great majority of the communicants were Irish, but

as up to this time many thousands of Irish had arrived, it would seem that but a small proportion of them could have been Roman Catholics, but then a very large number of these immigrants went to the interior of the State and settled there.

It may be mentioned here as a little scrap of history that, although progress was quite slow at St. Joseph's Church about the year 1755 and Roman Catholics did not multiply very rapidly, still the few there were created some alarm among the Protestants and quiet Quakers. At that period war existed between France and England and the news of Braddock's defeat had created considerable alarm. It was feared that the Protestants would be massacred by the Catholics. A census had been ordered by Lord Loudon, who was the commander of the British forces in America, and the result showed that in and about Philadelphia, in April, 1757, there was a total of 403 Catholics above 12 years of age who received the sacraments, and that





ST. JOSEPH'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The large building to the right still stands, and adjoins the present church, and is used as a Jesuit residence and college. The small building in the center is the first St. Joseph's Church, and where the first Mass was celebrated. The building on the extreme left is the original parish School House.

253 of these were Germans, and that the entire number in Pennsylvania was 1635. It was shown that besides the Catholics who worshiped at St. Joseph's Church in Philadelphia there were others in Lancaster, Berks, Chester, Cumberland and York Counties. So great was the fear of a Catholic uprising that a law was passed prohibiting Roman Catholics from being members of militia companies, and they were prohibited from having in their possession any arms, military accoutrements, gunpowder or ammunition.

There are now records of the Board of Health of this city that show the following number of burials at St. Joseph's Church, and which give evidence of the progress of membership in the church: In 1749 there were 18 burials; 1753, 21; 1756, 47; 1762, 50; and during a period of nine years there were 300 burials. From the building of St. Joseph's Church to the purchase of the burial ground of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church there were about 700 deaths among the Roman Catholics of Philadelphia. The ground upon which the present St. Mary's Church is built was purchased by Father Harding, of St. Joseph's, and the large graveyard in the rear of St. Mary's formerly belonged to St. Joseph's, and this explains what is often a matter of wonder—that St. Joseph's and St. Mary's are erected so near each other. The present St. Mary's Church, on Fourth Street above Spruce, was built in 1763 by Father Harding with money left by Father Groaton, of St. Joseph's.

While old St. Joseph's has its reminiscences connected with the Revolutionary War, there are no records to show that the church was ever visited by either Washington, Lafayette or Franklin at the time they were in Philadelphia, although there is a sort of tradition that on November 4, 1781, a mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated at the church in gratitude for the

victory at Yorktown, and that Congress, Washington and Lafayette were present. In commemoration of this supposed event a Thanksgiving service took place at the church on October 23, 1881, when the Rev. W. F. Clarke delivered an address. An investigation shows, however, that Lafayette was in Boston or on his way back to France at that date. Mr. Martin I. J.

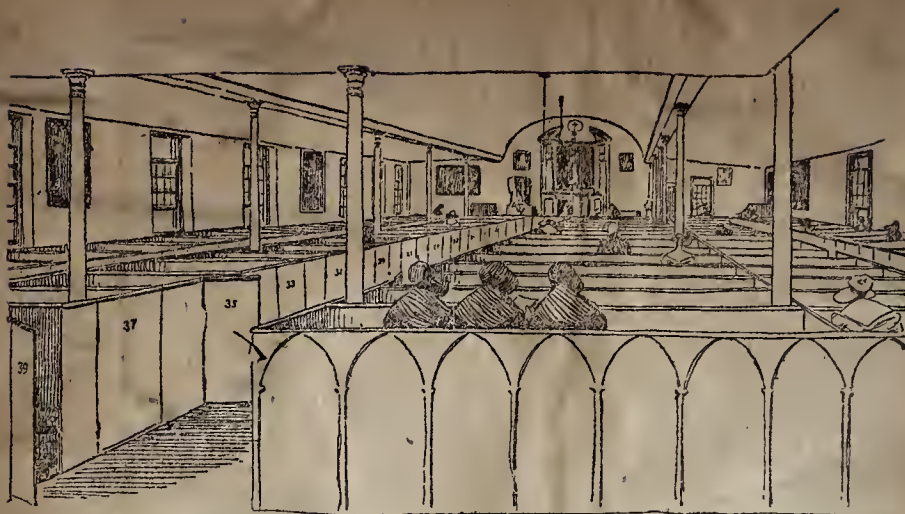
Griffin, the historian of old St. Joseph's, made deep researches to establish the fact that Washington at some time paid a visit to St. Joseph's, but was unable to do so.

In 1783 Father Molyneux opened a school at St. Joseph's, and the following year Rev. John Carroll, afterward the first American bishop, came to Philadelphia and administered confirmation at St. Joseph's for the first time in this country. The yellow fever raged with great violence in Philadelphia in 1797 and the pastors of St. Joseph's were kept very busy affording the victims bodily relief and spiritual consolation. A charity was organized by the St. Joseph's congregation to take care of all orphans. This became a permanent charity under a plan of annual subscriptions, and an act of incorporation was passed in 1807. From this sprang the well-known St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, now located at the corner of Seventh and Spruce Streets.

A running sketch of old St. Joseph's from the above date to the present time is as follows: In 1820 the Very Rev. Henry Conwell, of Armagh, Ireland, was consecrated bishop, and in 1821 he arrived at St. Joseph's, and during the same year the

church was enlarged. A notable event occurred at the church on February 13, 1824, when Bishop Conwell baptized Joseph Lucien Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Charles Lucien Bonaparte and his wife Princess Zeniade Charlotte Julia, daughter





INTERIOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S IN 1821.

of the King of Spain. The godmother was Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon. In 1824 a still further enlargement of the church took place, and it was announced that "the chapel of St. Joseph's is utterly disproportioned to the extensive number of the congregation and in all respects unsuited to the purposes of divine worship." In 1827, Rev. John Hughes, afterward the renowned Archbishop of New York, who had been ordained at St. Joseph's and stationed at Bedford, Pa., was recalled and stationed at St. Joseph's. In June, 1830, the celebrated Bishop Kendrick came to Philadelphia as coadjutor to Bishop Cornwall, and was stationed at St. Joseph's, and on April 1, 1832, Rev. John Hughes preached his farewell sermon and went to St. John's Church, on Thirteenth Street above Chestnut, which he had erected.

In the year 1837 it was determined to build a new church, the old church being about sixty feet in length, and entered from the west, and on Monday, May 7, 1837, services were held in the old church for the last time, and on the following 4th of June the cornerstone of the present church was laid. A record was placed in the corner stone which declared it to be "the first temple in which the hymn of thanksgiving was chanted to the God of Armies, in the presence of Washington and his staff, and the representatives of France and the United States, for the blessings bestowed on the infant Republic in the struggle for right and liberty." The consecration of the present church took place February 11, 1839, Rev. Felix Barbelin being the pastor. On Sunday, September 27, 1840, the 300th anniversary of the institution of the Society of Jesus was celebrated at St. Joseph's, and the ceremonies in this leading resort of the Jesuits were of a very imposing character, many prominent Jesuits being present. On St. Patrick's Day, 1841, the St. Joseph T. A. B. Society organized and took a prominent part in a grand temperance parade, which was the first celebration, on a large scale, on temperance principles that ever took place in the United States. It was then resolved to have another temperance demonstration on the 4th of July, which was done by St. Joseph's, St. John's, and St. Augustine's So-

cieties, and at its conclusion an eloquent address was delivered by the celebrated Dr. Moriarty at the Chinese Museum, corner of

Ninth and Sansom, the present site of the Continental Hotel.

It was in 1843 that the interior and exterior of St. Joseph's were completely renovated and handsomely decorated, the latter being done by the famous decorative artist, Signor Moniches. An event in the history of St. Joseph happened in 1844, when the noted Father Barbelin was elected the pastor, and he held that position for many years, and during the exciting period of the Native American riots. The Roman Catholic Church burners, who were masters of the situation during those memorable disturbances, did not attack or even threaten the destruction of old St. Joseph's. It was in 1847 that the very artistic and well-known statue of St. Joseph was placed in the church, at a cost of \$450.

It may not be generally known, but the popular and well-known St. Joseph's Hospital, on West Girard Avenue, was founded by St. Joseph's Church in 1848, and the sisters of St. Joseph's were the first ones in charge of the hospital. The hospital is an offshoot of a society formed of members of St. Joseph's Church to relieve the wants of immigrants arriving in Philadelphia from Ireland. When the movement began, in March, 1851, to erect the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Eighteenth Street, opposite Logan Square, St. Joseph's contributed \$2000 collected from members of the parish, and the parish is considered a poor one. Early in the year 1869 St. Joseph's suffered a great loss in the death of Father Barbelin, the pastor for so many years, and after one or two successions, the present pastor, Rev. John J. Scully, S.J., took charge. He is one of the best known Jesuits in the United States, and a man of deep learning.

In 1867 the announcement was made that a "new St. Joseph's Church" would be erected, and the site selected was a piece of ground at the corner of Seventeenth and Stiles Streets, a small street above Girard Avenue. Father Barbelin expected an organization of the "Mater Admirabilis" for the collection of money to pay for the lot. A chapel was erected there called New St. Joseph's and the name was changed to the Holy Family, but as time



went on the present large and very imposing Church of the Jesu was erected, which, next to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, is the most spacious Catholic edifice in the city.

The Catholic population of the parish of Old St. Joseph's is a large one, but is composed principally of people in moderate circumstances, and the parish is decreasing from the fact that there have been many removals and so many dwellings have been altered into stores and other kinds of business establishments. But St. Joseph's is largely visited by members of other parishes. The church is visited at all hours, and the Jesuit fathers are always in attendance.

Among the art treasures in the interior is a very valuable oil painting of the Crucifixion by Don Fedro Martinez, which occupies a conspicuous place near the polished marble altar; an original painting by Rubens, thought to be the finest in this country; there is a beautiful painting of the Holy Family, after Murillo, and among other fine works of art are "The Sacred Heart," "Death of St. Joseph," "Queen Esther Before King Assuerus," a rare copy of "The Madonna" and a painting of "St. Aloysius Gouzaga." There are other works of art belonging to the church in the adjoining residence and college, and there may be found a painting of the founder of the Society of Jesus, St. Ignatius, as well as a fine picture of St. Francis of Assisi, a very ancient copy of "Ecce Homo," and a painting of St. Theresa, which was presented to St. Joseph's Church by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. One picture represents the return of the Holy Family from Egypt, and another the angel trumpeting the judgment to St. Jerome.

From, *Ledger*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *May 22* 1893,

## AD MULTOS ANNOS.

### VERY REV. D. I. McDERMOTT CELEBRATES HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

**His Anniversary Sermon—A Sketch of His Life—History of a Historic Edifice, Where the Te Deum Was Sung Before the Continental Congress After Yorktown.**

Very Rev. Daniel I. McDermott, Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, celebrated, at the High Mass yesterday morning, his silver jubilee, or the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood. Rev. Joseph C. Kelly was Deacon of the Mass, and Rev. James Flannigan, Sub-Deacon. The choir, under the direction of Joseph A. Michael, organist, rendered Gounod's "Messe Solenne." St. Cecilia. Father McDermott preached on the "Priesthood," taking his text from St. Paul, II Corinthians, chap. iv, 5, 7.



VERY REV. DANIEL I. McDERMOTT.

Father McDermott said in part: Nowhere in the spiritual order are the power of God and the weakness, nay, the nothingness, of man, the exalted character of the office and the lowliness of him who fills it, more clearly manifested than in the ministry through which Christ's doctrines are preached, His Sacraments administered, and the Clean Oblation offered unto God. In the priesthood, to-day, as when of old, it was composed of illiterate, vacillating fishermen, God shows the might of His arm in making the weak things of the world overcome the strong, and the foolish confound the wise.

How strikingly verified in the priesthood are these words of St. Paul: "We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency may be of the power of God and not of us."

So entirely is this excellency of the power of God, so little does it depend upon the priest that his personal sanctity, however great, cannot increase the graces that flow through his hands to the people. Neither can his unworthiness diminish those graces. St. Augustine says: "Whether it is Peter or Judas or John who baptizes, the baptism is the same, for it is Christ who baptizes through them." "He," says Thomas à Kempis, "is the principal author and invisible worker." The excellency of this ministry is of the power of God and not of men. Paul may plant apple seeds, but God alone gives them increase. So little is this ministry even for the priest that he can administer to himself but one sacrament, the Holy Eucharist, and while this is an inestimable privilege yet the priest cannot forget that it was accorded to the laity in time of persecution. The other sacraments, even though he be Pope, the priest must penitently and reverently seek at the hands of another.

What is of less account than clay and spittle? Yet, when made a paste, through Christ's touch, they become a power even to restore sight to the blind without enhancing their intrinsic value. So the Priest, human clay though he be, receives in virtue of ordination a power in the spiritual order, to restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick and life to the dead, while he, himself, remains the same slime of earth that he was before. He knows that he has been consecrated to a dread ministry not by reason of his own merits, but for the salvation of others, that while his ministry may work miracles of grace for others it may expose him only to temptations that other men are saved from.

In the afternoon there was benediction and the blessing of a new four-foot high marble



statue of St. Joseph and its altar. Both are the gifts of Mrs. George A. Brennan. The statue was sculptured by Biais Ainé at his studio in Paris, and it is a beautiful addition to the genius of the chisel in this city.

#### A Sketch of Father McDermott.

Daniel I. McDermott was born at Enniskillen, Ireland, on the Fast of the Annunciation, 48 years ago. His parents came to America when he was yet an infant, and settled in Norristown, Pa., where at the schools and academies he received his early education. There being no Catholic school, his early preceptors were Protestant ministers. He entered St. Charles Seminary as Professor in Preparatory Mathematics, and in 1863 began his philosophy and theology. He was ordained on Ascension Day, 1868. His first charge was at the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden and Twelfth streets. Thence for a few years he was sent by his Bishop to help out wherever there was a priest wanted. In 1869, he took charge of Centralia Church. In 1875, he assumed charge of the Pottsville Church. Remaining there a few years, he was sent to build a new church at Chester. He remained there but a short while, when he went to Omaha, Neb., as Vicar General under the Vicar Apostolic, Bishop O'Connor. After one year, in 1885, he was recalled to Philadelphia and made Pastor of St. Mary's, where he has remained ever since. During his pastorate over \$50,000 has been spent upon the church, and many more dollars will be required to preserve from decay this interesting landmark.

#### St. Mary's Church.

St. Mary's is the oldest Catholic church standing to-day in the State. It was built in 1763 with Rev. Robert Harding as pastor. At that time St. Mary's was regarded as a mission of St. Joseph's, in Willing's alley. On September 1st Father Harding died, and Rev. John Lewis succeeded to the charge, but he soon died, when Rev. Robert Molineaux became pastor, remaining until 1787. During his incumbency the Revolution was fought, and after the battles of Yorktown the Continental Congress assembled in St. Mary's, attending solemn High Mass, at which the *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving for the downfall of British supremacy in the colonies. At this service Lafayette's chaplain delivered the sermon. There is a legend believed by many old people, but for which there appears to be little foundation, that once upon a time Lafayette, with Washington as his guest, was present, and that these two heroes of different creeds crossed swords before the altar to their common God and swore to fight for the liberty and independence of the 13 States.

Many old tombstones mark the burial spot of historic persons, among them that of Commodore Barry.

In 1809 Pope Pius VII established the Episcopal See of Philadelphia, and Rev. Michael Egan was appointed its first Bishop. He made St. Mary's his cathedral. It remained the cathedral until the building of St. John's, on Thirteenth street, in 1831, when it was made the cathedral.

St. Mary's is more closely identified with the early growth of the Catholic Church in Philadelphia than are all of the others. It has seen some troublous times, but it remains to-day, so far as to its outward appearance, viewing it from Fourth street, just the same as when it was built. Much of its inner beauty and increased capacity is due to the energy of its present Pastor, Father McDermott.

From, Press  
Phila. Pa.

Date, May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1893

## THE TABERNACLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Glimpse of the Beautiful West  
Philadelphia Edifice and  
Its Pastor.

### EMBLEMATIC STONE CARVINGS.

The Fine Gothic Structure Which  
Has Taken the Place of the  
Downtown Church,  
and Its History.

Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, standing on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Thirty-seventh Streets, is regarded by experts in architecture to be one of the most beautiful and substantial specimens of the Gothic order to be found in this country. By those who have traveled through the countries of the Old World and seen its famous churches, the Tabernacle Church is said to rival the most noted of English abbeys. From almost any point of view on the east side, the church proper, with its fine tower, the chapel with its cloistered porch and the adjoining manse form a picture of exquisite beauty. Nor is the structure alone of interest. The church as an organization is one of the most historic in the city.

The Tabernacle Presbyterian Church was founded in 1804 as the First Independent Church in an effort to establish English independency, or Congregationalism, in Philadelphia. It was made up of a small congregation of English Congregationalists, or Independents, as they are known in England. They built a church on Ranstead Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, where the site for the Philadelphia Bourse is located. This structure was at that time one of the finest church edifices in the city.

This effort to establish Congregationalism failed and the church was then re-organized as the Dutch Reformed Congregation. This effort, also, not succeeding, in 1809, the church organized as the Seventh Presbyterian Church. For many years the sessions





TABERNALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

of the General Assembly were held consecutively in this original building and it was popularly known as the Assembly Church. In those days the assembly was not itinerating, going yearly from city to city as now, but was held stately in this city.

#### THE SPLIT IN THE CHURCH.

This historic building became the center of the exciting dissensions preceding what is known as the Old and New School disruption and within its walls occurred the final scene of division which resulted in the first split into the Old and New School churches which was not finally healed un-



Rev. Henry C. McCook.

til 1870. In those scenes Albert Barnes, Rev. Drs. Beeman, Brainard, Plummer, Breckenridge, Boardman and many others of the most historic figures of Presbyterianism were personally concerned.

The church continued on Ranstead Street until 1843 when, under the pastorate of Rev. Professor Willis Lord, it entered upon the classic edifice at Broad and Penn Square. Its central location after removal made the Tabernacle Church the scene of many of the most important historic and ecclesiastical meetings. Perhaps no other church edifice has been so closely associated with religious movements in Philadelphia, particularly those immediately concerning the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Hospital was born and originated in this building. Here, in 1872, the great Knox Ter-Centenary celebration occurred and out of which grew the worldwide organization known as the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

In 1861, during the exciting incidents immediately following the surrender of Fort Sumter the last General Assembly that included the Northern and Southern States was held here, and amidst intensest feeling the separation occurred which resulted in the Northern and Southern branches of the Church. The separation has not yet been healed and to-day the mother General Assembly meets in Washington while its Southern daughter holds its sessions in Macon, Ga.

Owing to the continued aggressions of business, the Penn Square building was sold in 1864 and several years later the congregation was transferred to West Philadelphia, where, from the proceeds of the sale principally, the handsome structure of to-day was erected. It was not completed,



however, until the Autumn of 1886, and was dedicated in May of the following year. Nearly \$215,000 were expended in completing the church and its chapel and manse adjoining.

#### EMBLEMATIC CARVINGS.

The church is built of Potomac granite, a beautiful species of gray sienite varied with pink and green. It is the only public edifice built of this stone in the city. The window facings and ornamental parts are Indiana limestone which is artistically carved both on the outside and within. Rev. Dr. Henry McCook, who is now and has been for nearly twenty-nine years the pastor of the church, was given sole charge of the decorations and the carvings which were for the most part modeled by him and consist of examples of ecclesiastic heraldry, emblems, etc., of which he has been for many years a special student.

The carving over the tower gate when closely examined is discovered to be particularly fine and elaborate. On the upper arch is the inscription carved in stone, "Behold, I have set before you an open door." Through this inscription run vines typical of the biblical history proper to the inscription. On the lower arch are the words, "I stand at the door and knock," and again the associated carvings represent biblical history; in fact a description of the carvings alone would make an interesting story. They all have a significance which to every Bible student is full of meaning. Over the eastern gate to the chapel, looking toward the Orient, in which the Bible scenes transpired, is a risen sun, typifying the resurrection of the Saviour. And again, on the arch of the door leading from the chapel to the church, is told in stone the story of the humiliation of the Lord, from the serpents at the lower extremities of the arch to the thorn-crowned cross surmounting the apex.

The interior of the church reminds one of the major parish churches, or smaller cathedrals of England. The lofty ceiling, of light-colored wood, runs to a peak by graceful curves. Above the organ space in the south end of the church a rose window in beautiful colors reflects the rays of the afternoon sun. The side windows are unusually large, and as yet, with one exception, are of cathedral glass. The exception is in the eastern chancel where a memorial window of stained glass has been placed by Rev. McCook and his brother, General Anson G. McCook, of Washington, in memory of their father and mother. Near it stands the font, of caen-stone, the gifts of William J. Latta, as a memorial to his father and mother.

The rafters and beams of the ceiling are exposed, the arches being notably fine, and rest on oak hammer beams which are ornamented at the ends by carved angels forming a group of five on either side and overhanging the balcony.

#### INSIDE THE CHURCH.

The windows are carved out of Indiana limestone and granite into which the glass has been set. The vast chancel arch, as high as an ordinary four-story house, is also of the same stone and is suitably carved and inscribed. The organ, which cost \$8000, and which has a remarkably sweet tone, is placed directly behind the pulpit in the center of the northern gable. The pulpit facing and the reredos which separate the pulpit from the organ space

are all of oak and prettily carved. The church furnishings are also of oak. The vestibule at the Chestnut Street end of the church is very large and is separated from the body of the church by a partition of cathedral glass. The balcony which extends across the church facing the pulpit extends half way round on the sides. It is divided into boxes, each containing four comfortable arm chairs.

The chapel has a large cheerful lecture room toward Sansom Street. Its handsome rose windows and oak covered ceilings together with the furnishings and pictures make a very attractive room of ample dimensions. The ladies' parlor is on the right of this room on entering and is divided from the lecture room by heavy curtains which are drawn back when a larger space is desired.

On the lower floor, or basement, is the pastor's study, the young men's room, and a supper room and kitchen. Each has its proper furnishings and is complete in every detail.

The story of Tabernacle Church would not be complete without at least some reference to the pastor, Rev. H. C. McCook, under whose guidance it has prospered for more than a quarter of a century.

Rev. Dr. McCook was called to the pastorate of the church in November, 1869, when the congregation was still worshipping in the Penn Square Church. He was installed on January 18, 1870. As a preacher, author and scientist his renown is of more than local celebrity. He has found time in the midst of his clerical duties to write a number of books, some ecclesiastical in character, others profound in scientific research. His three-folio volume on "American Spiders and Their Spinning-work" is a standard work on the subject. On the same line, his "Tenants of an Old Farm" has been received with popular favor and has run through a number of editions in this country and in England, where several of his books have been republished. "The Agricultural Ant of Texas" is the subject of another volume of scientific study. On subjects relating to his profession he has written "The Object and Outline Teacher," for the use of Sunday school superintendents and teachers "Women Friends of Jesus," "Teachers' Commentaries on the Life of Jesus," in two volumes; "The Gospel of Nature," embracing a series of popular lectures, and a volume on "Ecclesiastical Emblems" of which he has the most complete collection in the country if not in the world.

Rev. Dr. McCook is personally one of the most affable of men, meeting all with whom he comes in contact with an easy grace of manner that has brought him many friends in and out of his church. He is plain and straightforward in his speech and consistently practices what he preaches. He is chaplain of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and is as popular with the men as with the members of his own congregation.



From, *Telegraph*  
*Germantown Pa.*  
Date, *May 24<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

A linden tree, eight feet in diameter, supposed to be at least 150 years old, imported from England by a resident of Germantown, and believed to be the largest of its species in this country, was felled Thursday, on the old Wister property, Main street above Cheltenham avenue, now known as Vernon Park. Many years ago its decaying limbs were held together by a large chain, but lately it commenced to crumble away at the trunk, and it was deemed wise to cut it down.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
Date, *May 28<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## AMERICA'S FOURTH OLDEST UNIVERSITY

Benjamin Franklin and the  
Great Institution of Learning Which He  
Founded.

### OLD PENNSYLVANIA'S RECORD

The History of the University Published by the United States Government—How Franklin's Ideas on Education Have Influenced the System of the Country.

"Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania," is the title of a volume soon to be issued by the United States Government. It sketches the growth and work of the institution from its foundation to the present day. The University of Pennsylvania dates its birth from 1740, when a

number of philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia instituted the charitable schools of that city. It was a hundred years before the days of free schools; the boys and girls of Penn's province obtained the elements of education then at home, as was much the fashion among the Quakers, or in rate-schools, usually kept by respectable old ladies; or, if the family was of the richer class, the children might have a tutor. In 1749 there was a man in Philadelphia who had migrated from Boston, in a very humble way, nearly thirty years before; Benjamin Franklin. He was a self-made man. He liked to think on his self-won accomplishments. He was no longer poor, because he had rigidly practiced the worldly-wise-man advice of the famous "Poor Richard;" he had kept his shop, and now his shop kept him. A printer and a publisher, a discerning politician and fond of experimenting in science, at the same time estimating the value of his experiments by their practical utility, he cared more for the lightning-rod as a protector of property than for his knowledge of the strange "fluid," as electricity was then called, which was supposed to flow from the sky to the ground, over the rod.

Franklin was self-educated and thought that every person could acquire an education in that way. His own education had begun with the composition of short articles, copied after Addison in the Spectator, and so Franklin advised everybody who was educating youth to have youth copy short articles from the Spectator. The charitable schools had not been popular; there was the savor of poverty about them, and families too poor to send their children to private schools preferred to allow them to grow up without attending school rather than send them to than free schools.

#### A MODEST BEGINNING.

Franklin sought to remedy this evil by founding an academy, where the youth of the province might study the English language, practical mathematics, natural history, ancient and modern history, and the principles of business. He had thought of this academy in 1745, but the condition of public affairs in the province made the attempt to establish the school at that time unlikely to succeed, and Franklin waited.

Meanwhile Whitefield, the great preacher, had come to America and Philadelphia was shaken by his words. Enthusiasm stirred his admirers and supporters to erect a meeting house large enough to accommodate the crowds that came to hear him. The money was raised, ground was purchased, a great building was erected. But Whitefield returned to England and no man could fill the new meeting house with worshippers. Franklin saw the opportunity to secure a building for his proposed academy; he consulted with his friends and as he was a member of the board of trustees who had built the meeting house, he was the better able to secure it for a school building.

It was purchased, slightly altered for its new purposes and reopened as the Philadelphia Academy. The reputation of the school grew rapidly. Dr. William Smith was chosen rector and a course of study, drawn up by him, was adopted. Franklin did not like the course because it provided





THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

for instruction in Latin and Greek and seemed to neglect the English language and literature. As it was impossible to support the school without the ancient languages in the course, Franklin compromised for the sake of obtaining funds to support the school; but he recorded his objections and forty years later, a short time before his death, he wrote an elaborate paper, long celebrated for its argument, on "The Original Intentions of the Founders of the Philadelphia Academy," in which he argued very ably that it was the original intention to found an English school.

#### FRANKLIN'S EDUCATIONAL IDEAS.

The arguments he adduced in support of such a school have long been the common opinion of the majority of Americans that an English education is "best adapted to such a country as ours." He first drew the indictment against the study of the Greek and Latin languages to the exclusion of modern tongues and he asserted, what is now generally admitted, that in a school a choice of linguistic studies should be permitted and that Latin and Greek should have no preference over English, French or Spanish. If anyone will compare a catalogue of Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia or Princeton of to-day with their catalogue of a century ago, or, even of thirty years ago, he will discover to what extent American education has been influenced by Franklin's ideas on the study of the languages; the modern course is a Franklin course.

The academy was founded in trying times. The Penns gave it a charter in 1753, but they forgot to give it an endowment. The discords preceding the Revolution divided its friends and its halls were almost deserted. Meanwhile another institution had arisen with which Franklin was identified; "Thomas and Richard Penn, true and absolute proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania," had granted a charter to the College of Philadelphia and Franklin was named in the grant.

This college had a brief and stormy history; it suffered from friend and foe. It is true that the Lord High Chancellor of England, by orders in Council permitted Dr. Smith to collect funds for it in England and he was aided by the Archbishop of Canterbury. But the Provost returned to America, richer by some \$25,000, only to find the social discords graver and the political excitement more intense. The hour of revolution had struck; the new college was confused with party politics and the Assembly of Pennsylvania having "looked into the college" saw a point there to be gained for the popular cause. They dispossessed the old trustees in 1779 and erected a new corporation "conformably to the revolution" under the name of "The University of the State of Pennsylvania."

#### THE UNIVERSITY CHARTERED.

Ten years later, the Legislature restored the old college, and united the charitable schools, the academy and the college under the title by which the corporation has ever since been known, "The University





THE MEDICAL COLLEGE FROM THE WEST.

of Pennsylvania;" this sensible action making an epoch in the educational history of America, was suggested and hastened forward by Franklin. Three years earlier he had returned from his memorable mission to France; had been welcomed by the University and by the Commonwealth; to both greetings he had replied, and to the sound interests of both he devoted the remaining years of his life, as President of the Commonwealth, and as President of the Board of Trustees of the University.

The University thus founded more than a century and a half ago, ranks fourth in age among American universities, and third at the present time in the number of students, but has a larger faculty, in the ratio of attendance, than any other university in the country. The order of times in the founding of the four oldest schools in the United States is Harvard, 1626; William and Mary, 1693; Pennsylvania, 1740.

Since the days of Franklin the university has been attended by men from 113 different States and countries and has given more than 66,000 annual courses. The enormous influence of such an institution is hardly apparent from such a statement, but it is clearer when that influence is located over this and other countries. Of this vast amount of instruction, 35,000 courses have been taken by students from the Middle States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland; nearly

13,000 courses by students from the Southern States; 1000 by students from the five States north of the Ohio; 876 by students from New England; nearly 700 by students from Central and South America and the West Indies; 400 from Great Britain and British Possessions in North America; 114 from the continent of Europe, and the remainder of the great total of 66,747, from the Pacific Slope, Asia, Australasia and Africa. Probably no university in America has a large aggregate of influence, especially through that part of the country south of New York, extending to the Gulf of Mexico, through South America, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

#### THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The reason for this vast influence is largely due to the Medical School of the University. Medical lectures began under Dr. Thomas Cadwalader in 1751, and soon after, regular notices of lectures appear in the Pennsylvania Gazette. The Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania is the oldest, the largest and the most widely known school of its kind on this continent. It has more living graduates than any other, and they are found in every State and territory, and indeed, in every country. While Jefferson was President he wrote to Dr. Caspar Wistar, the eminent anatomist, in whose memory General Isaac Wistar has recently founded the



Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, that he considered the Medical School in Philadelphia the best in the world and that he wished to matriculate his grandson, young Randolph, in it. The eminent physicians, surgeons and general practitioners whose names are associated with this department of the University, among them Wistar, Agnew, Leidy, not to mention the living, have long made the school familiar to the public.

The University Law School was the first of its kind in this country and was founded in 1790. The famous lawyer and Judge, James Wilson, well known to all familiar with American history, was its first professor of law. Washington had appointed him to the Supreme Bench, and had expressed the opinion that he was the ablest lawyer in the convention which framed the National Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787. James Bryce has recently pronounced him the ablest constitutional lawyer of his time. The law school has had eminent successors to Wilson: Sharswood, the great Chief Justice, well known by his edition of Blackstone, Miller, Michel, Morris, Bispham, Dallas, Patterson, all of whom are well known to the American Bar, as practicing attorneys, and some of them as distinguished Federal Judges.

The University has been the first to establish other schools of the kind, and thus to shape the education of the country. Nearly all the medical schools of the West and Southwest were founded by graduates of the University of Pennsylvania; this is especially true of Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas and Maryland.

So great has been the reputation of the medical school, many have supposed that the University consists of no other departments. On the contrary it consists of this and of sixteen other schools.

#### INFLUENCE ON EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

The College of Arts was the first in America to adopt the now familiar four years' course, introduced by Provost Smith. The Towne Scientific School, founded in 1850 and reorganized twenty-five years later, offers exhaustive courses of four and five years in general science, chemistry, electrical, mechanical, civil engineering, and new courses in chemical engineering. So, too, the University has its School of Biology, founded in 1883, already crowded with students; its School of Veterinary Medicine, thoroughly equipped with hospitals, founded in 1882; its Dental School, rivaling its great medical colleague in fame, founded in 1878, and recently made more complete by adopting a four years' course; the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, founded in 1881, the pioneer school of its kind in this country, based upon the idea that Franklin had repeatedly enunciated that the principles of business,

of social and political science, philosophy and American history and government are suitable subjects for study in such a country as ours.

Nor should there be omitted a mention of the University Hospital, the first to be associated with a university in this country; the Laboratory of Hygiene, magnificently equipped for the exhaustive study of the laws of health; the School of American History and Institutions, founded in 1891, closely after Franklin's ideas in education, for its course of study consists of the modern languages and literature,

American history and institutions, political science, philosophy and the history and institutions of Europe.

During the past ten years under its present provost, the distinguished Dr. William Pepper, the institution which Franklin was instrumental in founding has been organized and financially strengthened in every direction. More than \$2,500,000 has been received in gifts; buildings costing in the aggregate more than half that amount have been erected; the vested funds of the University have reached \$1,600,000, and the aggregate value of the property of the institution is fully \$6,000,000. The splendid location on the west bank of the Schuylkill, comprising about fifty acres in use and a larger realty that can be improved as desired, gives every opportunity for growth. This growth is best illustrated by a brief comparison: In 1831 there were 18 professors; in 1871, 33; in 1881, 97; in 1892, 255. The number of students has increased proportionally fast. In 1831 it was 535; in 1871, 579; in 1881, 972; in 1892-93, 2055.

#### BUILDINGS ALL MODERN.

There still remain in the University many curious evidences of an honorable past. Among the collections in the University library, which contains more than 100,000 bound volumes and as many pamphlets, is the now almost useless library presented by Louis XVI of France, including a complete and rare set of the famous Encyclopedia (written in part by Voltaire) whose fearful influence the French Government tried in vain to suppress; a portion of Franklin's electrical apparatus, and curious instruments made by the astronomer Rittenhouse at the order of European monarchs of the last century. But a visitor to the University, as he examines its more than twenty magnificent buildings, equipped with the complex apparatus of modern education, will scarcely suspect that he is at an ancient seat of learning, for none of its present buildings used for academic work are more than twenty years old. Happily for the institution, it was moved out of its ancient setting in the central portion of the city, its old site being now occupied by the post office, and put into a roomy place before it was too late; and, not unlike the case of Harvard University, the city has grown toward the University and now encircles it. The immediate effect of all this newness has enabled the institution to be both conservative and progressive; the smell of the eighteenth century is traceable here and there, but barely traceable. The great school is as modern as if it had been founded within a decade.

The influence of Harvard and Yale is national, but more directly traceable along the New England belt from Boston and New Haven widely into the West. Pennsylvania has influenced the middle belt, mingling its influence with that of Harvard and Yale in the Northwest, and with that of the University of Virginia in the Southwest. It has had above 30,000 graduates, among whom are eminent soldiers, like Pemberton, Neill, and McClellan; eminent scientists, like Leidy, perhaps America's most gifted naturalist, and Physic, "the father of American surgery; Franklin Bache, a grandson of Benjamin Franklin eminent in the annals of chemistry; lawyers such as Tilghman, Meredith, Gilpin and Robert James Walker, the latter Attorney General





THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

of the United States in 1840, author of the "Walker tariff," United States Senator from Mississippi, Secretary of Treasury and Governor of Kansas Territory in most troublous times. The list includes the names of members of Congress, of Governors of States, of Judges of State and of Federal Courts, of Ministers abroad, of Consuls, of engineers and physicians of great reputation, of scholars best known by their quiet labors, and of active men of affairs.

## FRANKLIN'S INFLUENCE.

It was fitting then that the Government of the United States should make possible an adequate historical record of this ancient university by publishing in this Columbian year a magnificent volume under the title of "Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania, 1740-1892." Thousands of men in various parts of the Union will welcome this official publication, not only as the careful record of their alma mater, but as a contribution to the history of education in this country. For it is more than a mere record of a great school. It is the record of a remarkable life, perhaps the most interesting ever lived in America—the life of Franklin.

His self-education, his opinions and how they grew; his manner of dealing with men; his utilitarianism, the chief characteristics of his nature; his practicality and the men he knew, whom he loved and who loved him—all is told. His relations with Burke and Chatham, with Priestly the discoverer of oxygen, with David Hume, the ablest Scotchman of his age; with Lord Kames, the profound critic; with Adam Smith, the founder of political economy; with Voltaire and the physiocrats who precipitated the French Revolution; with John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, with Washington and the American people, and not least, his considerate and intimate relations with the great University of the Middle States, afford an opportunity to see Franklin not only in the best company, but also at the height of his world-wide influence.

To what extent his sound sense has given character to the great school which he was instrumental in founding can best be determined by deciding whether that school, like him, has possessed the power of adjustment to the wants of the times. As Franklin was essentially the first of Americans, or as Matthew Arnold likes to describe him, the sane man of his times, so the great university with which he was officially connected for more than forty years, has ever shown its adaptation to the wants of "such a country as ours" by equipping schools and departments specially adapted to meet those wants.

The college song of "Old Penn." which blends the names of the founder of the Commonwealth and the founder of the university, will long continue to sound the just praises of two benefactors of mankind. William Penn, who said, "I will place the power with the people," and became the founder of popular government in this country; and Benjamin Franklin, whose idea of education was that "it should be adapted to such a country as ours."

FRANCIS N. THORPE.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *May 29 1893.*

## THE ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH AND ITS GROWTH.

History of the Handsome Edifice on  
North Broad Street.



## SKETCH OF REV. DR. LIPPINCOTT.

Organized with Twenty-Five Members, It Increases to 600, and Erects a Structure Costing \$260,000, Entirely Paid For.

One of the edifices that attract the attention and elicit the admiration of strangers on North Broad Street is the handsome Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church. While this congregation has built a church that is an ornament to the city, it has done much more than that; it has made itself a living fountain of good and benevolent deeds..

The organizers of this church numbered less than twenty-five persons. They met first in a hall at the northeast corner of Arch and Broad Streets on Sunday morning, March 23, 1862, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin, at the morning service and in the evening Rev. Theodore Stevens delivered a discourse.

On the next Sunday, March 30, Rev. Dr. Aaron Rittenhouse, who had been assigned as pastor of the infant church, came and preached his first sermon and formally organized the church by receiving twenty-two persons as members by certificate and two on probation. The Sunday school on that afternoon mustered twenty-eight officers and teachers and fifty-six scholars.

### BENEVOLENCE OF ITS MEMBERS.

The benevolent contributions for the first year amounted to \$1086.47, and the current expenses of the church and Sunday school amounted to \$2993.81. Before the church had been organized two years, in January, 1864, the lot at the southeast corner of Arch and Broad Streets was purchased for \$25,000, and in April of the same year the lot at the northeast corner of Broad and Cuthbert was purchased for \$10,000. On June 11, 1864, the charter was adopted at a meeting of the male members. About this time work was begun on the chapel building, and on June 30, 1865, it was completed and opened for inspection, Bishop Matthew Simpson, D.D., and Rev. Dr. John P. Durbin being present. On the first Sunday in July, 1865, the chapel was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. On this occasion Bishop Simpson preached at the morning service and Rev. Dr. Durbin in the evening.

On April 8, 1867, at a meeting of the male members, it was decided to build the main edifice. The building was soon begun and was finished and dedicated in November, 1870, having cost about \$260,000. This was not all paid in, however, and in 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. H. W. Warren, an earnest effort was made to extinguish the church debt, which at that time was a little over \$70,000, and the effort was successful to a degree.



Rev. Joshua Allan Lippincott, D. D.

The parsonage at 110 North Seventeenth Street was purchased in April, 1875. Toward the latter part of 1875 the church was crowded every night, with overflow meetings from the Evangelistic efforts of Moody and Sankey, who were holding nightly services at the depot, Thirteenth and Market Streets, and during the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, at almost every service, the aisles were filled with people who were not able to secure seats and Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, then pastor of the church, frequently conducted three services on Sunday.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Otis H. Tiffany, in 1881-82, the balance of the church's indebtedness, amounting to about \$30,000, was wiped out. Then the church began to spread its mission work, and in November, 1883, under the pastorate of Rev. Andrew Longacre, St. Luke's M. E. Church, at Broad and Jackson Streets, was organized as an offshoot and under the auspices of Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, St. Matthew's M. E. Church, at Fifty-third and Chestnut Streets was organized in the Fall of 1888, and both of these branches have been vigorous and prosperous.

### THE PRESENT CONGREGATION.

At the present time the united Sunday schools of the parent church and its two branches count 825 pupils, and at the last conference, March, 1893, it reported a church membership of over 600 and an aggregate of contributions to the general benevolences of the church in addition to the expenses of its own organization, of \$5600. In every respect Arch Street Church is in a good and prosperous condition, and is doing valuable work for the denomination and the community.

The church has been fortunate in having had an eloquent and earnest ministry. The ministers who have been in charge since the organization, in 1862 are as follow: Rev. Dr. Aaron Rittenhouse, Rev. Robert J. Carson, Rev. James F. McClelland, Rev. Thomas M. Griffith, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Warren, Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Otis H. Tiffany, Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, Rev. Dr. Henry Baker and Rev. Dr. Lippincott.





ARCH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present pastor, Rev. Dr. Joshua Allan Lippincott, was born in Burlington County, N. J., and is a descendent of Richard Lippincott, who left the old family home in Devonshire, England, in 1639, to establish himself in the then New World, and from whom a long line of descendants

are found in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1858 and was admitted to the Wyoming Conference, northeast Pennsylvania, in 1865.

Since that time he has filled a number of important positions in the pulpit of the



Methodist Episcopal Church and also in the educational field. He was for nine years professor of mathematics and astronomy in Dickinson College and thence in 1883 was called to the chancellorship of the University of Kansas. In 1889 he resigned the chancellorship to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Topeka, Kans., one of the largest and most influential churches in the West. From the First Church of Topeka he was called to the pastorate of Arch Street Church.

From, *Ledger*

*Philad. Pa.*

Date, *May 30, 1893.*

## INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THAT IS WHERE THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IS TO GO.

THE SITE DECIDED UPON YESTERDAY

BY THE TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

WORK TO BE BEGUN IMMEDIATELY

## HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT AND OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The members of the Standing Committee and of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund of the Society of the Cincinnati held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel Bellevue, and decided upon the immediate erection of the Monument to Washington in Independence Square.

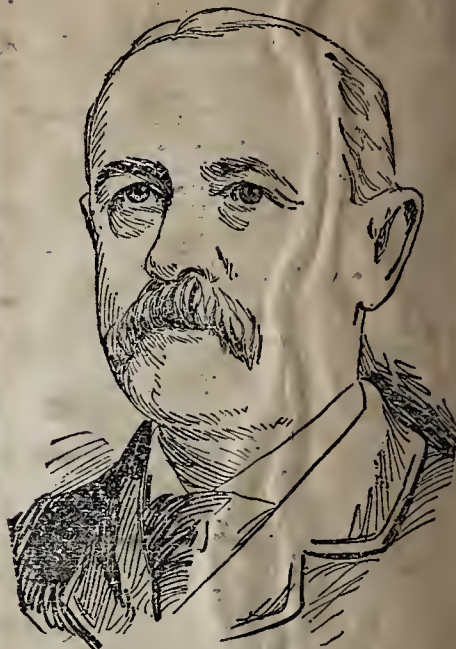
Captain William Wayne presided and those present were Richard Dale, Francis M. Caldwell, Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weidman, William Macpherson, Hornor, Dr. Charles P. Turner, James Glentworth, George L. Markland, Colonel John Biddle Porter, Major General Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., and W. W. Porter.

Messrs. Wayne, Dale, Weidman, Caldwell, and Turner, composing the Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund, together with Messrs. Hornor and Sproat, were appointed a Building Committee to proceed at once with the erection of the monument in Independence Square, in accordance with the directions of the society.

A minute was made expressing regret at the loss of Charles H. Boude, of Baltimore, who was killed recently by being thrown from his carriage while driving.

The Washington Monument, which the Society of the Cincinnati is now at liberty to

erect in Independence Square, the Supreme Court having decided upon the society's right to use the square as a site for that purpose, will, considered in both an artistic and historical sense, form a valuable and most appropriate addition to the objects of public interest in this city. No more suitable location can well be imagined than that which the society has contended for in Independence Square, where the noble equestrian statue of Washington might stand amidst associations ancient as the Society of the Cincinnati itself, within the very shadows of Independence Hall.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM WAYNE.

The history of the monument is an old one, and full of historic interest. As far back as July 4th, 1810, the Society of the Cincinnati, on a motion made by Charles Biddle, decided to establish a memorial of its respect for the late Father of his Country by erecting a monument to his memory, and a committee, consisting of David Lenox, Richard Peters, William Jackson, Charles Biddle and Horace Binney, was appointed to prepare a plan for raising the necessary funds. This was virtually the first Board of Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund. Subscriptions were started, but interest flagged in the project, and, as the sum collected was insufficient to erect a suitable monument, the funds were allowed to lie for accumulation.

### A Citizens' Fund. ;

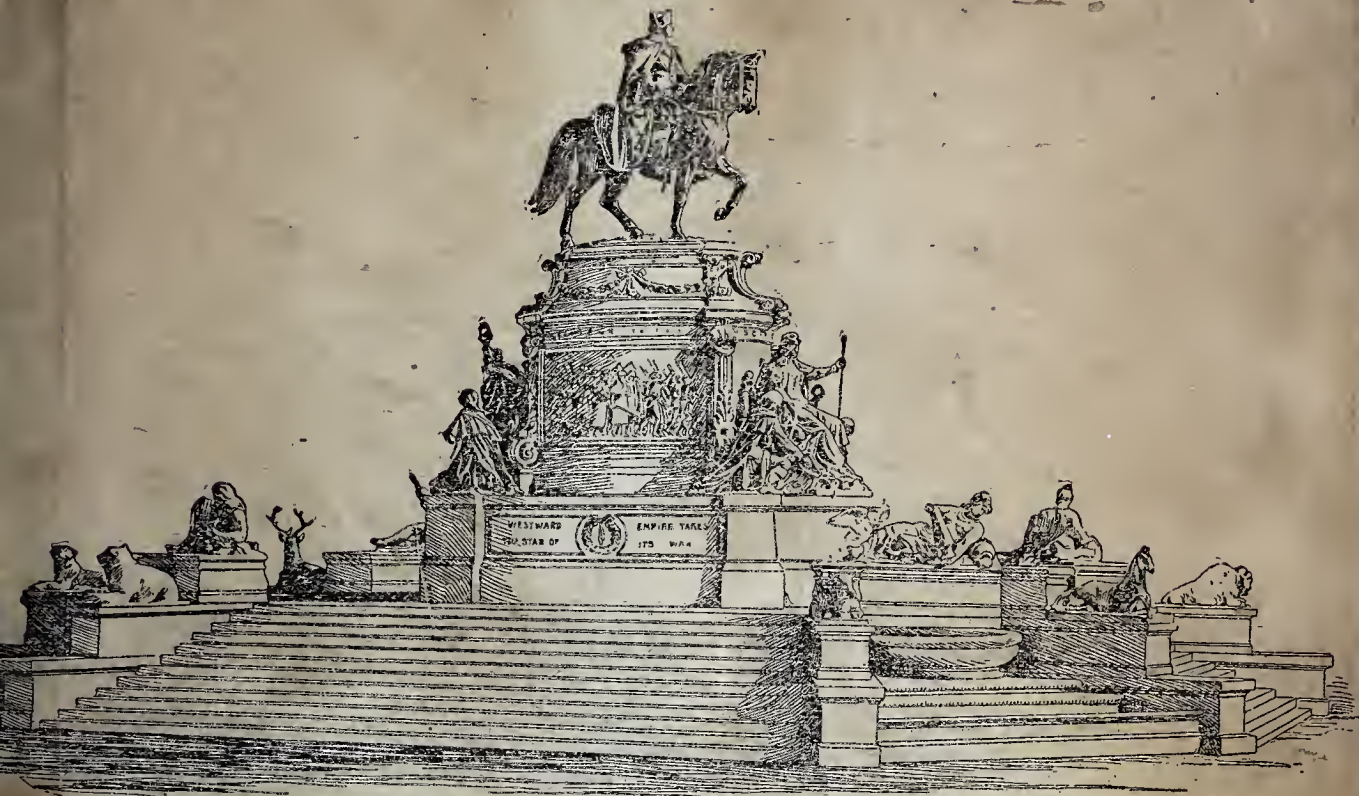
In 1824 a number of citizens of Philadelphia started a fund for a similar purpose.

They met at the Merchants' Coffee House October 1, 1824. John Sergeant presided, and Clement C. Biddle acted as secretary. The committee to carry the project into effect contained such distinguished names as Horace Binney, Richard Dale, Stephen Girard, Philip A. Physick, General John Steele, Charles Chauncey, General Thomas Cadwalader and Joseph R. Ingersoll. It was designed, if possible, to co-operate with the Society of the Cincinnati and to request General Lafayette to lay the corner-stone. Elihu Chauncey was appointed treasurer of this citizens' fund, which accumulated in the hands of various gentlemen until it came into the custody of the Pennsylvania Trust Company. In 1880, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, this fund, then amounting to \$50,000, was turned over to the Society of the Cincinnati to be used in conjunction with the latter's fund of \$137,000 for the erection of a Washington monument.



# THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

WILL BE PLACED IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE BY THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

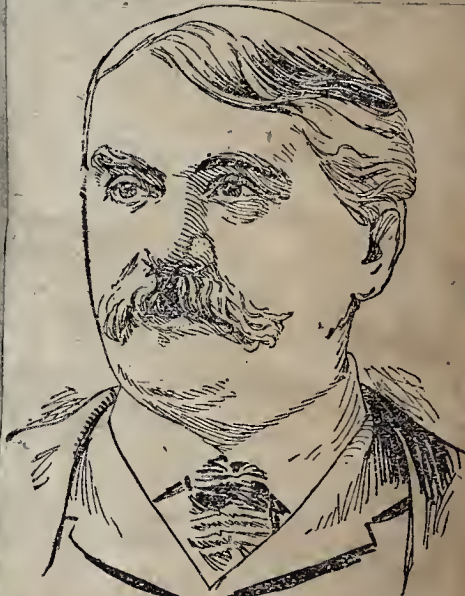


## The Question of a Site.

At the time when this was accomplished, the Court made an order that the monument, constructed with the joint funds, should be erected in Fairmount Park. The question of what site the monument should occupy was an important one. The Society of the Cincinnati, after examining and discussing the question exhaustively, decided upon Independence Square. The City Councils passed an ordinance permitting the erection of the monument in that place, and Mayor Stuart, after a hearing of the case, expressed his approval of the ordinance. Considerable opposition, however, among persons outside of the Society of the Cincinnati was immediately expressed to the use of Independence Square for such a purpose. The influence of the leading newspapers was enlisted on one side or the other and public interest was aroused. The PUBLIC LEDGER, throughout the contest, supported the rights of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which its publisher, Mr. George W. Childs, is an honorary member, and advocated the use of Independence Square.

As it now became necessary to modify the decree entered in 1880, an application was made to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 to eliminate that portion of the decree which required the erection of the monument in Fairmount Park. The Common Pleas Court declined to allow the amendment of the decree to be made, whereupon the Society of the Cincinnati took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The latter, in an opinion recently

delivered by Judge Mitchell, finally determined that the site of the monument was a question for the Society of the Cincinnati alone, and that no Court had power to indicate where the monument should be erected.



RICHARD DALE.



providing it was not taken beyond the city of Philadelphia, thus overruling the Court of Common Pleas, and permitting the erection of the monument in Independence Square.

The parties appearing in the recent litigation as opposed to the use of Independence Square for such a purpose were the First City Troop and W. Henry Shively, but it was generally understood that the chief instigators were certain ladies of the Colonial Dames, one of the most outspoken of whom was Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. In this case the society was ably represented by the Hon. George W. Biddle and William W. Porter, Esq., with whom Grant Weidman, Esq., of Lebanon, and William Macpherson Horner, Esq., of this city, were associated, although the two latter gentlemen were unable to be present at the oral argument at the bar of the Court.

#### The Monument.

The area which the monument covers will not take up more than one-thirty-seventh of the open square, although one of the objections offered to the site by those opposed to it was that the square was too small for such a purpose, and that it would overshadow Independence Hall. It will not, as was pointed out in the editorial columns of the PUBLIC LEDGER at the time of the discussion, be within 200 feet or more of that edifice, the entire height being 44 feet. From an oblong platform, six feet six inches high, of Swedish granite, and reached on four sides by 13 steps, symbolical of the 13 original States, rises a pedestal bearing an equestrian statue in bronze of General Washington. The father of his country is represented in the colonial uniform of the American army, a large military cloak being thrown artistically around his commanding figure. While dignified, the whole conception is full of animation. In his left hand Washington holds the reins of his horse, one of the animal's fore feet being raised in the act of moving. At the four corners of the platform are fountains, served by allegorical figures of American Indians, representing four rivers, the Delaware, Hudson, Potomac and Mississippi. On the sides each of these fountains is guarded by typical American animals, eight in all. At the front and back of the pedestal are two allegorical groups. That on the front represents America, seated, and holding in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a trident, and having at her feet chains just cast off. She is in the act of receiving from her victorious sons the trophies of their conquest. Below this group is an eagle supporting the arms of the United States. The group in the back represents America arousing her sons to a sense of their slavery. Below are the arms of Pennsylvania. On the sides of the pedestal are two bas reliefs, one representing the march of the American army, the other a Western-bound emigrant train. On one side the pedestal bears the inscriptions, "Sic Semper Tyrannus," and "Per Aspera ad Astra;" on the other, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way." Surrounding the upper portion of the pedestal is the legend, "Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania."

The equestrian statue, the figures and the bas relief, as well as the numerous other ornamentations are of bronze, while the platform, pedestal, etc., are of Swedish granite. The entire height of the monument, as stated above, is about 44 feet. The ground plan of the platform is 61 by 74 feet, and the pedestal 17 by 30 feet. The monument as a whole, judging by the picture of it, will present a most pleasing and elegant appearance, and will be not only an embellishment to the historic ground where it may soon stand, but also a valuable addition to the artistic statu-



GRANT WEIDMAN.

ary of our city parks. Professor Rudolph Siemering, the artist whose design was chosen, is a celebrated sculptor of Berlin. When in position the monument will have cost over \$250,000.

It is now in "this country, being stored in parts at the Pennsylvania Storage Company and in Fairmount Park. The equestrian statue arrived in Philadelphia in October, 1887, and now stands under cover at the right side of the Green street entrance of the Park."

#### The Scions of Patriots.

The Society of the Cincinnati, to the Pennsylvania Branch of which the city of Philadelphia will be indebted for the beautiful monument which may now be erected in Independence Square, is an unique organization which originated among the officers of the American Revolutionary Army in 1783. It contains on its roll of members the most distinguished names in American history.

While taking its rise in the struggles for republican principles, it is essentially of an exclusive and aristocratic character, admission being jealously guarded by rigid rules, which restrict the right of membership to the eldest male in descent from the original members. The direct line of descent becoming extinct, the eldest male of the next collateral branch is then eligible to membership.

#### The Society's Institution.

The "Institution" of the society set forth that: "It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the Colonies of North America from the Dominion of Great Britain, and after a bloody conflict of eight years to establish them free and independent sovereign States, connected by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage with some of the great Princes and Powers of the earth:

"To perpetuate, therefore, as well the Remembrance of this Vast Event as the mutual Friendships which have been formed under the Pressure of common Danger, and in many Instances cemented by the Blood of the Parties, the Officers of the American Army do hereby in the most Solemn Manner associate, constitute and combine themselves into one *Society of Friends*, to endure as long as they shall endure or any of their Eldest Male Posterity, and in failure thereof the Collateral Branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

"The officers of the American Army, having generally been taken from the citizens of Ame-



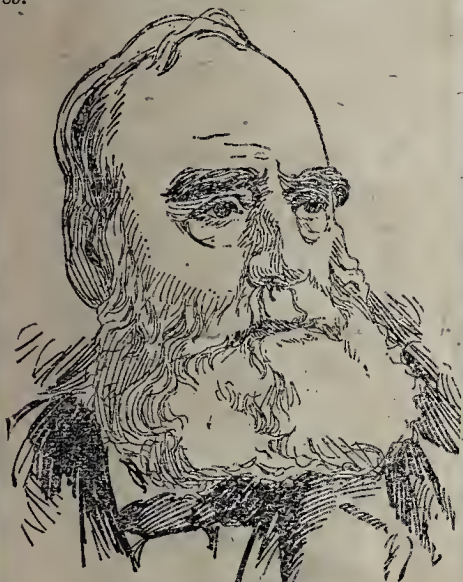
rica, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example by returning to their citizenship, they think that they may, with propriety, denominate themselves *The Society of the Cincinnati*."

The principles on which the society was based included the preservation of the exalted rights and liberties of human nature, for which the founders had fought and bled; the promotion of union and national honor between the respective States, so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire, and to perpetuate the cordial affection then subsisting among the officers of the American Army.

It was provided that the general society should be divided into State societies, and these again into such districts as the State societies should direct. The latter were to meet annually on July 4th, or oftener, if expedient. The general society was to convene in May, annually, if convenient, otherwise triennially.

#### The Order of the Cincinnati.

The society was to have an Order in the form of a medal, to distinguish its members. The principal figure was to be Cincinnatus, three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage, near it a plough and instruments of husbandry; around the whole, *Omnia reliquit servare Rempublicam*. On the reverse, the sun rising, a city with open gates, vessels entering the port; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath inscribed *Vertutis Præmium*. Below, hands joined, supporting a heart, with motto, *Esto Perpetua*. Round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatiarum, instituta A. D. 1783*.



ROBERT ADAMS.

This medal was to be suspended by a blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America with France. At the suggestion of Major L'Enfant the medal was placed upon the breast of an American eagle, as that bird was peculiar to this continent, and gave to the design a more distinctively American character.

#### Honoring Distinguished Foreigners.

A provision was also made in the Institution for transmitting a medal containing the Order of the Society to Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from France; the Sieur Gerard, late Minister Plenipotentiary, Count D'Estaing, Count de Grasse, Count de Barras, the Chevalier de Touches, Count de

Rochembeau and the Generals and Colonels of his army, with the announcement that the society did itself the honor to consider them members.

#### Washington Elected President.

At a meeting of the general officers and gentlemen delegated by the various regiments as a convention for establishing the Society of the Cincinnati, presided over by Major General Baron de Steuben, there were present Major General Howe, Major General Knox, Brigadier Generals Patterson, Hand, Huntington and Putnam, Colonel Webb, Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, Major Pettingill, Lieutenant Whiting, Colonel H. Jackson, Captain Shaw, Lieutenant Hull, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell and Colonel Cortlandt. At this meeting Commander-in-Chief General George Washington was chosen to officiate as President General of the Society until the first general meeting, and Major Generals McDougall and Knox were chosen Treasurer General and Secretary General respectively.

#### The State Society.

The Pennsylvania branch of the Society of the Cincinnati was organized in accordance with the provisions made by the General Society, on October 4, 1783, when a meeting was held at the City Tavern, in Philadelphia, and the following officers chosen: The Honorable Major General St. Clair, President; the Honorable Brigadier General Wayne, Vice President; the Honorable Brigadier General Irvine, Treasurer; Colonel Johnston, Assistant Treasurer.

On July 9, 1774, the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Standing Committee: Messrs. John Dickinson, Richard Humpton, Lewis Nicola, Thomas B. Bowen, William Macpherson, Thomas L. Moore and Matthew McConnell.

Thirteen gentlemen have had the honor of holding the office of President of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, after General St. Clair. These, with the dates of their election are: Thomas Mifflin, 1789; Edward Hand, 1799; William Irvine, 1801; Stephen Moylan, 1805; David Lenox, 1807; Caleb North, 1828; Callender Irvine, 1841; Alexander W. Johnston, 1842; John R. Latimer, 1855; Thomas McEwen, 1865; George W. Harris, 1873; William A. Irvine, 1884; William Wayne, 1887.

The present officers of the State Society, besides Captain William Wayne, who is President, are Richard Dale, Vice President; Francis M. Caldwell, Secretary, Harris E. Sproat, of Westtown, Chester county, Pa., Assistant Secretary; Grant Weidman, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., Treasurer; William Macpherson Horner, Esq., Assistant Treasurer; Charles P. Turner, M. D., Surgeon.

Standing Committee—James Glentworth, George L. Markland, W. W. Porter, Colonel John Biddle Porter, Samuel McCoskry Stanton, of New York, and Brevet Major General Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A.

#### Honorary Members.

A provision in the "Institution" stated that, as there were and always would be men in the respective States eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views might be directed toward the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it should be a rule to admit such eminent characters as honorary members of the society, for their won only lives.

The first members thus admitted to the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania were: "His Excellency, John Dickinson, President of the State;" "the Honorable Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance of the United States;" "the Honorable Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of the State;" and "the Honorable William Moore, late President of this State." These were elected at a meeting held in Phila-



delphia at the City Tavern, Wednesday, October 15, 1783. Since that time the list of honorary members has included the distinguished names of Charles Biddle, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Richard Peters, Commodore William Bainbridge, Major General Winfield Scott, Brigadier General Thomas Cadwallader, Captain Charles Stewart, U. S. N., John Sergeant, Esq., Brigadier General George Cadwallader, Major General Robert Patterson, Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., and the late Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

The present honorary members of the society are Hon. George W. Biddle, elected in 1882; George W. Childs, LL.D., elected in 1887; ex-President Benjamin Harrison, elected in 1889; Brevet Major General Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., elected in 1889, and Dr. Charles Cadwallader, elected in 1890.

#### Captain William Wayne.

Captain William Wayne, of "Waynesborough," the present President of the State Society, is a great-grandson of General Wayne, of Revolutionary renown, who for his prowess received the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony Wayne." Although originally a Yorkshire family, the Waynes came directly to this country from County Wicklow, Ireland, where, in 1690, Anthony Wayne, grandfather of the Revolutionary General, took part in the memorable Battle of the Boyne. In 1722 he emigrated to America and bought an extensive estate in Pennsylvania, including the lands on which "Waynesborough," a mile or so from Paoli, in Chester county, now stands, and part of which has ever since been owned and occupied by his descendants. General Anthony Wayne, grandson of the emigrant of the same name, was the first Vice President of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, and the second President of Cincinnati of Georgia. He was succeeded as a member of the society of this State by his son, Isaac, in 1797, and by his great-grandson, Captain William Wayne, the present President of the society, in 1855. The latter was born in 1828, in Easttown township, Chester county, Pa., and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of '46. During the late war he entered the service as Captain of Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment. Since then he served as a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85.

#### The President's Views.

Speaking of the location of Independence Square for the Washington monument, Captain Wayne said:

"I altogether approve of the site. There can be no desecration in using the square for such a purpose. The Society of the Cincinnati has some associations with Independence Hall not generally known. In 1778, when the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, it was desired to have Washington preside over it. The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati was called to meet on the first Monday of May in the same year. Washington was then President General of the Society, continuing to hold that office until his death, and, in order that he might with convenience preside over both the Constitutional Convention and the General Society of the Cincinnati, the latter postponed its meeting until the second Tuesday of the month. When the General Society met in Independence Hall it was found, as the members of the Constitutional Convention began to arrive, that the latter would be a more numerous body, so in their favor the Society of the Cincinnati vacated the hall and adjourned to Carpenters' Hall, where they held their second Triennial Convention.

"I was pleased with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which ends all trouble. It



COLONEL JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.

is a serious matter to decide upon a site for a monument of this kind. I have been told that such monuments are not put up in rural parks.

#### Mr. Richard Dale.

Mr. Richard Dale, Vice President of the society and President of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund, became a member of the Cincinnati in 1867 on the death of his father, Edward C. Dale, who, although entitled to membership, never availed himself of that privilege. Mr. Richard Dale is a grandson of the distinguished naval commander of that name, who was First Lieutenant to Paul Jones, and especially distinguished himself in the great naval fight off the coast of Scotland between the Bon Homme Richard and the English frigate Serapis. In 1794 this distinguished naval officer was selected by President Washington to be one of the six Captains of the Naval Establishment, being the fourth in point of rank. He was succeeded as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati by his son, John Montgomery Dale, in 1827, who eventually was succeeded by his nephew, the present Vice President of the society.

Mr. Richard Dale was born in Philadelphia, in 1834, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Through his father, who was President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, he became interested in the Adams Express Company, then in its infancy, and, after a connection of 17 years with that great concern, retired from business. Mr. Dale has made three trips to Europe for information and pleasure, and has nearly always enjoyed perfect health.

"Personally," said Mr. Dale, "while the question was open for discussion, I was against the site in Independence Square. I preferred Fairmount Park, because I didn't think the square was large enough; but now that the Supreme Court has decided the question, I'll work tooth and nail for the monument. As a loyal member of the Society of the Cincinnati I could do nothing else."

#### Francis M. Caldwell.

Francis Marinus Caldwell, Secretary of the State Society, and one of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund, has been a member of the Cincinnati since 1873, when he succeeded his elder brother, William G. Caldwell, who had inherited his title from James St. Clair Caldwell. The latter was a son of Surgeon Andrew Caldwell, who at the age of 19 or 20 held a captain's commission in the Revolutionary Army, and who later became a surgeon. The Caldwells are descended



from a Scotch-Irish family which emigrated to America in 1731. Mr. Francis M. Caldwell was born in this city and educated at the Philadelphia High School, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

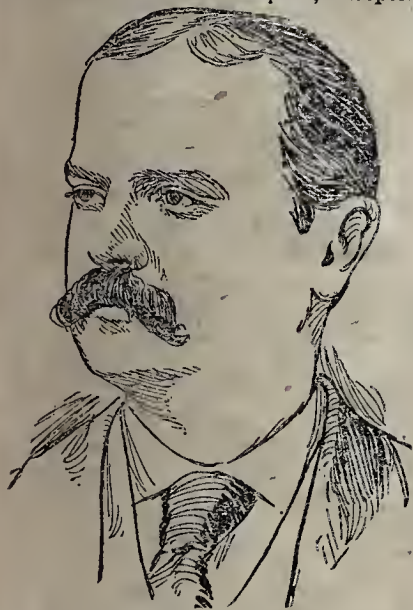
"I did not at first prefer the square as a site," said Mr. Caldwell, "because I thought a monument of this kind should be in some open square or at the head of some great avenue. But since the society said to put the monument in the square I shall do my best as a Trustee to get it there in good shape."

#### Grant Weidman, Esq.

Grant Weidman, Esq., Treasurer of the society and one of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund, became a member in 1864, inheriting his right from his great-grandfather, Lieutenant John Weidman, who was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Weidman is a prominent lawyer of Lebanon and served as a Major in the Federal army during the late war.

#### William Macpherson Hornor, Esq.

William Macpherson Hornor, Esq., who is Assistant Treasurer, represents in the Society of the Cincinnati his maternal great-grandfather, General William Macpherson, of the Continental line. General Macpherson was born in Philadelphia in 1756, and died November 5th, 1813, at his residence "Souton," so named after his wife, Miss Margaret Stout, a daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Stout, of the Royal Navy. "Souton" is now known as "Macpherson Park," in the Twenty-fifth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. General Macpherson was the second son of Captain John Macpherson, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1726, and died in Philadelphia, September



W. W. PORTER.

6, 1792, and of Margaret Rodgers, a sister of Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., both of Londonderry, Ireland. Captain John Macpherson acquired a large fortune as commander of his Majesty's ship-of-war *Britannia*, a vessel of 20 guns, in the French and Spanish wars, and built on the banks of the Schuylkill the mansion now standing in Fairmount Park, which he at first called "Clunie," the name of the seat of the chief of the clan in the Highlands of Scotland to which he belonged, afterwards changing it to "Mount Pleasant." For his gallantry he was made burgess and guild brother of the city of Edinburgh, July 3, 1764.

General William Macpherson, son of Captain John Macpherson, of Edinburgh, was

educated in Philadelphia, and at the College of New Jersey. At the age of 13 he was appointed a cadet in the British army, and at 18 he held, by purchase, a commission as Lieutenant in the 16th British Regiment.

General William Macpherson served as aide-de-camp to General Lafayette and to General St. Clair, and held many offices thereafter under the Government. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

William Macpherson Hornor, son of Lieutenant Colonel Caleb W. Hornor and great-grandson of General Macpherson, was born in Philadelphia, in 1860, and educated at the Episcopal Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, having been graduated from the Department of Arts, in 1882, and from the Law School in 1884. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, Treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Assistant Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Hornor thoroughly approves of the site in Independence Square.

"People are apt to forget," said Mr. Hornor, "what Washington did for his country, and this monument, erected in Independence Square, will serve perpetually to recall his achievements to the populace."

#### Charles P. Turner, M. D.

Dr. Charles P. Turner, Surgeon of the Society, one of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Fund, is a well-known Philadelphia physician, who inherits his right to membership in the Society of Cincinnati from his grandfather, Zaccheus Peaslee, of Burlington, Vt., who had the rank of lieutenant during the Revolutionary war, and served on the staff of his uncle, Major General Hazen, who guarded the Canadian frontier. Lieutenant Peaslee was succeeded in 1805 by his son, the late Charles S. Peaslee, who came here early in life from New England, and was a member of the firm of David S. Brown & Co., wholesale commission merchants of this city. Charles S. Peaslee left no children, never having married. His only sister had wedded Wm. W. Turner, Ph. D., for many years principal of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut, and the father of Dr. Charles Peaslee Turner, of this city, who became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1839.

Dr. Turner was born in Hartford, Conn., and after his graduation at Yale studied for his profession at Jefferson Medical College in this city, where he was one of the chiefs in charge of clinic, and of the hospital for three years. He has practiced medicine in this city successfully for over 30 years, standing among the foremost of his profession. Dr. Turner has been one of the most active and influential members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and has several times been one of the State delegates at the triennial meetings of the general society.

#### Mr. Robert Adams—The Senior Member.

Mr. Robert Adams's membership in the Society of the Cincinnati is of longer standing than that of anyone now living, having inherited his right in 1853 from his grandfather, Lieutenant James Morris Jones, who fought in the Revolution. Mr. Adams was born in this city in 1815, and was a well-known and successful merchant until 1855, when he retired from business. He was Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1866, and also served as Trustee and Chairman of the Washington Monument Fund. He is the father of Senator Robert Adams, Jr.

#### Colonel John Biddle Porter.

Colonel John Biddle Porter, who became a



member in 1883, and is one of the Standing Committee, was born in Paris, France, in 1858. He received his education at Paris and Heidelberg, and studied law under the Hon. George W. Biddle. He served in the First City Troop from 1878 to 1886, when he was promoted Major of the Second Infantry, and in 1890, Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Porter is the son of General Andrew Porter, U. S. A., who was the son of Hon. Geo. B. Porter, of Lancaster, Pa., afterwards Governor of Michigan. The latter was a brother of Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, and of Judge James Madison Porter, of Easton, Pa., at one time Secretary of War. George B. Porter was the son of General Andrew Porter, Colonel of the Fourth, or Pennsylvania, Regiment of Artillery in the Revolutionary war, by his second wife, Elizabeth Parker, whose brother, Major Robert Parker, was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Major Robert Parker adopted his nephew, John Ewing Porter, who succeeded him in the Society of the Cincinnati, and after whose death the title to membership lay dormant until revived in favor of Colonel John Biddle Porter in 1883.

The Porter family is originally Scotch-Irish. In 1630 the head of one of the septes of the Clan McGregor left his native land with his entire following, crossed to Ireland and assumed the name of William Porter. He obtained a grant of land in Burt, and named his estate "Carrowan." His descendants remain there to this day. From this William Porter was descended Robert Porter, who came to America in 1720, and who was the father of General Andrew Porter, an original member of the Cincinnati, and mentioned above as the great grandfather of Colonel John Biddle Porter.

Speaking of the Washington Monument, Colonel Porter said, recently: "My view is that monuments of that kind should not be placed in such parks as Fairmount, which should depend more upon nature than art for their attractiveness. Monuments erected to the memory of heroes should be placed where the greatest number of the people can see them, and, therefore, near the centre of activity in a city. In the city of Philadelphia I know of no better place than Independence Square."



GENERAL GALUSHA PENNYPACKER, U. S. A.

Wm. W. Porter, Esq.

William Wagener Porter, Esq., who, with the Hon. George W. Biddle, was the active counsel in the recent litigation over the site of the Washington monument, is one of the leading members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania. He was born in this

city May 5, 1856, at 623 Walnut street in the room which he now uses as his private office in the practice of the law. He is the son of the late Hon. William A. Porter, who held many prominent offices in this city, and who sat upon the Supreme Bench of the State, and was a member of the First Court of Alabama Claims at Washington. William A. Porter was the son of David B. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms. The latter was the son of General Andrew Porter, who was upon the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary war. It is through this descent that William Wagener Porter holds his title to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. General Andrew Porter was a member of the society at its organization. The right lay dormant during the lives of Governor Porter and Judge Porter. William W. Porter only claimed the right since the death of his father, Judge Porter, some seven years ago. Mr. Porter is a nephew of General Horace Porter, of New York.

William Wagener Porter was graduated from the Academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1875, and studied law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, and has since enjoyed a large and active practice. He is the author of a number of pamphlets, and of the only complete work on the law on bills of lading in America.

Speaking of the site of the monument, Mr. Porter said that to his mind there was no ground too sacred for the site of a monument to General Washington. If Independence Square was the holy of holies, that fact made it pre-eminently the proper place for such a monument. It was matter for regret, he thought, that in a community like that of Philadelphia there should have been opposition or criticism in connection with the bestowal of a gift of such magnitude and value. It was to be hoped, he said, that all difficulties were now at an end.

Hon. George W. Biddle.

Hon. George W. Biddle, who became an honorary member of the society in 1882, and who was the senior counsel for the society in the recent litigation, was born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1818. He was graduated from St. Mary's College, Md., and on January, 11, 1839, was admitted to the bar, of which he is now recognized as one of the foremost members. He has served as School Director, Common Councilman and a Trustee of the Gas Works. In the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73 he represented the First Senatorial District. Mr. Biddle is a member of one of the most distinguished families in this country. He is a son of the late Col. Clement Cornwell Biddle, President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, and commanded the State Fencibles.

Brevet Major General Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A.

General Pennypacker was born in Chester county, Pa. In 1861 he entered the army as a Captain, and, after promotion through all grades in the volunteers to the rank of Major General, was appointed in the regular army as Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry and as Brevet Major General at the close of the war. General Pennypacker was in all the campaigns of the Armies of the Potomac and Janies, and received many wounds. He took an active part in the siege of Charleston and the campaigns in Virginia and North Carolina, signally distinguishing himself as one of the captors of Fort Fisher. He was retired in 1883. In 1891 Congress awarded him a medal of honor for his gallantry at the taking of Fort Fisher.

Other Distinguished Members.

Other members, whose names have not been





DR. CHARLES P. TURNER.

mentioned above, but who, although unintentionally given here last, are therefore by no means least in importance, are Messrs. Peleg Hall, Major General Wm. B. Franklin, of Hartford, Conn.; George L. Markland, Frank P. Mühlenburg, of Michigan; Robert Coltman, M. D., Arizona; Captain William S. Robinson, R. Somers Hays, New York; Benjamin Bartholomew, Tilghman Johnston, Charles B. Alexander, Wm. Mifflin, Edmund H. McCullough, David R. Smith, Maryland; Raymond M. Stevenson, Colorado; Francis Buck McDowell, M. D., First Lieutenant Wm. A. Nichols, U. S. A.; John Beatty, Doylestown, Pa.; Charles Nicholson, New Geneva, Fayette county, Pa.; W. P. Magaw, Pennsylvania; Wm. W. Bruner, Sunbury, Pa.; James C. Barclay, New York; Henry Baeder Wood, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; William L. Binney, Henry Williams Biddle, of "Richolach," Paoli, Chester co., Pa.; Chas. J. Pugh, William Benjamin Jackson, Boston; Lawrence Lewis Butler, St. Louis, Mo.; John Morton Davis, Chester Co., Pa.; James B. Campbell, Cleveland, O.; Sanderson Reed, Portland, Oregon; Thomas Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal.; Isaac Craig, Allegheny City; Edward Nicoll Dickerson, New York, and J. B. Livingston, California.

Such is the Society of the Cincinnati. All its members, as can be readily perceived; are intimately associated by family or personal relations with the welfare of the Commonwealth and the nation. The Society is patriotism incarnate, hence the peculiar appropriateness of a monument erected to Washington under its auspices in Independence Square.

A. I. K.

From, *Times**Phila. Pa.*Date, *June 4" 1893,***PHIL-ELLENA IS SOLD**

## THE OLD CARPENTER ESTATE BOUGHT BY A SYNDICATE

### SUBURBAN VILLAS PLANNED

The Familiar Mansion on Germantown Road and Its Curiosities—The Museum's Collections Presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences—Furniture to be Sold.

Few country homes in the vicinity of Philadelphia are as widely known as Phil-Ellena, the residence for many years of George W. Carpenter. Quite recently Mr. Carpenter's estate, about one hundred acres, was purchased by a syndicate represented by A. J. Drexel, John Lowber Welsh and others. The syndicate contemplates erecting on this property, which runs from Franklin to Carpenter and from Main to Green streets, in Mount Airy, Germantown, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred large-sized dwellings this summer. Operations will be commenced within a few weeks, when scores of old buildings will be razed on several of the streets running through this extensive tract of land, and in their places will rise handsome residences. It will be some two or three years before this proposed fashionable settlement, which will be known as Carpenterville, will be completed, as there is an enormous amount of work to be done, tearing down houses, opening new streets and erecting new dwellings.

Lincoln drive, now being constructed, leading from Rittenhouse street to the Wissahickon, which will extend all the way to Chestnut Hill, will pass through Carpenterville. The present plan carries the drive over McCallum street, lying west of Carpenterville. It is proposed by the syndicate to make a connection with Lincoln drive at McCallum street and run the private road through the fashionable settlement, and join the latter afterwards with Lincoln drive somewhere above Carpenter Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of the large hotels, boarding houses and private residences on the tract of land will not be disturbed for some time to come, and it is stated that the Carpenter mansion, Phil-Ellena, will not be pulled down. Its present tenant, George W. Carpenter's widow, will, however, leave the house within a few weeks for an extended trip abroad. Before going she has determined to dispose of the household furniture, as well as the large collection of interesting and valuable paintings and statuary gathered by her husband.

The grounds on which the mansion and other buildings of Phil-Ellena are erected contain about thirty-six acres. The house fronts on the main street of Germantown, and is approached through a handsome gateway and then along a well-laid drive, which is cut through an attractive lawn ornamented with fine forest trees and interspersed with evergreens and shrubbery. The mansion is



situated about two hundred feet from the front fence. It is of the Grecian order of architecture, being over one hundred and sixty-five feet in length, with a large portico front and back, supported by Ionic columns with capitals copied from the Temple of Minerva Palos, at Athens. It consists of a main building and two wings. The wing on the south side was originally used as a conservatory, and that on the north as a kitchen with a conservatory front.

Visitors viewing the Carpenter mansion for the first time cannot but be impressed by its massiveness and great extent. In the main hall all the surroundings are suggestive of old times. The ceilings, supported by Scagliola columns, are high, the rooms are airy and the furniture is old-fashioned. The staircase, which commences at the centre of the hall, is of elliptical form, with a continued railing to the attic story, the banisters are richly carved and surmounted with mahogany railings. The parlors and reception rooms faithfully represent the taste of ante-bellum days, great cut-glass chandeliers, rose wood marble-topped furniture, embroidered ottomans and so forth, recalling the magnificence of the period when Madam Rush was queen regnant in Philadelphia. Among the many curiosities is a table, the top of which is made up of several hundred blocks of polished marble, all from different parts of the world. There are several very old-fashioned devices of shell work, flowers, fruit, ancient temples, etc.

All the rooms on the first floor communicate by sliding doors, so that when these are thrown open an unbroken connection is formed with all the apartments. One of the rooms is now used as a picture gallery, the walls of which are covered with numerous paintings by both American and European artists. Several of these paintings are from the collection gathered by Joseph Bonaparte, at his home in Bordentown, N. J., and were secured by Mr. Carpenter at the sale of the effects of the Count de Surveilliers. Several pieces of the statuary are also from the Bonaparte collection, among them a very excellent bust of Napoleon. There is also a fine full-length portrait of Napoleon unsigned, but evidently the work of a master. There are also some excellent examples of Sully's portraits, in his best style.

In the centre of the roof of the main building is erected an octagonal observatory supported by eight Grecian columns with antique caps. From this observatory doors open on to a balcony which forms a walk four feet wide, which is enclosed by a Chinese railing. It is on an elevation of more than five hundred feet above the level of Philadelphia, and from this observatory vessels may be seen plying on the Delaware, as well as the various public buildings and churches of the city, besides many of the suburban districts, such as Roxborough and Chestnut Hill. From the observatory, also, an excellent view of the Carpenter grounds can be obtained; the various buildings, with their elevated spires; the squares of winding drives, the beautiful lawn, sub-divided in neat and fanciful beds; the capacious gravel walks, the elaborate landscape gardening and the extensive garden enclosed in a richly ornamented Chinese open wood fence. Two lakes, fed by sub-marine aqueducts and laid out by Mr. Carpenter at great expense, are also a very prominent feature of the place.

To the southeast is seen the museum, an oblong building in the Grecian temple style, with porticos front and back supported by

four columns each. In the front of the building are niches containing statues of Minerva and of Eloquence, by William Rush, the famous American wood carver. Apart from these figures there is a very large collection of Mr. Rush's wood carving scattered over the Carpenter place. Some of these figures are excellent and in striking contrast to the crudeness and inartistic lines of several bits of statuary by others carvers on the same grounds.

The inside of the museum is finished with a gallery and opening in the centre, which is reached by a staircase from the rear. Upon entering the building, during Mr. Carpenter's lifetime, the first objects which attracted attention were a large wild turkey and a gorgeous peacock, mounted in realistic positions in the centre of the room. All around the wall, and extending up to the gallery, were huge glass-enclosed cases containing the birds and animals of the collection. These were all skilfully mounted in characteristic positions, the birds on branches of trees set in the cases. On the back of each case was painted a scene representing the haunts of the various birds or animals in the cases. An Eastern city, with minarets rising in the distance, a forest-embosomed lake with wild fowl rising from its surface, and a South or Central American jungle, were some of the various scenes represented in these remarkable paintings. The work, while it was a nine day's wonder in its time, now seems grotesque, almost to absurdity. The birds and animals were, however, remarkably well mounted, as a rule.

From either end of the gallery hung a bald eagle, mounted as if in flight, and all about the floor stuffed lapdogs were scattered in playful attitudes. Cases containing minerals, Indian relics and shells found places around the wall, and suspended in one of these two human skeletons grinned across the room at some Indian scalps on the other side.

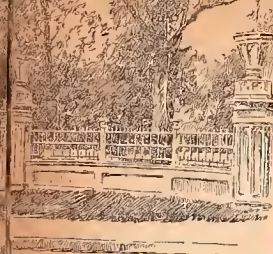
The particularly noticeable "find" among the collection was a male Labrador duck in perfect plumage. This bird, extinct since 1850, is far rarer than the famous great auk, specimens of which command almost fabulous prices. Altogether there were about twelve hundred birds in the collection, half of which were North American. Some of the more valuable were a fine female ostrich, several birds of paradise, a beautiful pair of Argis pheasants and a roseate spoonbill. The series of North American water fowl was one of the finest in the country. A fine series of topazes, amethysts and other gems forms one of the chief attractions among the thousands of minerals in the collection. Indian paraphernalia of all sorts, from scalps to musical instruments, was included in the collection. The shells, too, were a feature of the collection, as a series of casts of fossils was one of the "finds."

After the Labrador ducks, however, perhaps the most valuable object in the collection was an injected human body. This was an exquisite specimen of the anatomist's art; the preservation extending even to the internal organs, which are preserved by an injection of plaster. A collection of 100 manikins of Japanese and Mexican make was another feature.

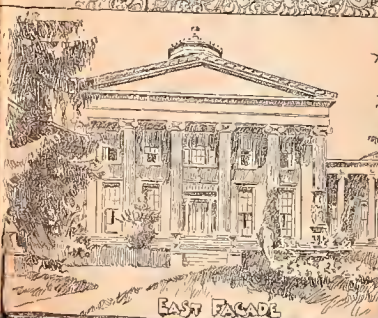
Over the western portico of the museum a small room was fitted up for bees and so constructed that the bees might be seen at work from the inside of the building by means of glass partitions. The Carpenter Museum, which was visited by Audubon, Nuttall, Professor Silliman and other scientific friends of



# PHILADELPHIA



PHILADELPHIA



EAST FACADE



CLOCK TOWER



WEST FACADE



THE DRAWING ROOM



Mr. Carpenter, has, within the last few weeks, been closed forever, as the valuable collection just described, which Mr. Carpenter commenced gathering when he was 16 years of age and constantly added to until the time of his death, was quite recently presented by Mrs. Carpenter to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Turning from the museum and facing the northwest, an octagonal summer house, surmounted by a spire forty feet high, with an image of Mercury as a vane, carved by Rush, rises through a group of trees. Still beyond the summer house is a neat cottage of stone, two stories in height, which has always been occupied as the tenant's or gardener's house. The clock tower, three stories in height, and representing the Chinese Pagoda, is quite a unique feature of the Carpenter place. The greenhouses are also very prominent. They once contained a large collection of rare plants, chiefly from Australia, China and India, adapted to cool greenhouse culture and blooming chiefly in the winter season, many of them of priceless value. But they have recently been stripped of their contents, the whole collection having been given by Mrs. Carpenter to Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park.

George W. Carpenter, the founder and original owner of this property, and a man widely known for his attainments and kindly disposition, was a scientific druggist. He was born in this city in 1802, and was initiated in the mysteries of the drug business in the establishment of Christopher Marshall, Jr., where he accumulated a small sum of money and a large capital of knowledge. Forming the acquaintance and winning the friendship of Thomas Nuttall, he developed that taste for natural history which was the foundation of his scientific attainments. While yet in Marshall's store he was elected as associate of the Academy of Natural Sciences. His favorite study was mineralogy, and he collected a valuable cabinet, of which Professor Silliman availed himself when preparing his journal of science and art. Mr. Carpenter contributed various papers to the *American Journal of Science*, then edited by Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, while "Carpenter's Essays on Materia Medica" is a recognized text book.

In 1828 Mr. Carpenter began business for himself and his success was extraordinary. In eight years he accumulated enough money to purchase a farm in the upper part of Germantown, upon which he laid out Phil-Ellena, his country place. This was about the first of the show places around Philadelphia and was extensively visited by strangers to our city.

In 1842 W. C. Henszey became a partner and after Mr. Carpenter's death in 1860 succeeded to the business, which he carried on up to a very short time ago.

From, *Dress*  
*Chila. Pa.*

Date, *June 4" 1893,*

## THE KING OF SPAIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Bonaparte's Residence  
in Philadelphia and the  
House Which He  
Occupied.

WAS MAGNIFICENTLY FITTED

The Exiled King's Luxurious Life  
Here and His Retirement to Bordentown—Popularity of His  
Daughters in Society.



NUMBER 260-South Ninth Street is a tall, 3-story dwelling with mansard roof. It is built of brick, covered with plaster and painted a dark gray. The entrance is at the side and not directly on the street but through an iron gateway, and thence along a

brick walk and up a steep flight of steps. Many persons in passing stop for a moment to glance at this old residence, so different is it in appearance from the surrounding modern, commonplace, three-story brick houses, for although, from neglect, it is fast going to decay, it still shows unmistakable evidence of having been once a very handsome and attractive mansion.

Few, indeed, among the pedestrians, who glance curiously at this pretentious old dwelling are aware of its history or that it was once a royal residence, the home of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain and Naples, and elder brother of the great Napoleon.

After the battle of Waterloo, that shattered every remaining hope of the House of Bonaparte to the throne of France, it was easy to persuade the ex-King of Spain that he would be safer away from his na-





THE OLD BONAPARTE HOUSE, 260 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

tive land. But before he sailed he went to take leave of Napoleon, whom he found sick both in body and mind. Joseph then offered to take his brother's place and to remain in his room, feigning illness, for several days by which time Napoleon would be well out to sea. The Emperor refused, saying he could not take flight and desert his faithful officers. He, however, urged upon his brother to leave the country, advising him to reside in the United States somewhere between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, in order to be within easy reach of news.

#### JOSEPH IN AMERICA.

Joseph Bonaparte sailed for the United States on the American Brig Commerce, from the little port of Royan, near Bordeaux, on July 25, 1815, landing in America on August 20, the very day on which the British man-of-war Northumberland passed the Canary Islands bearing Napoleon to his dreary exile, St. Helena.

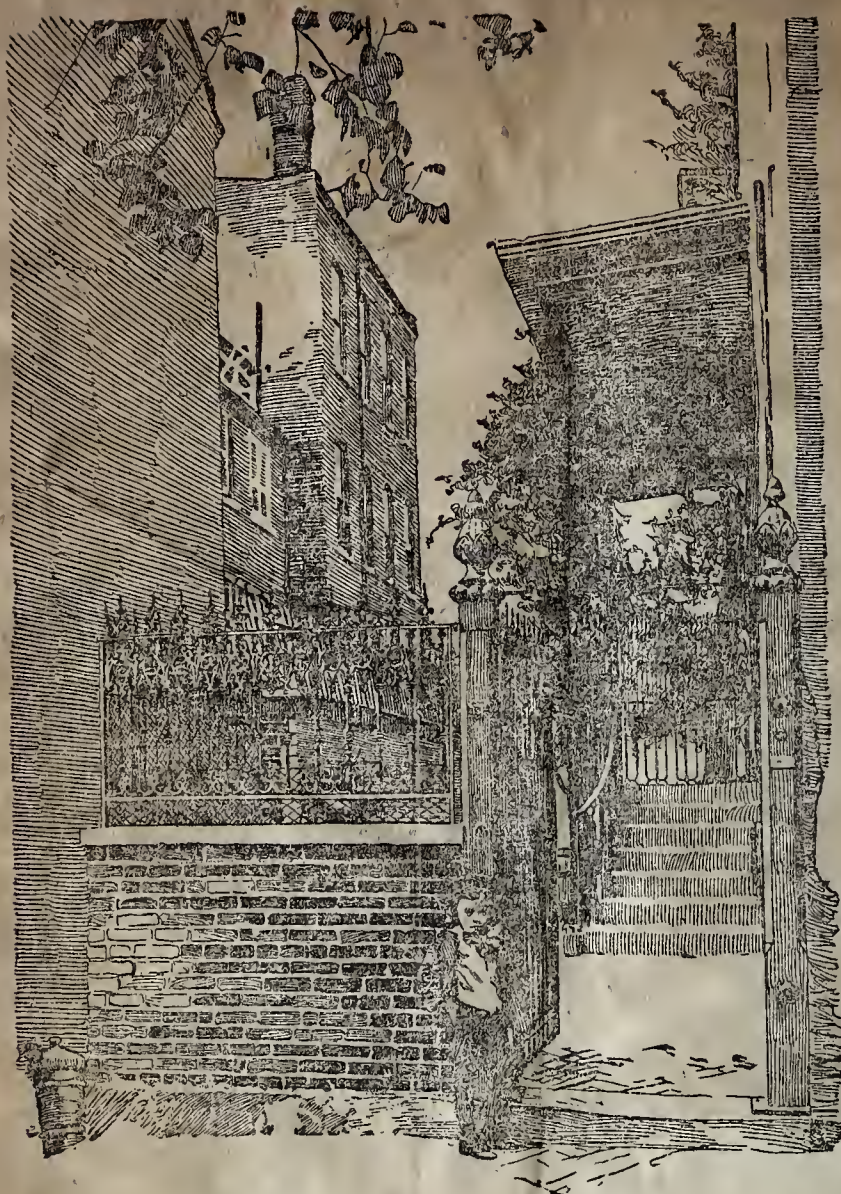
Arriving in this country Joseph took the

name Count de Survilliers, from a village situated upon his estate of Montefontaine. He made his first public appearance in New York where he appeared on the afternoon of September 1. This is to be learned from the newspapers of that period, as the next day they announced that Joseph Bonaparte had succeeded in cheating the vigilance of the English crusiers and in reaching the United States. Joseph Bonaparte remained in the metropolis for a few days and then journeyed to Philadelphia.

Shortly after his arrival here Poulson's Advertiser announced that he had brought with him a great fortune and vaguely added that he had immediately bought vast estates in this new country. This, however, was incorrect, the greater part of his money being invested in a collection of objects of art and valuable precious stones, by the sale of which he purchased his property in the United States, which included his farm known as Point Breeze on the banks of the Delaware River, near Bordentown, N. J.

The house in which he resided on Ninth





GATEWAY AND ENTRANCE OF THE BONAPARTE HOUSE.

Street was built about 1800 by a wealthy Irishman named Joseph Meeny, who owned all the property between Locust Street and the alley, which runs to the south of the house. When the dwelling was erected it was supposed to be on Spruce Street, but when Spruce Street was surveyed the line was run 100 feet further south. Chandler Price, a great shipping merchant in his day, purchased the Ninth Street house shortly after it was erected.

#### INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.

When Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Philadelphia this house was considered one of the few residences of this city that was palatial enough for the residence of even an exiled ex-king. Mr. Price was approached by Maillard, Bonaparte's private secretary, and asked as what figure he would rent the dwelling. As at that time Joseph Bonaparte could not own, at least in his own name, property in this

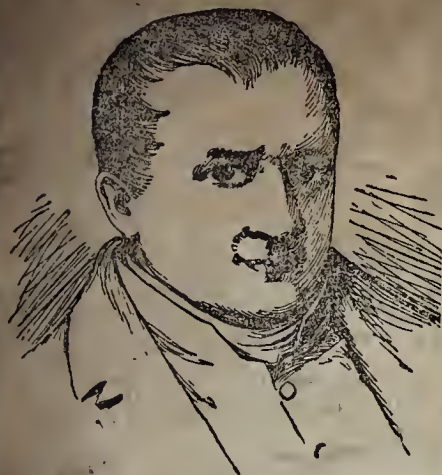
country, he was obliged to purchase his property in Bordentown in the name of a third person. Soon after acquiring this property, however, the State of New Jersey passed an act enabling the ex-king to hold real estate in that State.

As Mr. Price was attached to the mansion, and, like the majority of his fellow-citizens, under the impression that Bonaparte was extremely wealthy, he was not inclined to lease his property for a song, but after some dickering he finally rented the house for a handsome consideration to the Count De Survilliers.

Bonaparte resided in this dwelling but a comparatively short while, as in the Summer or Fall of 1816 he gave up housekeeping in Philadelphia and took up his residence at Bordentown. There is a rumor to the effect that the discovery and consequent abrupt termination of a love affair with the daughter of a Frenchman in humble circumstances, residing in this city, was the principal cause for the noble exile's



departure from Philadelphia. This, now-  
ever, was probably idle gossip, as it is  
well known that Joseph Bonaparte de-



Joseph Bonaparte.

lighted in the country. He loved the trees and the flowers, and a quiet, peaceful life, far away from noise, politics and great cities. And moreover in selecting Bordentown as his home he was only following out his brother's instructions to reside between Philadelphia and New York.

Like most exiles Joseph Bonaparte did his best to make his Ninth Street home in Philadelphia as much like his residence in his native land as possible, surrounding himself with all that would recall memories and associations of the past. To accomplish this purpose he made use of objects of art as his principal means of producing and fostering such illusions. Many valuable pictures by old masters were hung upon the walls, while solid, heavy furniture of massive outline, made of ponderous mahogany, solemnly fulfilled the requirements of daily life.

#### SOME OF HIS FURNISHINGS.

To-day, in the spacious diningroom of the old Ninth Street house, is a mahogany sideboard with marble top. It was once the property of Joseph Bonaparte, while on the walls are frescoes in two colors in the style of the First Empire, representing the loves of Venus. On Ninth Street, close by the garden wall is to be seen half buried in the earth, an old bronze cannon, which was put there by Joseph Bonaparte to save the wall from his carriage wheels.

This was a custom, at one time, very common in Europe.

Joseph Bonaparte was very exclusive in regard to his associates during his residence in this city, yet at the same time he formed many enduring friendships, both with eminent Americans and among the numerous titled foreign immigrants, who, at that time, found a refuge in the New World. Among those who visited him on Ninth Street and occupied the position of friends and not of mere acquaintances, the names of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams are prominent, as are the names of Livingstone, Admiral

Charles Stewart (grandfather of the late Mr. Parnell), Richard Stockton, General Thomas Cadwalader, beside many others, four especially, viz: Joseph Hopkinson, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, William Short and Charles J. Ingersoll. The ex-monarch had the rare good fortune, well merited in his case, to meet with unbounded devotion in his friends.

#### THE EX-KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The ex-Queen of Spain did not follow her husband to this country, as she was in mortal terror of the sea, but there was no estrangement between the two, and letters were continually exchanged between them. His two daughters, Zenaide, with her husband, Prince Charles, and Charlotte, the younger of the two girls, both followed their father into exile. They mingled to an extent in Philadelphia society and were very popular. Zenaide, the elder sister, was stout and fair, thoroughly sympathetic and in society charming.

Charlotte, the younger daughter, was slight and dark, with deep-set, thoughtful eyes. She was quite accomplished, being able to draw exceedingly well. Some of her paintings in oil are really remarkable as the production of an amateur. She was sprightly and fascinating and became, in time, one of the leading belles of Philadelphia. One of the young men who greatly admired her beauty was Nicholas Biddle, himself possessed of all the charm of manner that goes to make social success.

Charlotte, like her sister, married a first cousin, the eldest son of Louis, King of Holland and father of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

The present owner of the old Bonaparte house on Ninth Street is Mr. Henry G. Potter, he has resided there for many years, his father having purchased it from Chandler Price, who rented it to Bonaparte.

From,

*Bress*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *June 5<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## THE CHURCH OF THE GESU AND ITS VENERABLE HEAD.

Sketch of Rev. Burchard Villiger  
and His Great Parish.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ANNEXED.

Founded as a Chapel, It Has Become  
the Largest Church in the City.

The Testimonial Organ Re-  
cently Presented.





THE CHURCH OF THE GESU.

One of the handsomest places of worship in Philadelphia is the Church of the Gesu, at Eighteenth and Stiles Streets. It is also one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city, though in cramped quarters and it stands in bold relief against the sky on a clear day. It can be seen for miles because of its position on a hilltop.

It has the largest congregation of any church in the city. Each Sunday throughout the year the average attendance at all the services is 7000, and although the church has a seating capacity of 1200 the building is filled at all the masses and at vespers.

The parish limits of the Church of the Gesu take in a wide area. The limits are from Fifteenth to Twentieth Streets, and



from Columbia to Fairmount Avenues.

On November 20, 1866, when the Jesuit fathers purchased the church property which is bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Thompson and Stiles Streets, the northern portion of the parish, that is, that part above Girard Avenue, was in the country. The erection of the chapel, which



Rev. Burchard Villiger.

is now used as the college, helped to build up that section of the town, and soon the green fields and low hills gave way to brick houses and paved streets.

#### THE CORNER-STONE LAID.

On the morning of June 24, 1868, at 9 o'clock, the corner-stone of the chapel was laid and blessed by Rev. B. Villiger, the present rector. The crowds that gathered to see the ceremonies are remembered by some of the older residents of the neighborhood, and the occasion was made one of the greatest religious demonstrations seen in that section up to that time. The chapel was completed and ready for divine service on December 6 of the same year, and it was blessed on that day by the late Archbishop Wood, assisted by Rev. Father Villiger. Gradually the surrounding districts grew in population and in the number of houses. Persons from the neighboring sections crowded to the new church in such numbers that repeated services could scarcely satisfy all who wished to attend them. The congregation grew in size and soon the little chapel was inadequate. Plans were made for the erection of a new church, as the demands of the parishioners necessitated larger quarters. Accordingly the foundation of the present church was laid on October 5, 1879.

After the erection of the stone courses, work was suspended for several years, owing to certain difficulties that could not then be surmounted. Later the work was taken up again, and in 1888 the church completed.

The first great service in the church was the celebration of Rev. Father Villiger's golden jubilee mass on October 4, 1888. The church was not opened permanently for divine worship until December 2 of the same year when it was solemnly blessed by Archbishop Ryan.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The style of architecture of the Church of the Gesu is Roman. The tall towers that surmount the church have not yet been completed. There is a chime of five bells in the steeple which ring for all the services. There is one large bell weighing four tons that is rung at 10 o'clock on Sundays only. There is a feature in the church that can hardly be duplicated in the city. It is the span of the roof which is the largest of any church of its size in this country, or in Europe. The span is seventy-six feet in the clear and remark-

able as it may appear it is made of wood. The lines of the church are bold and strong and while the interior appointments are plain they are substantial.

The church is 230 feet long by 120 wide at the transepts; 100 feet 4 inches from the floor to the highest point of the vaulted ceiling. There are eight chapels, each containing an altar and five other altars within the sanctuary.

When the new church was finished and services opened there St. Joseph's College was moved to and now occupies the chapel. In September, 1851, St. Joseph's College was opened at 317 Willing's Alley, under the direction of Rev. Father Villiger. Subsequently it was moved to Filbert and Juniper Streets, and transferred again to St. Joseph's Church. Though a permanent site was purchased for the college in 1866 it was ten years before it was found possible to open a preparatory Latin class at Seventeenth and Stiles Streets in the basement of the present school building. From 1876 to 1889 a few students were admitted to instruction in the ancient languages. Several of them are now priests or are preparing to enter the service of the Church. Upon the completion of the new church work was begun in transferring the old chapel into class rooms. The work was easy as arrangements were made for necessary changes when the chapel was erected. Seven large and well lighted rooms were obtained by the building of dividing walls. The ordinary line

of collegiate study corresponding with the course at the University is in vogue here.

#### THE COLLEGE OPENED.

In September, 1889, the college was thrown open to all comers free, provided they could bring good references, and pass a satisfactory preliminary examination. At present there is room for 210 students, if all the seats in all the classes were occupied. It is intended, as means allow, to cover the remaining two sides of the lot with buildings for the college so as to afford ample facilities for a thorough Christian and literary education for all applicants who can satisfy requirements in conduct and in studies. Rev. Father Dooley, who is considered one of the brightest Jesuits in this country, is at the head of the college.

The part of the lot not occupied by the church and college is used as a playground by the boys, and they have a base ball nine and indulge in other games that develop them physically.

Several societies are connected with the Church of the Gesu. The League of the Sacred Heart, which was organized at this church, has 30,000 members. It is the largest individual society in the world and the members belong to every parish in the city. St. Vincent de Paul Society, which is very large, looks after the poor of the parish. The Bon Mors Association meets



every month and prays a happy death for its members. There are 150 members in the Young Men's Sodality and they meet once a week.

The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, composed of men and women, has a membership of 800. The pupils of St. Joseph's College are organized into a cadet corps of four companies. The Parochial School has 75 pupils. The boys are taught by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart and the girls by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

#### THE VENERABLE RECTOR.

Rev. Burchard Villiger, rector of the Church of the Gesu, was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, May 14, 1819. He began his collegiate studies at the Benedictine Monastery of Muri. He remained there three years. In the year 1842 he entered the University of Freiburg, house of studies of the Jesuit Fathers. In the year 1838 he was admitted as a candidate for the Jesuit order together with the late General Fr. Anderledy. On the breaking out of the Swiss Revolution in 1848 he was forced to fly from his native land, and with great difficulty he made his way into France and Belgium. In the same year he set sail for the United States.

He completed his theological course at Georgetown, D. C., was ordained priest in 1850 and had as his first charge the Prefecture of Schools in St. Joseph's College, September, 1851.

In 1852 he went to Frederick, Md., for the final year of his religious training, preparatory to his profession in the religious life. He was made vice-president of Georgetown College in 1853, and after a year was placed in charge of St. John's College, Frederick, Md. In May, 1856, he was appointed president of Gonzaga, Washington, D. C., and after two years at this post he became provincial of the province of Maryland.

#### ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

At the end of his term of three years he was sent out to California to take charge of the mission there. Among other works he erected Santa Clara College, one of the best educational institutions on the Pacific Slope. After six years he was called back to the East and was given a temporary mission at Conewago, Pa. In March, 1868, he was intrusted with charge of the new parish of the Gesu, where he has remained ever since.

In July of last year Father Villiger was chosen at an assembly of the Jesuit fathers in New York to represent them at the election of a general of the order. He sailed for Europe on August 6, 1892, and joined other representatives at Loyola, in Spain, where by the advice of Pope Leo XIII, they assembled for the election.

When the work for which he was chosen was accomplished, he was asked to accompany Father Galwey to the Holy Land and assist him by his knowledge of the topography of the holy places in preparing an important work on the life of Christ. In the early part of December both set out for Palestine. Meantime, his parishoners at home bethought themselves of bidding him such a welcome as would express their feelings of gratitude for a quarter of a century of toil in their midst.

In one respect there was something to be desired, his work was incomplete. There was not an organ suitable to the needs of the church which he had erected.

Accordingly, the congregation, as a mark of their respect for the man, as a token of

gratitude for the long years spent in ministering to their spiritual needs, determined to furnish him with the means of concluding his work by presenting him the sum of \$10,000 to complete the crowning work of his life. This was done at the Academy of Music a few weeks ago. It is thought that the new organ will be in place by Christmas Day.

There are eighteen members of the society of Jesus connected with the Cure of Gesu. Seven are professors in the St. Joseph's College, and the others do the parish work. The priests are Rector Rev. Burchard Villiger, Minister or Steward Father McNamara, Father Blenkinsop, Father Brice, Father Cicaterri, Father Daly, Father Jansen and Father Renaud. The college faculty are Father Dooley, who is in charge under Father Villiger, Father Emerick, Father Galligan, Father Goeding, Father Gregory, Father Mattson, and Father Stanton.

From, *Ledger*  
*Phila. Par.*  
 Date, *June 6<sup>th</sup> 1893,*

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRIEST

### CELEBRATION OF FATHER HILTERMANN'S SILVER JUBILEE.

The School Children of Old Trinity Roman Catholic Parish Give a Reception to Their Beloved Pastor.

Probably no more pleasing feature of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Ernest O. Hiltermann, the faithful Rector of old Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Sixth and Spruce streets, which properly begins to-day, will take place during its progress than the commemoration of the event yesterday at Musical Fund Hall by the children of the parochial schools attached to the church, under the care of four of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The hall was well filled with the pupils, their parents and friends, and the various exercises were witnessed with keen interest and unmistakable delight. Father Hiltermann occupied the seat of honor on the floor in front of the stage, in company with the Rev. George Michel, formerly of this city, but now of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Reading, and surrounding and back of them were rows of bright and well-dressed children awaiting their turn to take part in the exercises.

These began with the introductory choros, "Jubilate," by all the children, which was followed by a congratulatory address in English by Miss Lena Heer, and the appearance of 16 boys in Indian costume, who gave a club drill and sang a Columbian medley, entitled "Greeting for the Nation." Next followed the ceremony of "Blumenspende," in which 16 girls, dressed in blue and pink, laid offerings of flowers at the feet of their honored Pastor, and presented him with the





REV. E. O. HILTERMANN.

large floral pieces—a cross, anchor and harp, emblematic of Faith, Hope and Charity, and a large floral cornucopia. Each of these pieces contained 25 silver dollars, representing the number of years of his Priesthood. A May drill followed, in which 16 young misses, kept time in dancing around the May pole to the music of the polka, with piano accompaniment. Five young ladies dressed in white, with silver embroidery and silver coronets, next recited a congratulatory poem, entitled "Twenty-five Years a Priest," in which each gave a recital of five years of Father Hiltermann's labors at Holy Trinity. Their delivery was natural and easy, and their gestures and courtesies graceful and winning.

The exercises concluded with the presentation by twenty-five girls, with white and colored dresses, studded with silver stars, and each representing a star or year in Father Hiltermann's ministry, of a blue silk banner, bearing the inscription "Souvenir to Rev. E. O. Hiltermann, from the grateful children of Holy Trinity Parish." The presentation address was made in German by one of the girls, who was loudly applauded, after which the school sang in chorus "Das ist der Tag den Herr Gemacht." Father Hiltermann made an affecting response to the sentiments of the address, in which he thanked the children for their tribute of affection, commended their studiousness in school and their devotion to their faith, and exhorted them to strive to become patriotic and faithful men and women. He then invited the children to share the flowers amongst themselves, an invitation which was gladly accepted, and soon every boy and girl was the happy possessor of a rose, violet or some other flower, worn proudly in button-hole or corsage.

The celebration proper of Father Hiltermann's silver jubilee will begin this morning with a Solemn High Mass at Holy Trinity, at which a large number of Catholic clergymen will assist, to be followed by a reception of his parishioners in the school hall, on Spruce street, in the evening.

#### Sketch of Father Hiltermann.

Father Hiltermann was born February 23d, 1842, in the city of Osnabrueck, in the old Kingdom of Hanover. His mother was a Protestant, but became a convert to the Catholic Church when her son was but two years old. Young Hiltermann's education was begun in the Cathedral schools of his native city,

whence, after some years he was transferred to what in popular parlance is known in Germany as the "Gymnasium," corresponding more or less to our High School. From the Gymnasium he graduated in 1864, and entered the Seminary of Münster, in Westphalia, where he completed his philosophical and theological studies, and was ordained on June 6th, 1868, together with his class-fellow, Rev. Francis J. Martersteck, Rector of the Church of the Assumption, Manayunk, whose silver jubilee is also being celebrated at this time. Before ordination, Father Hiltermann had been received into the diocese of Philadelphia by the late Archbishop Wood, on his return from Rome, whither, in 1867, he had gone to attend the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul. After ordination he embarked with Father Martersteck for the United States, where he landed September 19th, 1868.

His first appointment in the New World was as assistant at St. Paul's Church, Reading, whence, on June 6th, 1869, he was transferred as Pastor to Allentown, which then comprised a territory now administered by seven priests and comprising five distinct parishes. In 1874 Archbishop Wood appointed him Pastor of St. Bonifacius's Church, Front and Diamond streets, this city, whence, after two years, he was again sent to Allentown. There he remained in charge until February 16th, 1883, when he was appointed Rector of Holy Trinity by the late Archbishop Wood. At Holy Trinity he still remains, as gentle, unassuming and beloved by his people as he is learned and zealous for all things pertaining to the glory of God.

#### Holy Trinity Church.

Few churches of this city have had a more interesting or checkered history than Holy Trinity. With that fellow-feeling common to people of all nationalities, and strengthened by the bonds of a common language, the German Catholics of Philadelphia, from their earliest settlement, have always been a unit in things religious and patriotic. According to the statistics of 1757, there were in this city in that year just "300 German Catholics," whose spiritual needs were administered to by Rev. Theodore Schneider, who had founded the mission of Goshenhoppen, Berks county, Pa., in 1741. Rev. Ferdinand Farmer reached old St. Joseph's, in Willing's alley, in 1741, and relieved Father Schneider of his periodical "station" to the city, attending to the German element. Originally amalgamated with the congregation of St. Mary's, on Fourth street, below Walnut, about 1787 they had become so numerous that, by unanimous consent, they decided to found a German parish, and, this idea crystallizing as time went on, on February 21st, 1788, Adam Poemir, in the name of his countrymen and co-religionists, and with money generously supplied by them, bought from the Supreme Executive Court of Pennsylvania the lots now forming the northwest corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, with a frontage of 193 feet on Spruce street. The congregation thus formed was incorporated by act of the Legislature on October 14 of the same year under the title of "The Trustees of the German Religious Society of Roman Catholics, called the Church of the Holy Trinity in the City of Philadelphia." Work was at once begun on the new building, the architecture being designed to conform rather to use than to ornament, but approximating in design the many churches of colonial style then erected or being erected by other denominations in the city. The deed conveying the church to the Trustees named the Rev. John Charles Helbron as the first pastor of Holy



city. Father Helbron's death was tragic. According to the Catholic historian, John Gilmary Shea, he was guillotined by the revolutionists while collecting money for the struggling Church in France. He was succeeded by Rev. Peter Helbron, probably his brother, who came on in 1792 from the German Mission of Goshenhoppen, and who in 1793 had for his assistant the Rev. Lawrence Phelan, who "spoke in English on Sunday afternoons." In 1796 Bishop John Carroll, of Baltimore, then the only diocese in America, appointed Rev. John N. Goetz to take the place of Father Helbron, and Rev. William Elling in the place of Father Phelan, Father Elling continuing as Rector until his death in April, 1811.

The first Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city was founded by the congregation of Holy Trinity, close to the church, "for the orphans of Catholics who died of the yellow fever in 1793," and the first Sisters of Charity sent out from the mother house of Emmitsburg, Md., by Mother Seton, were sent to take charge of the orphanage. This orphanage, which was incorporated in 1807, is now located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Spruce streets.

Rev. Adam Britt was Rector of Holy Trinity in 1810, Rev. Francis Roloff in 1826, the latter being succeeded by Rev. Father Carroll, and in 1831 by Rev. J. Vanderback. In 1833, Rev. Francis Guth, being then Rector, founded St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, which is now located in Tacony. In 1834 an assistant of the church was Rev. Henry Lemke, truly a member of the Church militant, inasmuch as, before taking holy orders, he had fought under the flag of his native land against the troops of Napoleon. He died in 1882 at the Benedictine Monastery of Carrolltown, Cambria county, aged 86 years.

On July 29, 1834, Solemn High Mass was sung in Holy Trinity for the repose of the soul of General Lafayette. From that time the Rectors have been: In 1836, Rev. Father Stablschmidt; in 1842, Rev. Otto H. Burges; in 1845, Rev. Andrew Skopes; in 1847, Rev. Nicholas Perrine; in 1854, Rev. P. M. Corbon, who remained in charge until his death, in 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Schick. Father Schick remained until 1883, when the present much-beloved Rector, Rev. E. O. Hiltermann, was appointed by the late Archbishop Wood.

On October 7, 1883, the bi-centenary anniversary of the arrival of the German pioneer founders of Germantown was celebrated, with imposing ceremony, in Holy Trinity, and in 1889 the centenary anniversary of the foundation of the church was observed. It may not be known that Stephen Girard was buried in the graveyard of Holy Trinity, his body being transferred thence to the Mausoleum on the completion of Girard College. But in all its eventful career no such disaster ever befell Holy Trinity as the fire which completely destroyed its beautiful interior, shortly after the congregation had gone home from High Mass on Christmas Day, 1891, the church having just been renovated at a cost of \$10,000. However, under the zealous care of Father Hiltermann and the efficient aid of the congregation, the old church has arisen phoenix-like from its ashes, and stands to-day where it stood a hundred years ago, not an epitome of aspiring architecture, but one of Philadelphia's most treasured relics and the monument of a thrifty, God-fearing people. The present trustees of the church, who were appointed by Archbishop Ryan on Trinity Sunday last, are Messrs. Jacob Michel, Sr., Jacob Haubrick, Joseph Obermann, August Trauwen, Frank Belwoar, Henry F. Michel, John W. Speechman and Sebastian Hall.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *June 11/1893,*

## IN MEMORY OF DEPARTED FRIENDS.

Philadelphia Has Scarcely a  
Rival for Beautiful Church  
Memorials.

ST. STEPHEN'S RICH IN THEM.

Particularly Handsome Memorials  
to the Burd Family—A Font  
Dating from the Twelfth  
Century—Brasses and  
Marbles.



A few, if any of the cities of America are there so many churches where costly and handsome memorials are to be seen as in Philadelphia. Some of these memorials are justly celebrated the world over. St.

Stephen's Church, on Tenth Street, north of Chestnut, is particularly rich in its collection of memorials. The latest of these is a beautiful reredos, erected to the memory of Mrs. James McKee. The central feature of this work of art is a salvati glass mosaic picture, representing the Lord's Supper, after a drawing by Holiday, of London. The modeling of the figures and the pure and delicate gradations of color in this mosaic are especially noticeable.

For some time previous to the erection of the reredos, the rector and vestry of St. Stephen's had been discussing the construction of such a work of art. The style which they adopted is a rich, decorated Gothic of a modern type. The reredos is twenty-six feet in length, the highest points of the crosses surmounting the angle buttresses, being twenty feet from the floor. The picture is eleven feet five inches in length, and five feet four inches high. It is set in the rear of the church and surrounded by modelings and paneling, and sustained and flanked by small buttresses. Below the picture and over the altar, are panels





THE BURD MEMORIAL.

carved in bas relief with clouds, through which are half seen cherubs' heads and wings, floating and looking heavenward.

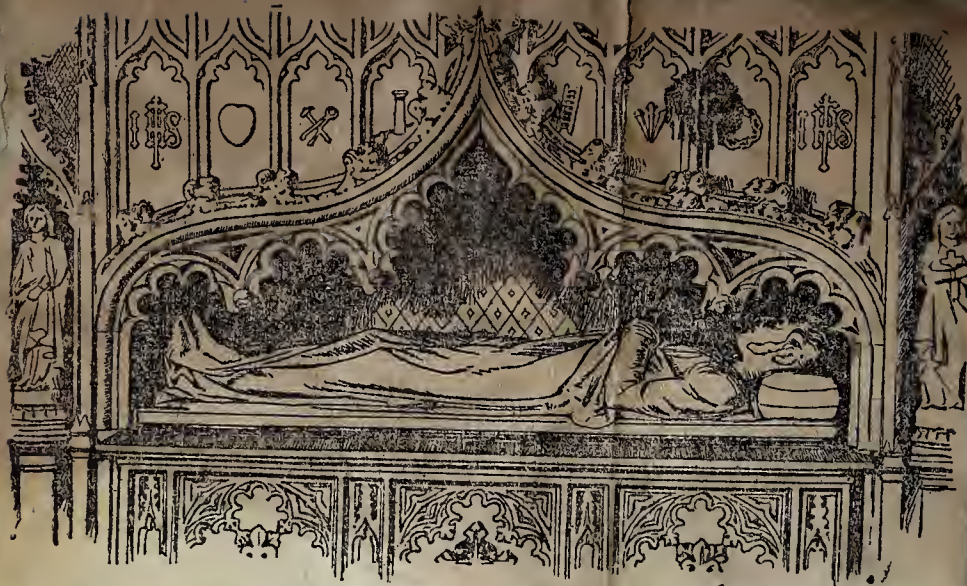
#### LIGHTING THE REREDOS.

One of the most difficult problems has been to light the picture properly, and at the same time to do so without annoying the worshipers with a glare of light. Glass mosaic is entirely dependent upon artificial lighting to bring out its color, and great care must be exercised to prevent a glitter on any portion of the surface, due to an imperfect distribution of the rays. The experiment to accomplish this result extended over several months, and finally the perfected arrangements consisted of three pendants or sanctuary lamps of ornamental gilt metal, globular in form and fifteen inches in diameter, hung at a distance of four feet from the picture and slightly above it. The lamps, closed toward the body of the church, contain each an Edison electric bulb of one hundred candle power.

By a system of concealed reflectors the rays of these lamps are thrown upon the picture from right to left and vice versa, while from the center lamp the rays are thrown downward in the shape of a fan to the lower corners of the mosaic. All glitter is thus avoided, and a soft, even light diffused. The same lamps also effectually light the chancel, so that the tall standards of gas lights can be removed.

The handsomest of the Burd memorials at St. Stephen's is in the chapel, directly over the tomb of the Burd family. The memorial, which is of marble, pictures the Angel of the Resurrection. It was erected by Mrs. Burd, about 1864, to the memory of her three daughters, the inscription upon it being as follows: "In the crypt beneath this chapel repose the remains of Eliza Burd, born November 6, 1813, died July 25, 1840; of Maria Coxe Burd, born September 2, 1819, died April 27, 1844, and of Wooddrop Sims Burd, born May 2, 1822, died May 11, 1837. The statuary is com-





MEMORIAL TO EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD IN ST. STEPHEN'S.

posed of four female figures, the faces of three of them, although idealized, were intended as portraits of Mrs. Burd's daughters. The marble was executed by Steinhäuser, and was done in Rome. The same artist, a few years previous to the erection of the above memorial, also executed a memorial to Edward Shippen Burd, which stands at the western end of the north aisle.

#### THE SUBJECT OF THE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Burd was a lawyer by profession, and came of quite a well-known family, his father, Colonel James Burd, having come to this country from Scotland before the War of the Revolution. His grandmother was a sister, and his mother a daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burd were devout communicants of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. Burd being one of the founders, and a member of the vestry until his death, and in his will he made a handsome bequest to the parish. He died September 17, 1849.

The baptismal font was also erected in St. Stephen's by Mrs. Burd as a memorial. The bowl of this font came from the south of France, where it was found in an old cemetery. It is supposed to date from the twelfth century. Its interior is very curiously carved. The pedestal upon which it rests was executed at the order of Mrs. Burd by Steinhäuser.

Among the other memorial tablets which have been erected in St. Stephen's, the following may be mentioned: To the memory of Rev. Henry Ducachet, second rector; to the memory of William Rudder, who was for sixteen years rector of the church, and to the memory of Rev. James Montgomery, first rector.

In St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church was recently unveiled a very beautiful memorial window, erected by George W. Childs, as a tribute to the noble life and faithful services of the rector of that church, Rev. Henry Jackson Morton, D. D., who, for over half a century ministered to the spiritual needs of that congregation. The window is known as the great west window. Its color is exceedingly rich, and it shows best when lighted by the

evening sun. It illustrates a portion of the "Te Deum":—

To Thee all angels cry aloud,  
The heavens and all the powers therein;  
To Thee cherubim and seraphim  
Continually do cry  
Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God of Sabaoth.

A knight in armor, in the left section, typifies the church militant; a female figure in the right, the church triumphant. The upper opening has a figure of Christ, as il-



Tablet to Mary Andrews.

lustrating the line: "Thou art the King of Glory, O, Christ." In the left circle are the words: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." In the circle on the right is "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors." The inscription running along the base reads: "To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Henry Jackson Morton,



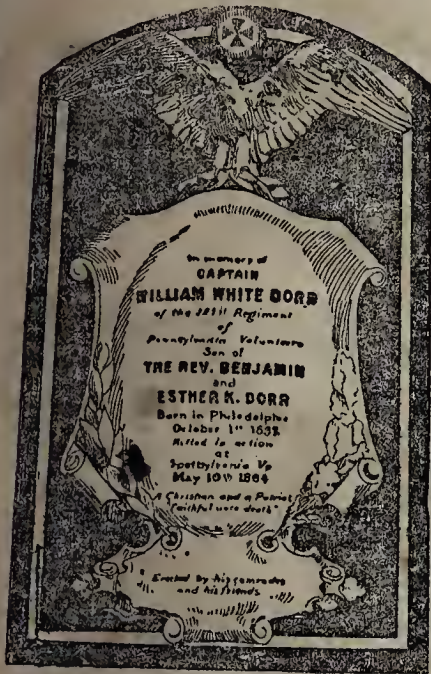
D. D., rector of this church for more than fifty-six years, who died November 1, 1890, in his eighty-fourth year. This window is dedicated by his friend, George W. Childs."

#### OTHER NOTABLE MEMORIALS.

Among the other recent memorials erected in St. James' are a large bronze eagle lectern, and fine stone pulpit and a base relief marble figure of an angel scattering flowers in love and sorrow. This was given by Mrs. Anna D. Scott, in memory of her mother. It was made in Italy, and bears the following inscription: "Her children rise up and call her blessed, Mary Johnson Riddle, wife of Robert M. Riddle, daughter of William P. Dickinson, of Norfolk, Va., and Mary Kelso Johnson, his wife, March 6, 1890, November 20, 1890."

In the south clerestory Mrs. Frederick Goff has placed, in memory of her husband, a fine window by Holiday, of London. Its symbolism represents the old dispensation as fore-shadowing the new.

In Old Christ Church, Second Street, near Market, quite a number of old-



The Dorr Tablet.

fashioned memorials are to be seen upon the walls. About the oldest amongst them was erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Andrews, who died March 29, 1761, aged 78 years. A comparatively modern marble memorial tablet of elaborate design was erected to the memory of Captain William White, who was killed in action at Spotsylvania, May 10, 1864. On the south wall of the church the memorial tablets are quite close together; the three most noticeable among them were erected respectively to the memory of Ann Tallman Da Costa; to the memory of Rev. John Waller James, one of the early rectors of Christ Church, and to the memory of Edward Lyon Clark.

In the First Unitarian Church, Chestnut Street, above Twenty-first, there was erected several years ago by subscriptions from Unitarians in all parts of the country, a memorial monument to the memory of Joseph Priestley, the distinguished theo-

logian and philosopher. The monument is in a tablet form of two varieties of marble, the prevailing tint being orange. It was designed by Robert D. Andrews, of Boston.

There are several very handsome memorial windows in St. Mark's, Protestant Episcopal Church. Foremost amongst them is the Wilmer Memorial Window, erected to the memory of the first rector of St. Mark's, on the north side of the chancel, in March, 1892. In July of the same year, the Carter Memorial Window was placed in the north side of the church, next to the west front. This window completed the set of memorial windows on the north side of the church. In 1880 the font and baptistry were erected and placed in position as a memorial of Mr. Samuel S. Moon by his widow.

From, *Inquirer*

*Phila. Pac.*

Date, *June 11th 1893*

## GREAT HOSPITALS OF PHILADELPHIA

Growth and Development of the  
Charities That Soothe and  
Heal and Bless.

The Good Work Which They Do in Al-  
leviating Sickness and Suffering.

Benjamin Franklin's Share in the  
Founding of the Pennsylvania  
Hospital—What Has Been Accom-  
plished by Private Benevolence  
and Public Spirit.

As Philadelphia is noted not only for being a city of homes, but also a city the charitable institutions of which are more numerous and varied and better supported than in any other city of the Union, a glance at the history of some of its hospitals and charities will not be without interest.

Within the city limits there are a dozen large hospitals and about two dozen smaller ones, ready and willing, night and day, to receive the stricken stranger or citizen and care for him. In fact, in not one city in America can a stranger or native drop unconscious to the sidewalk with quite as complete a sense of security of his being properly cared for as in Philadelphia. If an accident befall him in the heart of the



city an ambulance from the Pennsylvania or Jefferson Hospital will have him within its walls inside of ten minutes. If he falls unconscious in Kensington, the Protestant Episcopal Hospital is within easy reach; if downtown the Methodist Episcopal, or St. Agnes' opens its doors; if in West Philadelphia the Presbyterian or University ambulances are within a few minutes' call.

Philadelphia can also make the proud boast that the oldest hospital in the United States is located within her precincts. It was founded as long ago as 1750, principally through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, aided by Dr. Thomas Bond, one of the leading physicians of Philadelphia at that period.

#### GROWTH OF A GREAT HOSPITAL.

As the undertaking which Dr. Bond and Franklin contemplated was beyond the scope of private enterprise at that date, it was evident, from the first, that the movement must be of a private character. Accordingly, Franklin prepared the public mind through the newspapers, and thus succeeded in increasing the number and amount of subscriptions to the hospital. After all the subscriptions possible had been secured, legislative aid was then asked, and after considerable opposition from some of the country members, obtained. A charter was granted, and a temporary hospital opened in February, 1752, in the mansion of Judge Kinsey, on the south side of Market, west of Fifth street. This building was used until December, 1756, when the hospital at Eighth and Pine streets was opened for the reception of patients.

From the first the Pennsylvania Hospital proved a success, and as soon as this was recognized, subscriptions poured in for its support, both from this country and Europe. Of course, like all institutions of a similar character, it experienced dark days and stormy times, yet it passed through these periods safely and unscarred.

Since the doors were opened up to the present time, according to the last report of the managers, about 128,000 patients have been admitted, 90,000 of whom were poor persons, supported at the expense of the institution; 82,000 of these patients were discharged cured, and 21,000 others relieved and benefited. The Pennsylvania was about the first hospital to adopt the present enlightened treatment of the insane, and to Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, who presided over this department of the institution from 1841 to his death, in 1883, a tribute of honor is due.

It seems to be the fate of many institutions that when they have passed the century mark an age of mild decay overtakes them, and then their usefulness is over. But not so with the Pennsylvania Hospital. At the present moment improvements are being carried out by this old institution which will cost not less than \$500,000. They include a new nurses' home and out-patient department, the cost of which will be about \$50,000 each, while the memorial ward, which is being erected on Spruce street, will cost not less than \$275,000. The widow and daughters of the late Wistar Morris have contributed \$150,000 toward the cost of this ward, and the remainder, it is expected, will be raised without difficulty.

Other improvements include the entire reconstruction of the interior of the present buildings, and the construction of a new boiler house, costing about

#### THE WILLS HOSPITAL.

Another noble old institution and excellent charity of this city, which is also at the moment contemplating extensive alterations, is the Wills Eye Hospital, on Race street, near Nineteenth. This institution owes its foundation to the benevolence of James Wills, a grocer, who died in 1823, and by his last will bequeathed to the city a sum of money for the erection of this hospital. When the building was completed, this fund had increased to \$132,548.

Several other legacies have since been added to the fund, which is under the control of the Board of City Trusts. The corner-stone of the building was laid April 2, 1832, and the hospital opened March 3, 1834. The pavilions were dedicated October 11, 1875. All the beds of the hospital are free.

The hospital was originally intended for the relief of the indigent blind and lame, but it has gradually become the most extensive hospital in the State of Pennsylvania for the treatment of diseases of the eye. Its steady growth is apparent from the fact that in 1835 only 66 patients were treated, while last year there were 760 patients treated in the wards and 11,753 at the clinics, a total of 12,513.

#### THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

Turning to uptown institutions the eye rests upon the Episcopal Hospital, decided upon at a meeting of Episcopal clergy and laity convened by Bishop Potter on March 14, 1851.

Shortly after this, and being moved by a sermon preached by Dr. William Bacon Stevens, in St. Andrew's Church, Mrs. E. H. L. Stout and Miss Amy Leamy, daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Lec, gave to the hospital about 500 acres of ground near Front street and Lehigh avenue, with the family mansion thereon. The hospital was opened in that house on December 11, 1852. Strangely enough, the first patients were received on Christmas eve of that year—a father and three children, the mother having died with fever. Additional ground was shortly afterwards purchased, giving the hospital the entire block.

The corner-stone of the present building was laid on May 20, 1860, and the hospital was opened on July 31, 1862, to receive 100 sick and wounded Union soldiers. Altogether 500 Union soldiers were admitted as patients before the Government hospitals were prepared to meet the emergency. About 1874 the eastern wing was erected, thus completing the hospital after its original plan.

Although under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church this hospital, like all the other charitable institutions of the city, is thoroughly undenominational, as is evidenced by the number of patients healed last year, 492 being Episcopalians, 743 Catholics, 265 Lutherans, 164 Presbyterians, 161 Methodists, 59 Baptists, 12 Hebrews, 8 Friends, three Unitarians, and 99 unrecorded.

#### CARING FOR THE ORPHANS.

On the long list of charitable associations one of the most satisfactory in results is the Burd Orphan Asylum. This home was founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Burd, a member of St. Stephen's Church of this city. Mrs. Burd was a woman possessed of considerable means, which she desired to devote to the good of her fellow beings. Accordingly, in 1856, she began the nucleus of the future Burd Asylum in two houses on Sansom street.



...for instance, they admitted  
...corner of Ninth and  
...and admitted 12 little

...she devoted her time  
...and mends. It was a pleasure  
...the children's clothes, and  
...made under her own eye  
...the asylum was for the  
...of poor children of both  
...and finally her ideas changed  
...of experience, and assumed a  
...change is noted in her home  
...Finally she resolved to estab  
...an institution for the education and  
...of orphan girls of the better  
...or more there was no suitable  
...in homes and asylums.

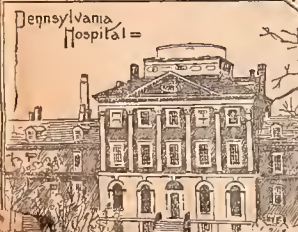
...Mrs. Hard's death the asylum  
...named to its present building,  
...in 1801-63, on Market street  
...Street. The grounds are a  
...around the building quite attractive,  
...and its architecture being con  
...and Gothic. The asylum is liberally  
...St. Stephen's Church being

**BEING GOOD QUIETLY.**

...the west side of Seventh street  
...Arch is located a little  
...household building, which, for well  
...century, has been known as the  
...of Industry. This institution,  
...to many years of experience, has  
...ably adding to the treasury of  
...was faithfully performed by its  
...the system, in that spirit of true  
...ance which hides from the left  
...the administration of the right  
...mission of the association is not  
...the children, the little ones, but



The House of Industry.



Pennsylvania Hospital =

Front view, Pine St.

**THE AGED AND INFIRM.**

...the aged and infirm. From such  
...these the association gathers together  
...the company at the House of In  
...and there, on bleak winter days,  
...the snow is drifting out and  
...holding its way through the stonest  
...bing, the aged women beneficiaries  
...in the warmth and shelter of a large,  
...forable room, sewing or quilting  
...their fingers. The temperature  
...and means winter bread and fuel,  
...is always supplied to those un  
...to leave their homes.

...the first floor of the institution is  
...ed a small store where a part of  
...holding made by the old women  
...posed of to chance purchasers,  
...times as high as 50 women are  
...ed in quilting and making all  
...ies of garments, hemming shirts,  
...ies and towels, working buttons  
...sewing on buttons and similar  
...work. Many of these garments  
...on to poor people who are unable  
...make them.



Wills Eye Hospital. =



The Episcopal Hospital =



Grounds of the Penn Hospital  
From Eighth and Spruce Sts. From photograph  
on the day ground was broken for the memorial word.



The new out patient's department of the Penn Hospital.



Burd Orphan Asylum



From, Press  
Phila. P.  
 Date, June 12", 1893.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH NEARLY 200 YEARS OLD.

Something About the Historic Congregation and Its Pastor.

TWO MISSIONS SUPPORTED.

Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman,  
 Who Has Filled the Pulpit for  
 Thirty Years, and His  
 Incessant Activity.

In 1893 the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia will be 200 years old. The present place of worship of this congregation at Broad and Arch Streets is comparatively new, but the organization was formed nearly a hundred years before this country obtained its independence. This old church is of great historic interest. There are few churches in the country around which there cluster so many interesting associations. Among its clergymen and members there have been men of great renown.

The present church building was dedicated in 1856. The organization was formed in 1693. About the first Baptist to settle in Pennsylvania was John Holme, who came in 1686. Subsequently a few others of the same faith came, and on the second Sunday of December, 1693, nine people met at a house at the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, and, in the words of Rev. Morgan Edwards, "did coalesce into a church for the communion of saints, having Rev. John Watts to their assistance." These nine persons were John Holme, John Farmer and his wife, Joseph Todd, Rebecca Woosencroft, William Silverstone, William Elton, and his wife and Mary Shepherd. This church was an offshoot of the Pennepek, or Lower Dublin Church, and the two were under one organization until May 15, 1746, the pastor of the Philadelphia church acting for both. The two congregations separated in 1746 and Rev. Jenkin Jones, who had been the joint pastor, resolved to devote his services to the Philadelphia church, and he continued to be the pastor of the First Baptist Church until he died in July, 1760.



Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.

### AN ANCIENT RECORD.

There is an old record of marriages, which was started in 1744 as an account book of the poor widows' fund, which is now in the possession of the pastor, that is a great curiosity in itself. The writing of 150 years ago is as plain in it as if it had been written but yesterday. This book has been put in evidence many times in court in the settlement of estates and especially with regard to the estate of soldiers who died in the war. It contains the name of every couple that was ever married by the clergymen of the church.

The accounts of the widows' fund which were kept in this book are in pounds, shillings and pence, for that was long before there were any coins stamped with the legend, "E Pluribus Unum."

Rev. Mr. Jones, the first regular pastor, was born in Llandydoch, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and came to America in 1710. He was called to the ministry of the Pennepek and Philadelphia Churches in 1725. At his death, in 1760, he was succeeded by Rev. Morgan Edwards, who was also a Welshman, having been born in Wales May 9, 1722. He was practically the founder of Brown University. He was a Tory and throughout the Revolution he adhered to the British side.

Rev. Edwards died in 1795, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. William Rogers, who was born in Rhode Island, July 22, 1751. During the Revolution he was a brigade chaplain in the Continental Army. He was appointed professor of oratory and belles-lettres in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1824 he died and his successor was Rev. Elhanan Winchester. The next minister was Rev. Thomas Ustick, who seems to have made no particular mark. Then came Rev. Dr. William Staughton, who was pastor from 1805 to 1811, leaving to become president of Columbian College, D.C., and afterward of Georgetown College, Kentucky.

### OTHERS WHO HELPED THE WORK.

In 1812 Rev. Dr. Henry Hallcombe was called to the First Church and remained as its pastor until 1824, when he died. He was in the Continental Army, though always an advocate of peace principles. Since then the pastors have been Rev. Dr. Brantly, Rev. Dr. Ide, Rev. Dr. Cuthbert and the present venerable pastor, Rev.





FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD AND ARCH STREETS.

Dr. George Dana Boardman. He was called to the First Church in May, 1864, and has been wonderfully successful in his work.

Rev. Dr. Boardman is a son of Rev. George Dana Boardman, a missionary to the Karens, who with his wife Sarah Boardman sailed for Tavay, Burmah, June 16, 1825. Dr. Boardman was born three years later in Tavay. When 6 years of age, he embarked for America and traveled the entire distance alone. His father having died, Mrs. Boardman was married in 1834 to Rev. Dr. Judson, the famous Baptist missionary. Dr. Boardman graduated from Brown University in 1852 and from Newton Theological Institution in 1855, and was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia in 1864.

At the annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union held at Saratoga, May 22 to 25, 1883, Rev. Dr. Boardman, who had been president of the union for four years, presented to the chair a gavel, made of gangau wood, a sacred tree among the Buddhists, which grew near his father's grave in Tavay.

#### THREE MISSION BRANCHES.

Since Dr. Boardman became pastor of the church it has grown both in numbers and influence. The church has a membership of about 600 people and, besides the numerous societies within the church, for all kinds of charities at home and abroad there are three mission chapels which this church started and continues to maintain. The first one was the Immanuel Mission, at Twenty-third and Summer Streets, which



was organized in March, 1868. It has a Sunday school of 358 pupils and twenty-eight teachers and officers. The average attendance for last year at its services was 173 and the cost of maintaining the mission for the last year was \$1796.34. This mission maintains a free reading room; it has a yearly beneficial society to furnish support to its members in case of sickness and also has a coal club and a flour club, which purchase these necessities at the lowest price possible and sell them to members at cost. The pastor is Rev. Thomas A. Lloyd.

The Baltimore Avenue Mission, near Fifty-second Street, was established in 1881. Its Sunday school has an enrollment of 115 pupils with nineteen officers and teachers and the average attendance at its service is seventy-two. Rev. Joseph A. Bennett is the pastor of this mission.

The Mission of the Evangel is the youngest of the First Baptist Church missions. It was organized May 25, 1891, and is flourishing. This mission is located at Elm. A lot was purchased at the corner of Elmwood and Narberth Avenues and opened on June 28, 1891, and on April 14, 1891, the permanent building was opened formally and subscriptions to the amount of \$1639 were pledged. Rev. Harold Kennedy is the pastor and he has done good work. The mission has a reading room provided with the weekly and monthly publications, and a library of 300 volumes, open free to all.

#### OLD BUT ACTIVE.

While the First Baptist Church is very old, it is one of the most progressive churches in the city. Within its fold have started a few important reforms and many beneficent enterprises. It is an ideal church in that its members go about doing the Lord's work, and they do it with energy. Next year the present pastor, Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman will have been the pastor of this church for thirty consecutive years, and yet those who have listened to his sermons in all those years have never heard him preach the same sermon twice. He is popular with his own congregation, and with all people of other congregations who know him, and everybody hopes that he may continue to preach for many years to come.

From, *Bulletin*  
*Phila. Bar.*  
Date, *June 8<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## HONORING BARTRAM

Reunion of the Many Descendants of  
the Noted Botanist.

THEY GATHER IN THE OLD GARDEN

Historical Paper by Mrs. William D. Kelloy

### Read by Her Son—An Original Poem and Other Exercises.

The reunion of the descendants of John Bartram, the famous old-time botanist, in Bartram's Garden to-day was an event unique and notable. The family is a large one, and its representatives from near and far were present. With the guests in attendance there were about four hundred people on the grounds, a much larger number than had been expected. The very favorable weather was responsible for this in a great measure. But all comers were warmly welcomed and made to feel at home, and before and after the formal services they wandered over the grounds viewing the great old cypress tree brought by Bartram in his saddle-bag from Florida, and still growing, although close upon two hundred years of age; the stone cider mill, cut out of the solid rock by the botanist; his stone watering trough, and, most interesting of all, the old house he built with his own hands and carved over a front window, "It is God alone, almighty Lord, the Holy One by me adored, John Bartram, 1770."

On the east porch was a large drawing showing the Bartram family tree. At the bottom of the main trunk was written, "John Bartram, botanist, born at Darby 3, 23, 1699. Married, first, 2, 25, 1723, to Mary Maris, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth. 1727, married, second, to Ann Mendenhall, dau. of Benjamin and Ann. Died 9, 22, 1777." The many branches of the tree give the names of the descendants of Bartram's seven children, John, Benjamin, Moses, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac and James. At the left of the tree is shown the line back of the botanist, starting with Richard Bartram, who "lived and died in Derbyshire."

His son, John Bartram, married in Derbyshire and came to America in 1683 with his wife Elizabeth, three sons and a daughter. They settled in Darby township. This John Bartram was the grandfather of the botanist.

This drawing attracted much attention, and was surrounded by a crowd of young and old men and women, eager to trace their lines of descent. Most of the family representatives present were lineal descendants of the botanist, but there were also several descendants of his uncle, William Bartram, of North Carolina.

The lineal descendants were distinguished by knots of ribbon of different colors. Those from the son John wore orange, from Benjamin pink, from Moses blue, from Mary green, from Elizabeth yellow, from Isaac indigo and from James violet or lavender.

Among those present were noted the following members of the family:

#### Descendants of Bartram.

Descendants of James Bartram—M. E. Grim Manley and Charles Grimm, West Chester; W. Voight Frame, New York city; William L. Frame, Philadelphia; Mattie W. Gibson Frame, Philadelphia; Lettie G. Sheneman, Louis Roy Sheneman, Jennie Bartram Wilson, Nathau G. Frame, Edgar L. Frame, S. Lizzie Lewis Frame, Philadelphia; E. St. John Lewis, Mary D. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Descendants of Isaac—Bartram W. Griffiths, Mariam Griffiths, May A. Bartram, Sallie E. Griffiths, Philadelphia; Anna M. Harvey, Ward, Delaware county, Pa.; Ellis Marshall Harvey, Ward, Delaware county; Mrs. Thomas Shipley Bartram, Rio Grande, N. J.



Descendants of Moses—Sally Ann Kaighn, Anna Mary Kaighn, Moorestown, N. J.; Lucy Gardiner Hathaway, Maria B. Hathaway, Georgiana Bartram Hathaway, Hiram Hathaway, Jr., Anne Rulan Gray Hathaway, Wm. Hathaway, Chester, Pa.; Walter S. Richards, Anna G. Richards, Edna G. Richards, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Bartram, Rachel D. B. Love, Rachel Elsie Love, Philadelphia; Amos E. Kaighn, Lucy E. Kaighn, Joseph Kaighn, Elizabeth E. Kaighn, Moorestown, N. J.; Hamilton Haines, Rebecca K. Haines, Joseph K. Haines, Bertha P. Haines, Wilbur H. Haines, Mount Ephraim, N. J.; Wm. T. Zook, Abbie E. Zook, Edwin Zook, Gertrude K. Zook, Malvern, Pa.; John Evans, Marlton, N. J.; Emma Kaighn, San Antonio, Tex.; Wm. J. Evans, Eliz. P. Evans, Rachel B. Evans, Susan Evans, Jr., Rachel K. Evans, Marlton, N. J.; Alzira Bartram Souder, Royersford, Pa.; Mrs. R. E. Hannum, Mattie F. Hannum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Sue H. Jones, Bessie D. Jones, Chester, Pa.; Edna P. Bailey, Holmes, Pa.; Albert Bonsal Hannum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pocahontas B. Hannum, Chester, Pa.

Descendants of Mary—Annie W. Kimball, William Henry Kennedy, Annie C. Kennedy, Philadelphia; Margaret M. Bonsall, Seymour W. Bonsall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Caroline Bartram Newbold, Grace Bartram Newbold, H. Stuart P. Newbold, Philadelphia; Lizzie G. Winall, Springfield, Delaware county, Pa.; S. E. Whitelock, Bartram Whitelock, Thomas Whitelock, Mrs. J. C. Madara, Mrs. William W. Hires, Mrs. H. H. Burling, Miss Maggie Whitelock, Miss Lizzie Whitelock, Camden, N. J.; M. M. Newbold, Pa.

Descendants of Elizabeth—C. W. McCurdy, Devault, Chester county, Pa.; James Chandler, Victoria Chandler, Ida Chandler, Lora Chandler, Ethel Chandler, Germantown.

Descendants of John—William Middleton Bartram, Emma Bartram Lavens, Caroline Bartram, Philadelphia; Oscar West Schafer, Ann Carr Bartram, Edwin Vaughn, Sator Bartram Matthes, Moore, Delaware county, Pa.; Oscar James West, George C. Bartram, Philadelphia.

Descendants of Benjamin—Anna E. Gano, Elizabeth Gano Larsson, Wilmington; Martha J. Gibson, Darby; Nathan L. Pratt, Newtown Square; Phebe L. Pratt, Newtown Square; Jacob Bunting, Elizabeth S. Bunting, Philadelphia; T. Chalkley Bartram, Anna Holliston Bartram, Mary S. Bartram, London Grove, Pa.; Frank G. Bartram, Elwood Bartram, Elma Bartram, Wilmington, Del.; Anna D. Kirk, Clara Bartram Kirk, Natalie H. Kirk, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel B. Bartram, Lansdowne; Mary C. Bunting, Darby; Edward M. Bunting, Philadelphia; Joseph Bunting, Jr., Sarah K. Bunting, Darby; Hanna P. Ogden, West Chester; Elizabeth M. Ogden, West Chester; Sarah B. Bartram, Nathan D. Bartram, Bessie D. Bartram, Mamie H. Bartram, Lansdowne; May W. Eckert, Annie S. Clothier, Mary A. Willis, Charles P. Willis, Phoebe L. Bartram, Philadelphia; Lucy T. Bartram, Lansdowne; Samuel D. Bartram, Darby; Edwin B. Bartram, Philadelphia; Harlan Cloud, Clara B. Cloud, Darby; Laura C. James, Natalie R. Randle, Hanna B. Randle, Chester; Caroline Garrett, Village Green.

#### Mrs. Kelley's Paper.

The meeting was called to order by Edwin J. Durnell, who introduced Mordecai T. Bartram as the chairman. Mr. Bartram explained the absence of T. Elwood Bartram, who had been expected to preside, but was too ill to be present. He made this announcement with regret, but said that all would hope for the speedy recovery of the sick one.

He referred to the historic ground upon which they stood, and expressed gratification that it would be perpetuated by the city as a public park. He then referred to the achievements of descendants of the botanist, and said that no doubt much of the success of the late Judge William D. Kelley, the "Father of the House," was due to his wife, one of John Bartram's descendants. She had written a sketch of the botanist, which would be read by her son, Albert Bartram Kelley.

Before the latter began to speak William Bartram stepped forward, and in the name of the descendants of John Bartram, son of the botanist, presented to the chairman a

handsome boxwood gavel "through you to T. Elwood Bartram. Although absent, he is not forgotten."

Albert Bartram Kelley was then introduced and read the paper written by his mother. This reviewed the career of the botanist and of his descendants at length. It was stated that "John Bartram, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Bartram, inherited a farm near Darby, which was left to him by his uncle Isaac. It cannot be supposed that he could derive great advantages from school learning or literature in a colony so recently settled; but he availed himself of every opportunity that came in his way, studied such of Latin and Greek grammars and classics as his means enabled him to purchase, and he always sought the society of learned and virtuous men. His taste for the study of medicine and surgery led him to acquire so much knowledge as to be very useful to his poor neighbors who were unable to employ physicians from the city. \* \* \* \* \*

He employed much of his time in travelling through the provinces of North America, at that time subject to England. Neither dangers nor difficulties impeded or confined his researches after objects in natural history. The summits of our highest mountains were explored by him. The Lakes Ontario, Iroquois and George; the shores and sources of the rivers Hudson, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Allegheny and San Juan were visited by him at an early period, when it was truly a perilous undertaking to travel in Territories, as even the frontiers of the Aborigines. He travelled several thousand miles in Carolina and Florida. At the advanced age of near seventy years, embarking on board of a vessel at Philadelphia, he set sail for Charleston in South Carolina. From thence he proceeded by land, through part of Carolina and Georgia, to St. Augustine in East Florida. When he arrived at the last-mentioned place, being then appointed botanist and naturalist to the King of England for exploring the provinces, he received his orders to search for the sources of the great river St. Johns."

Mrs. Kelley describes the results of the botanist's explorations in Florida, and, continuing, says that "Mr. Bartram was a man of modest and gentle manners, frank, cheerful and of great good nature; a lover of justice, truth and harmony. He was himself an example of filial, conjugal and parental affection. His humanity, gentleness and compassion were manifested on all occasions, and were even extended to the animal creation. He was never known to have been at enmity with any man. During the whole course of his life there was not a single instance of his engaging in a litigious contest with any of his neighbors or others. He zealously testified against slavery; and that his philanthropic precepts on this subject might have their due weight and form, he gave liberty to a most valuable male slave, then in the prime of his life, who had been bred up in the family almost from infancy.



"His stature was rather above the middle size and upright. His visage was long and his countenance expressive of a degree of dignity, with a happy mixture of animation and sensibility. He was naturally industrious and active, both in body and mind. He enjoyed the highest pleasure in the contemplation of nature, as exhibited in the great volume of creation.

"John Bartram was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Maris, of Chester Monthly Meeting. They were married in January, 1723, and had two sons, Richard and Isaac, the former of whom died young. Isaac died in 1801, aged about seventy-six years. Mary Bartram died in 1727. His second wife was Ann Mendenhall, of Concord Monthly Meeting (then Chester, now Delaware county). They were married in September, 1729, and had nine children. Anna Bartram survived her husband upwards of six years, having died on the 29th of January, 1784, aged eighty-seven. It appears by the records of the American Philosophical Society, of which John Bartram was one of the original members, his name standing second to that of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who headed the list, that he died on the 22d of September, 1777, aged seventy-eight years and six months."

Mrs. Kelley devoted some space to a contemplation of John Bartram's character. She referred to the wife and mother as a remarkable woman. She listened to her husband when he unfolded his new scheme, as she called it, but did not approve of it, and advised him to continue to cultivate his farm. But finding his determination fixed, she gave in to him, and was afterward of the greatest assistance to him. She alluded at length to the sons and their families and what they accomplished, and described the friendship between John Bartram and Franklin. She also wrote of the garden and the interest felt in it in the early days. In conclusion she stated that "he has left us an example of industry, faithfulness and conscientious adherence to the precept which he had adopted in early life as his guide." This was, "Do justice, love mercy and walk humbly before God."

John Bunting was next introduced as one who was born and raised almost within the shadow of these trees. Mr. Bunting recited an original poem entitled, "At Bartram's Garden."

The chairman next read a letter of regret at his inability to be present and congratulations over the event from William D. Kelley, Jr., at Chattanooga, Tenn. The descendants were requested to go to the other side of the house and have their pictures taken, and then to proceed to the orchard for lunch. On motion of Major Bousall, of Camden, a vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Kelley for her interesting paper and to her son for his reading.

Mrs. Oscar F. West had charge of the relics of John Bartram in the house, loaned by different descendants and took pleasure in explaining them. She was Caroline Bartram and is a direct descendant of the botanist. She states that he left the garden to his son John in 1775, two years before his death. John had three children—James, Ann and Mary—and he devised the garden to Mary. Mary married Nathan Jones and left no issue; Ann married Robert Carr and left no issue. She was the last of the family in the garden as it passed to Eastwisch, from whose estate the city purchased it.

James Bartram left one son, who was named John Bartram, and Mrs. Caroline West and her brother, William M. Bartram, were his only children. Mrs. West was married on the 16th of October, 1875.

Among the relics shown were the botanists'

silver watch, loaned by Charles M. Grimm, of West Chester. It is a heavy affair, and evidently of great age. Among other things is a record of the birth of his children in the botanist's own handwriting, loaned by William Middleton Bartram; the Bartram coat-of-arms, loaned by the Historical Society; a blue cup and saucer, presented to the botanist's wife by Benjamin Franklin and loaned by William B. Bartram; the microscope with which Bartram examined the daisy that made him a botanist, loaned by William B. Bartram; a silver loving cup, "The gift of S. Hans Stoane Bart to his friend, John Bartram, Anne 1742;" photograph of a medal sent by a society of gentlemen in Edinburgh in 1775, loaned by Mrs. West, and many other things.

From,

*Press*  
*Chila. Pa.*

Date, *June 19<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## HOLY COMMUNION'S TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

Offspring of a Noble Parent, St.  
John's Lutheran Church.

ITS FOUNDER IS YET ITS PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss' Half Cen-  
tury in the Ministry—Wonder-  
ful Growth of a Representa-  
tive Congregation.

Less than twenty-five years ago, in the Fall of 1870, the congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church, then the most influential in the city, felt, the increasing growth, that division of the church and the formation of a new congregation drawn from the old was necessary and desirable. The matter was agitated and meetings were held. Before the new year arrived a new church, an offspring of the old one, was determined upon, and the "Church of the Holy Communion" became a fact.

Since then "Holy Communion" has grown steadily. Now it is one of the most influential and widely known churches in the city, with a handsome home at Broad and Arch Streets.

Rev. J. A. Seiss, the present pastor, and William M. Heyl, were virtually the found-



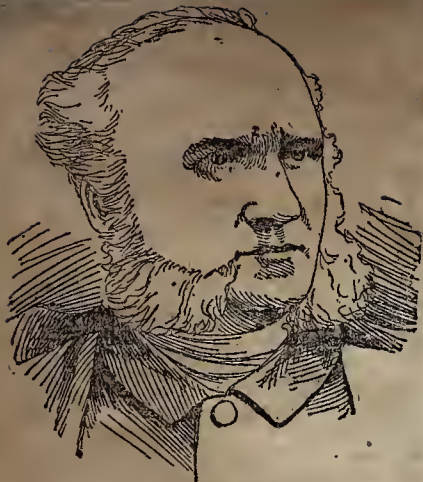


EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, AS IT  
WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

ers of the church. At a meeting of the trustees of St. John's, the parent church, on the third Thursday in October, 1870, resolutions were passed at their instance, setting forth that "as the manifest interests of the Lutheran Church of St. John demand that an effort be made to establish a new church in the western part of the city, the board would raise no objection to an undertaking of the kind, but would heartily approve and favor such an effort."

Upon the passage of this resolution many persons who before did not feel authorized to agitate the matter at once began an earnest effort to establish the new congregation. Three vacant lots at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch Streets were offered to the congregation and were purchased. A building befitting the prominent location was contracted for. Work on the structure was rapidly pushed and on the 28th day of November, 1871, the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. When the Autumn of 1873 set





Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D.

in the church was inclosed and on Christmas Day, 1873, the Sunday school room was dedicated. Pending the completion of the church proper services were conducted by Dr. Seiss in the Sunday school room. On February 17, 1875, the building was dedicated. One hundred and fifty-nine members enrolled themselves at the dedication and on February 20 they were constituted a congregation by the church. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss then left St. John's to become pastor of the Holy Communion and George Fryer, Paul P. Keller, R. W. Greiner, Frank Muhlenberg, Franklin Byerly, William H. Staake and H. Earnest Goodman were elected deacons.

In the years following the congregation increased. Now it numbers about 350 persons.

Connected with the church is an aid society, to which nearly every member of the church belongs; a guild for church work; a young people's society, and a missionary society.

The church building is solid and massive and yet a unique and ornate structure. Its architectural style is florid Gothic. From a corner a castellated tower rises, symbolic of the opening words of Luther's hymn, which are inscribed upon it—"A Mighty Fortress Is our God."

The building is cruciform and its supporting pillars are of polished stone, decorated by carved capitals. Serpentine greenstone is used generally in the construction. The base of the tower and the copings are of Hummelston purple stone. Pillars of doorways and arcades are wrought of Caen and Franklin stone. On the Arch Street front a cloister of four arches gives an imposing appearance to the structure. Above is a large window, its tracery work of sandstone and its glass of best English make.

Over the window at the apex of the gable there is a purple stone cross, similar to one over the transept on the Broad Street front. The dimensions of the whole structure is 75 feet by 124 feet.

Dr. Joseph A. Seiss, pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, entered a life of active service in the ministry at the age of 19 years, in the Lutheran Church, in the Valley of Virginia.

Subsequently the churches at Martinsburg and Sheppards town were under his care. In his next charge, Cumberland, Md., he labored for five years, only ceasing when he was called to Baltimore. For six

years he remained pastor there, and then, in 1858 he came to this city. His charge here, was the St. John's Church on Race Street below Sixth, succeeding Dr. Mayer. After sixteen years of the growth of St. John's division of that church was made and Dr. Seiss accepted his present charge.

Dr. Seiss' sphere of usefulness has been quite extended. For a term he was president of the Synod in East Pennsylvania. He was president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjunct States for many years, and when the General Council of the Lutheran Churches of North America convened he was chosen presiding officer.

Dr. Seiss' reputation rests, not alone on his learning in theology, for he has achieved fame as an archaeologist by the publication of "A Miracle in Stone," a work in which it was demonstrated that the great pyramid at Gizeh was built to foreshadow history yet to come. Proofs were adduced that the advent of the Christian religion and the birth and resurrection of Christ were there foretold. The book was the result of Dr. Seiss' personal investigations. Another work, widely known, was his "Children of Silence," a study relative to deaf mutes.

On May 3, 1892, the congregation of Holy Communion celebrated Dr. Seiss' fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry. Many prominent divines paid tribute to his oratory and learning, and clergymen were present from many cities.

From,

*Times*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date,

*June 21" 1893.*

## BETSY ROSS' HUSBAND

### Some Interesting Facts About the Ross Family From Her Descendant.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I regret not to have seen until to-day the communication of Mr. Edward H. Beil in your issue of the 14th, in which, instead of correcting, he has succeeded in confounding information in regard to John Ross, the husband of Betsy Ross, the maker of the first United States flag.

If he had read your article of the 13th carefully he would have understood that the Hon. George Ross (Colonel Ross) was Betsy's husband's uncle. If you had explained that John was the son of the Rev. Aeneas Ross, he would have understood still better.

The Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, Del., had by his first wife two sons—John, died May 5, 1776, and buried, as Mr. Beil correctly says, at St. Paul's Church, and Rev. Aeneas, born September 9, 1716, and died 1783, the father of Betsy's husband, John.

By his second wife he had also the Hon. George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born 1730, died 1780; also a daughter, Gertrude, who married George Read, another signer of the Declaration of Independence; also a son, Jacob, a physician. The Hon. George Ross, of Lancaster, was a noted lawyer, known also as Colonel Ross, and quite a remarkable man. His brother, John Ross, was a merchant.

The record of Christ Church, which I have scanned with much interest, is somewhat remarkable in specifying the burial entry.



"John Ross, Minister, January 20, 1776," to distinguish him, no doubt, from his uncle, John Ross, merchant, who was buried at St. Paul's May 8, 1776.

One very interesting family tradition in regard to making the flag was often related by my mother, how, after the interview with the committee of Congress and General Washington, Betsy, although a skilled needlewoman, had never sewed bunting or made a flag, and this John Ross, her uncle's brother, took her to his country house on Water street, on the Delaware, and drawing from an old sea chest ship's colors, which had seen service, showed her the peculiar elastic stitch necessary to make her flag a success.

Another odd story my mother was fond of relating, how after their early and somewhat clandestine marriage, for they kept the knowledge of it secret until their return, John proudly exhibited their marriage license as authority for their union, and all parties were well satisfied.

Betsy belonged to a family of good Quaker stock and was much inclined that way herself. "Father Ross"—as grandmother always called him, speaking of him as a gentle, kind-hearted man—although an Episcopalian clergyman, said to her approvingly, "That's right, Betsy, take John to meeting, and make a good Quaker of him."

GEORGE CANBY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1893.

From, Cross  
Phila. Pa.  
Date, June 21 1893,

**A RELIC OF COLONIAL DAYS.**

**The Old Bowers Mansion Torn Down to Make Room for a Modern Structure.**

**History of the Famous Old House, Which Will Give Way to a Large Y. M. C. A. Building, and Its Owners—Antique Relics Found.**

The old Bowers Mansion, which was one of the last remaining landmarks in Northeast Philadelphia, with a history dating back to pre-revolutionary days, has been torn down to make room for a more pretentious structure for the Northeast Branch Y. M. C. A., at Frankford Avenue and Norris Street. The new building will be the finest piece of architecture owned by the Y. M. C. A. north of Girard Avenue. It will cost over \$30,000, toward which \$15,000 has been obtained.

Local antiquarians are discussing one or two finds made by the workmen who took down the old structure. From their point of view the most important is the discovery of a cast-iron plate, on the front of which are the royal arms of England. Dr. Radford, a local antiquarian, thinks that the original owners of the old mansion, possessed the privilege of using armorial bearings and that there are traces of these qua



The Contemplated New Building of the Northeast Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

with the royal arms. Two Irish pennies issued under the authority of the Irish Parliament in 1781 and 1783, were also found. These relics will be carefully preserved by the Y. M. C. A.

The old house was built about the year 1750 by Dr. Richard Farmer, of Philadelphia, son of Samuel Farmer, a younger son of George, Earl of Pontefract, probably in anticipation of his marriage to Miss Sarah Carmack, daughter of a prominent Philadelphia merchant of those days. They had one daughter, Miss Sarah Farmer, born in 1753, probably in this house. An air of romance hovered around the old home arising from the marriage of Miss Farmer to Major William Bowers, a Continental soldier. Tradition says that the parents of the young lady were averse to the union, and Dr. Radford says that Miss Farmer, under cover of darkness, climbed out of a second-story window and joined her lover. The young couple got clear away and were married. Two sons were the fruit of the union. The eldest, Richard Farmer Bowers, was ordained minister of the Wesleyan United Society of Kensington on January 1, 1827, and on February 4 following he was admitted a presbyter.

When Pastor Bowers came into possession of the mansion, it is said that he dismantled it of much of its rich interior ornamentation that it might accord with his calling. At the death of Pastor Bowers the house became the possession of his second wife whose maiden name was Miss Marie Tilton. She occupied it until her death, in 1836, when the mansion and its very greatly circumscribed site was purchased for the Northeast Y. M. C. A.

Watson in his Annals says of the Bowers Mansion that it was the only one of the old Colonial houses which had the gable pointed toward the road. It was a two-story brick house, very substantially built. The materials were imported. The entrance was by a massive door which swung back into a wide hallway brilliant from floor to ceiling with plate-glass mirrors. The rooms on the first floor opened into the hallway on each side. They were wainscoted from floor to ceiling. One was also panelled



most artistically. In this room a massive iron safe was built in the wall, and it is said that Pastor Bowers stowed away in this safe valuable silver ornamentations which he had removed from the walls. The place was heated by large open fire-places.

Dr. Radford possesses a genealogy of the Farmer family, which shows that they were very well-to-do yeomen in the days of Henry VII of England. Their home was Somerton, in the county of Oxford. On the female side they made politic marriages. Ann Farmer married Sir William Brown, Lord Mayor of London, in 1552. Thomas Farmer was created Earl of Pontefract in 1725. He was afterward created a K. C. B., and he received the appointment of Ranger of St. James and Hyde Parks. A younger branch of the family, at the head of which was Jasper Farmer, gave its sympathy to the Parliamentarians, and as a consequence was subjected to persecution toward the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Jasper Farmer embarked for Philadelphia to escape this persecution, and died just as the vessel came to anchor.

The new Y. M. C. A. hall will be four stories in height. It will be brick built with stone dressings and ornamentations. On the basement floor there will be a gymnasium 60 by 30 feet, a double bowling alley and a swimming pool. On the first floor will be located the Kensington Free Library to be established by the Board of Education. This library is expected to start with at least 1500 volumes. There will also be a parlor and other rooms on the first floor. The second-story will be largely taken up by a big meeting room in the rear of the building. The remainder of the second floor will be taken up by boys' rooms and accommodations needed by the Ladies' Auxiliary. On the third and fourth floors the educational work of the branch will be carried on. The corner-stone will be laid at an early date, which has not yet been fixed.

From, *Ledger*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1893.*

## WILLIAM PENN'S TOMB.

"THE FRIENDS" AT HIS BURIAL  
PLACE IN CHALFONT ST. PETER.

The Secluded Spot in Buckinghamshire,  
England, Where Rest the Remains of the  
Founder of Pennsylvania.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Yesterday there was some small stir in the leafy lanes of Buckinghamshire, in the neighborhood of Chalfont St. Peter. It was the day of the annual service of the Society of Friends in the homely meeting-house at Jordans, by the side of the green God's acre, where the founder of Pennsylvania, his two wives and many of his family have lain in peace for part of two centuries.

Too few Londoners know this secluded spot and its rich historical associations. But look at the names in the visitors' book at the old meeting house. The word shrine sounds oddly in association with the Friends, but you will see that Jordans has really become a shrine, to which pilgrimages are made from over sea. Naturally, the pilgrims are most numerous from Pennsylvania, where it is said many of the old Buckinghamshire Quakers were left by William Penn.

One of the recent entries in the book is that of Elizabeth Penington Baird, Philadelphia, who proudly adds to her autograph that she is "sixth in descent from Isaac and Mary Penington." Here in the green enclosure, bordered and shaded with flourishing lime trees, are the graves of Mary Penington and her husband Isaac. But one green mound separates Mary's grave from that of Penn's, and under that mound lies her daughter by a former marriage—Penn's first wife, the beautiful Gulielma Springett.

Here come in rich literary associations, for this "Gul" Springett, daughter of one of Cromwell's captains, is said to have sung and played to John Milton, in the cottage at the other Chalfont—Chalfont St. Giles—in the days when, in retreat from the plague, he peacefully went on with his great poem, "Paradise Lost." Even if this were a bit of unfounded fancy, the fair Gul's memory connects itself with Milton's in another way, and through this burial ground, too, for here also lies Thomas Ellwood, who was tutor in the Penington family, and was believed to be her admirer before Penn came, and saw, and conquered; and does anyone need to be reminded of Thomas Ellwood's question to Milton, "Friend, thou hast written much of Paradise lost; what hast thou to say of Paradise found?" On this hint Milton wrote again and answered his friend with "Paradise Regained." Some who went to the Friends' meeting yesterday passed on their way the cottage where, Milton spoke with Ellwood, and afterwards made their pilgrimage to Ellwood's grave.

There are hundreds of Quakers' graves in this secluded corner of Buckinghamshire, which an American helps us to find by signposts and directions put up at his expense; but there are not a score of head-stones, and these the plainest and the tiniest of tablets, not rising much higher than the mounds they mark. The demand for some indication of such graves as these has at length overborne the Quaker revolt against the vanity of head-stones, but there is a studied severity in the concession. It seems that accuracy in the names and dates has not received an equal amount of study, and the Society of Friends is aware that there are one or two errors to correct.

It has been supposed that William Penn was married in the meeting-house adjoining the burial-ground of the Friends, but this house was not erected till 1688, and Mr. Summers, the Congregational minister at Beaconsfield, who is making himself the modern authority on William Penn's Buckinghamshire history, has got at the truth about the marriage with Gul Springett. It was celebrated at Chorley Wood.

The meeting-house is to-day pretty much what it was in 1688—a red brick building, paneled within half way up its walls with unpainted timber, then whitewashed to and over the ceiling. The ancient latches and hinges are all carefully preserved. Whatever the age of the windows, they are not modern. The small, diamond-shaped panes, framed in lead, gives force to the Apostolic metaphor as to seeing through a glass darkly; the lead frames are in a sense new, but they are of the origi-



newly remelted and carefully restored. The building has now a high red-tiled roof. One end of it has now become the caretaker's house, which can be thrown open, and was thrown open yesterday, both upstairs and down, so as still to accommodate an overflowing congregation. It is curious to see the partition drawn back, disclosing a part of the congregation sitting on the bed-room chairs, and even on the bed, in the upper apartment.

At one side the foundations of the building descend into a dell, and so room is found underneath the meeting-house for excellent stabling, in which the Friends put up their horses. It is a natural, but probably mistaken fancy, that it was in this dell that the Quakers of Penn's time worshiped, and that this accounts for the meetings at Jordans generally escaping the rude disturbance to which other gatherings of the kind were in these days subjected. But Russell's farm, afterwards Vanderwall's, was really the meeting place before the house was built in 1683.

A manuscript journal kept by one Rebecca Butterfield, who lived at the adjoining farm of Stone Dean, has recently been disclosed to Mr. Summers. The records it contains of funerals at Jordans fill up a hiatus in the documents of the Society of Friends, giving evidence that William Penn's son John, formerly supposed to have been buried at Stoke Pogis, really lies at Jordans.

There are few Quakers left in Buckinghamshire now, as may be assumed from the fact that there is but one Sunday service in the year; but the congregation yesterday included one man who has been a regular attendant for 40 years. Silent meetings at such intervals are presumably rare, and yesterday's were rather remarkable for fluency of speech in the style of the Methodist Evangelical address. The "thee" and "thou" form of address is more obsolete than the silent meeting, and the dresses yesterday were mostly village costumes in which color was abundant and floral millinery conspicuous.

Mr. W. H. Cranstone, of Hemel Hempstead, who is evidently the heart and soul of these now almost purely commemorative services, took charge of the day's arrangements. Mr. Green, of Chenies, whose great-grandfather, Joseph Green, lies under one of the little headstones, and Mr. Summers, before mentioned, were visitors. Mr. George Grubb, of Cork, delivered addresses at both services. The most impressive appeal to the feelings of the morning congregation was that of a lady—not a Quakeress, but a Churchwoman, Mrs. Colin Taylor—who came with her husband from Rickmansworth, once the residence of William Penn.

## FEW COLONIAL ONES LEFT

There Are Some Very Graceful Examples Still Remaining, However, and Some of the Newer Houses Can Show Iron Work That Merits Attention.

If the founders of this city and the race of builders that came after them had followed out William Penn's ideas every one of our dwellings to-day would be approached through a gateway, thence along a flower-bordered walk. For when Penn laid out the city, about 1682, he is said to have designed it after ancient Babylon and expressed a desire that Philadelphia should be a green country town, which would never be burned up, and always wholesome. The founder had an evident partiality for pure air, green fields and loved a garden. According to his model the houses were not to be built directly on the street, but he intended that they should stand back some little distance from the footway, and be surrounded by gardens, laid out attractively with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

At a very early period, however, Penn's idea in regard to the appearance of his "Dream City" must have been abandoned, as some of the earliest dwellings of Philadelphia were built directly on the street. The primitive Philadelphians followed out their own ideas largely in regard to this matter, and while the majority of the most pretentious mansions, one hundred and fifty years ago, were set some little distance back from the street and were surrounded by very attractive gardens, the smaller dwellings were erected on a line with the sidewalk.

The home of Isaac Norris was on the south side of Chestnut street, taking up the square between Fourth and Fifth and backwards to Library. On the Chestnut street front was a very attractive gateway through which could be seen a line of catalpa trees bordering the gravel walk. Besides Norris' there were the gardens of William Logan, Israel Pemberton, James Hamilton and William Plumstead. The last named gentleman had a finely cultivated garden which was reached through an ornate gateway. A pedestrian, at that time, leaving Plumstead's, which was situated at Front and Union streets, and passing up Front street to Dock creek, would come to the house and garden of Redmond Conyugham, a very prominent merchant of the period. His mansion was at No. 56 Front street, and stood well back from the highway facing the river, on a terraced elevation with a stone stairway leading from Dock creek.

It was not until after the Revolutionary period that country seats became at all popular, or, in fact, necessary, but from the time Philadelphians began to have country as well as city homes there was a gradual decline in attention bestowed upon gardens within municipal limits, and holders of large and valuable properties in the heart of the city sold off their land, which was soon built upon. Thus by the middle of this century few gardens or gateways were to be found in the city proper, and to-day, if you search the city

From, *Times*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *June 25 1893.*

# THROUGH IRON PORTALS

ORNAMENTAL GATEWAYS NOT FRE-  
QUENT IN THIS CITY.





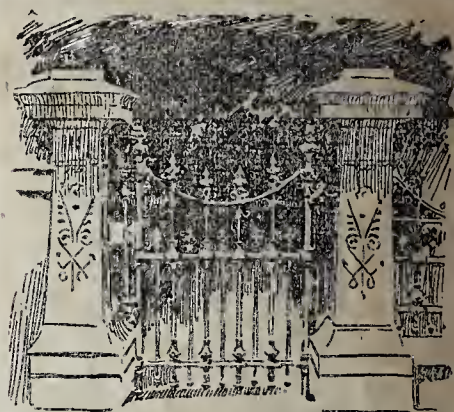
PINE ST. GATE-WAY  
OLD ST. PETER'S CHVRCH

over, it is doubtful if more than one or two old-fashioned houses can be discovered with the entrance back from the street and the approach through an ornamental gateway.

Although not by any means antique, one of the best examples of an old-fashioned gateway still existing guards the entrance to the old Bonaparte residence, No. 260 South Ninth street. The approach to this house is at the side through an iron gateway, and thence along a brick walk and up a steep flight of steps. The house was built about 1800, and, although it is now rapidly going to decay, it still shows evidence of former beauty. It was, in fact, at the time of its erection, and for many years afterwards, one of the handsomest homes in Philadelphia. It was built by Joseph Meeny, an Irishman, who owned all the property between Locust street and the alley which runs to the south of the house. When the dwelling was erected it was supposed to be on Spruce street, but when Spruce street was surveyed the line was run one hundred feet further south. Shortly after the house was built it was purchased by Chandler Price, a great shipping merchant in his day. When Joseph Bonaparte arrived in Philadelphia his secretary had some difficulty in finding a residence which was suitable for the ex-King; his glance at last rested upon the Ninth street property, a lease upon which he secured at a very high rate after considerable dickering with Mr. Price. Bonaparte lived in the house for scarcely a year when he moved to a farm which he had purchased on the banks of the Delaware, near Borden-wn.

Sometime after Bonaparte's departure from the Ninth street mansion it was sold to the father of the present owner, Henry G. Pot-  
tor. The gateway is probably about the first ornamental iron gateway erected in this city.

As there are really no very antique gateways as entrances to private houses left in this city, it is necessary, therefore, if we



CHAS. J. HARRAH'S WHITE MARBLE GATEWAY.

want to gain an idea of what the very old-fashioned gateway was like, to turn to some of those guarding the entrances of our churches and public institutions. Three of the most prominent of these gateways are the gateway to old St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Third and Pine streets, the gateway to Old Christ Church, on Second street, and the gateway to the Pennsylvania Hospital, on Pine street above Eighth. These



gateways are all excellent examples of the ideas of our old-time architects in this particular branch of their business.

The gateway of St. Peter's is composed of two high brick pillars surmounted and ornamented by marble globes on pedestals. The gateway proper is of ornamental iron work, but this probably belongs to a later period. It, however, is very attractive and adds to the effect of the entrance. The Pennsylvania Hospital gateway is also composed of two brick pillars, much more massive in design, however, than those of St. Peter's. The pillars are capped by heavy marble slabs, which are without ornamentation, but an ornamental open iron work gateway separates the hospital ground from the street. A glimpse through this gateway, just at this time of the year, of the attractive garden surrounding the hospital, showing many old shade trees, shrubbery and flowers, is most picturesque and very suggestive of one of the old-fashioned gardens that we read about, such as Plumstead's or Logan's.

Christ Church gateways are also very old-fashioned and pretty. The gates are supported by square marble posts, ornamented with small globes on pedestals, something similar to those of St. Peter's gateway, but not as large. The iron scroll-work of the gateways, although comparatively modern, is very artistic and well harmonizes with its antique surroundings. One of the gateways leads up to the church, along past the tombs, and the other shows the way to the sacred edifice, along a brick paved avenue, lined on either side by tall lilac bushes. A low brick fence, surmounted by an ornamental iron spiked railing, runs along on either side of the gateways and encloses the church property.

This same idea was followed out some years ago in the fencing of the Pennsylvania Hospital grounds, but St. Peter's still adheres to the old-fashioned brick wall, which joins the gateway on either side, and has always protected the church property from the street. There are several old-fashioned gateways marking the portals of some of our quaint old churches and institutions, but it is doubtful if any of them are so attractive as the ones mentioned, although the gateway to old St. Joseph's is very quaint and picturesque.

St. Joseph's gateway is particularly interesting, from the fact that it stands in a quarter of the city from which all other old landmarks have disappeared. The Friends' Almshouse, with its little thatch-roofed cottages, has been torn down to make room for rows of neat brick offices, while the grass-grown graveyard where the Gabriel of Longfellow's "Evangeline" was buried, has been replaced by well-kept flower beds. Passing down Willing's alley, between the tall buildings of the two great railroad companies, the wayfarer comes to an iron gate, which might be supposed to be part of one of them were it not for the cross which adorns it. It opens into an archway, not unlike those adjoining old-fashioned inns, beyond which is a large, square, paved courtyard. At the lower end, directly opposite the gateway, is the church, a modest brick building, with long-pointed white windows, ivyless and vineless and destitute of decoration, unless a marble bust of Father Barbelin and a tablet to his memory can be so called.

But though the "Colonial" gateway is not to be discovered now a days in the old sections of the city, within recent years there has

been quite a revival in gateway architecture, and the entrances to many of our handsomest modern dwellings are thus protected. To be sure, the great majority of these gateways are purely ornamental and not to be viewed from the standpoint of utility. However, there are exceptions to this rule, as there are several modern gateways in the heart of the city, through which the only means of admission can be had to fine residences standing some distance back from the street.

Two in particular which are called to mind are the gateway to Mrs. David Jayne's property at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, and the gateway to Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson's mansion, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Spruce streets. Mrs. Jayne's gateway is on Nineteenth street. It is a massive marble affair, composed of two



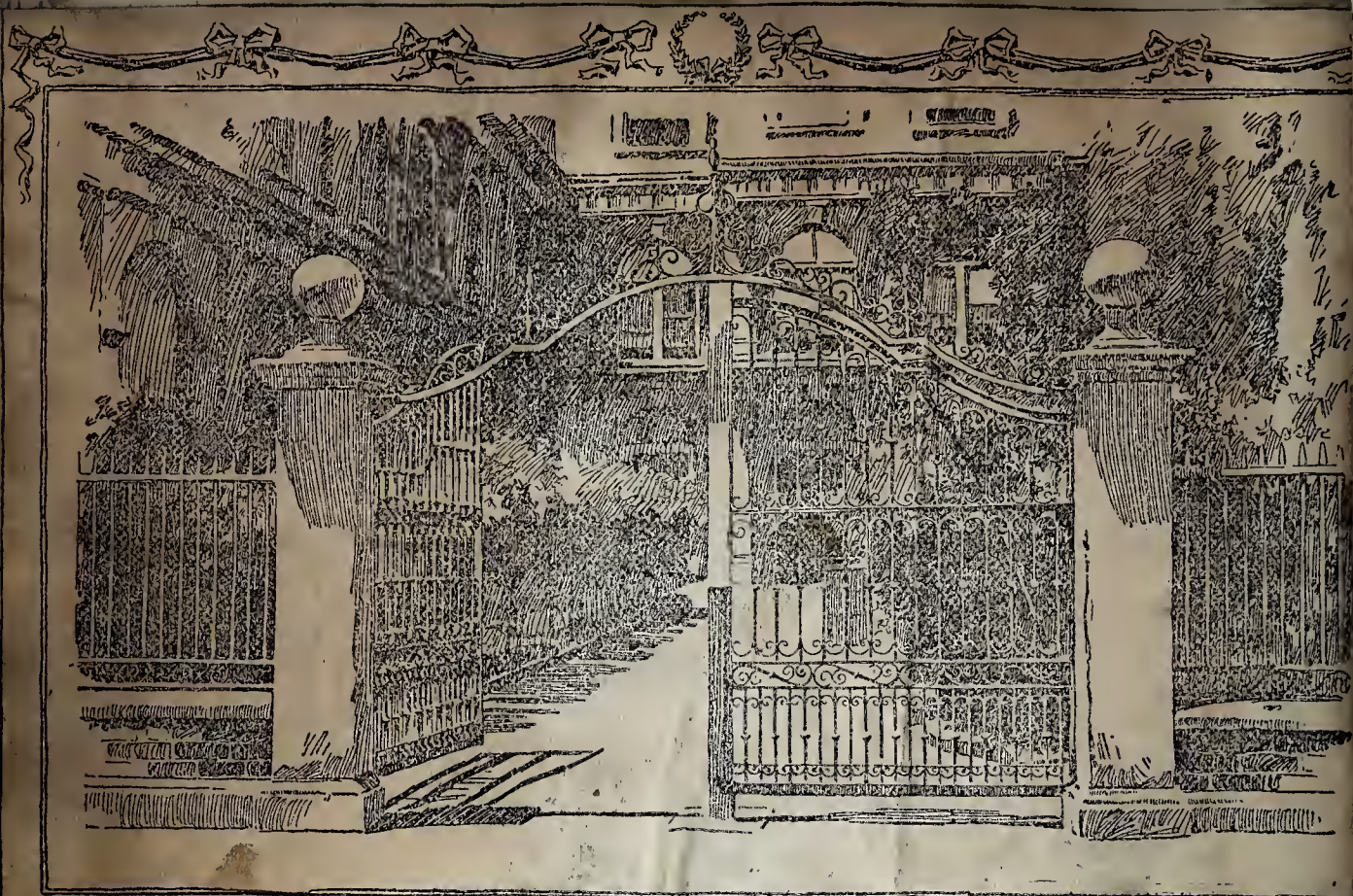
GATEWAY, RESIDENCE OF R. T. HAZZARD.

high marble pillars surmounted by a marble slab arched over the gateway, while the entrance is protected by an ornamental iron railing.

Mrs. Thompson's gateway is composed entirely of iron-work, wrought in a conventional design and supported by two ornamental iron posts about five feet high. The gateway is erected on a marble curbing, up one step from the street. It faces the front door which is reached through the gateway and thence along a black and white inlaid marble walk. Altogether, Mrs. Jayne's and Mrs. Thompson's gateways are very good, in fact, representative examples of a half dozen or so modern gateways to be found guarding the large properties in the heart of the old city.

But if you desire to study the very modern gateway par excellence the one thoroughfare on which you can do it most successfully is North Broad street. Take a bus and as you jog and rattle along keep your eyes open, and you are sure to discover what you are after.





CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY

One of the first gateways to be observed, north of Market street, is that marking the entrance to the property of Mr. Charles J. Harrah, 856 North Broad street. The posts of Mr. Harrah's gateway are composed of marble, curiously carved and very suggestive of Egyptian workmanship. The gateway itself is not conspicuous, being of a conventional open iron work design, but the view through it of green grass, flowers and trees of Mr. Harrah's property is very pleasing.

The gateway to William L. Elkins' palatial mansion is a very expensive and ornate affair. It is purely ornamental, as it is not located in front of the stairways leading to the house, but between them. It is composed of thin and delicate iron-work of intricate design. On either side of the gateway are two tall iron posts, surmounted by highly ornamented lamps.

A gateway of striking appearance indicates the entrance to Mrs. Catharine Singerly's mansion, 1500 North Broad street. The gateway proper is composed of iron spikes joined together by iron bands, and supported by two tall carved marble posts, surmounted by small marble globes on pedestals. Mr. William L. Elkins also has an attractive open-work iron gateway directly in front of the spacious stairway which winds gracefully up to the front door of his mansion. Mr. Elkins' gateway is quite airy in design, but is most ornamental and adds very much to the effect and beauty of his mansion.

In several sections of the city there are rows of handsome houses having to the side extensive yards leading down to the street. The majority of these side yards can be reached from the pavement through orna-

mental gateways. Along Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth, on the south side of the way, is a row of tall, brown-stone houses, every one of which is separated by a large yard to the side. The front fence does not come directly on a line with the street. There is an intervening space of, perhaps, five or six feet, which is laid out in grass plots, the property line of the pavement being marked by a low iron railing. Passing through a gateway in this railing and along a flag-stone walk, the yard gateway is reached and a glimpse through the open work iron door of the garden and flowers is to be obtained.

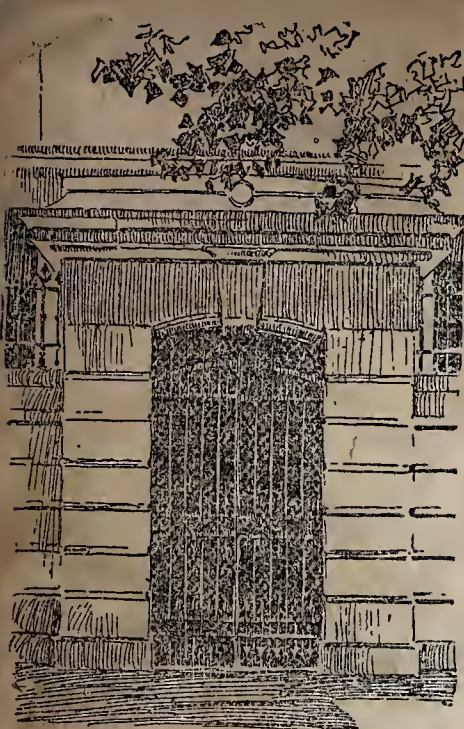
One of the prettiest of the gateways to this row of houses along Pine street is that attached to the property belonging to R. T. Hazzard, No. 814, as, apart from the ornamental architecture of the gateway itself, it is partially covered with running vines which add very much to the picturesqueness of its effect.

Most every house in Philadelphia has a back gateway and rear entrance, generally situated on some side street or alley where they are but little seen. Consequently, as a rule, no effort has been made to beautify these gateways, and they are usually plain, wooden affairs of most ordinary construction. The back gateway to Mr. Stevenson's house, southwest corner of Nineteenth and Cherry streets, is, however, such a notable exception to this rule that it is worthy of mention. It is on Cherry street. The "Colonial" style of architecture has been followed out in its construction, and it is really very attractive in









GATEWAY, MRS. JAYNE'S HOUSE.

appearance, and a model from which many prospective house builders might take pattern in case their back gateways happen to be situated near or on any much traveled thoroughfare.

From,

*Ledger*  
*Phila. Pac.*

Date,

*June 27" 1893*

## AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

### THE LAST OF THE OLD COLONIAL MANSIONS ON FRANKFORD ROAD.

Demolition of the Bower Homestead to Make Room for the Handsome Hall of the Northeast Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The following sketch of the old Bower Mansion, on Frankford road, near Norris street, which has been demolished to make room for the erection of a large and handsome building by the Northeast Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was prepared from data furnished the LEDGER by T. L. Bradford, M. D., and will doubtless prove of interest to Kensingtonians and readers generally:

The house was the last of the old mansions of Colonial days, upon Frankford road. Passers upon that thoroughfare will remem-

ber the quaint old structure standing some distance back from the street, with its sharp roof, in which were three dormer windows, and which for several years has been the home of the Northeast Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. It has gone, and workmen are busy excavating for the new building that is soon to be placed on the spot, and which was fully described in the LEDGER of October 1, 1891.

The process of demolition commenced on June 6th, and so stoutly and massively built was the old house that its destruction was slow and difficult. The timbers taken from it were as fresh as on the day it was built. The lower portion of the walls were 18 inches in thickness, the laths were of oak and ash, and were all split by hand and rough, the nails were hand wrought, the bricks composing it were imported from England and were still fresh and solid and greatly superior to the average brick of the present day, and the mortar was like cement.

So far as can be ascertained, this house was built by Dr. Richard Farmer about 1750. Dr. Farmer was the grandson of Major Jasper Farmer, of the time of Charles II, who lived for many years in Ireland, and was driven thence by the troublous times to embark for America. He died just as his ship arrived in Philadelphia. Major Jasper's father was George Farmer, Earl of Pomfret. He left a son, Samuel, the father of Dr. Farmer. The family name was originally Ricards, alias Fermor or Farmer, from the female branch, and in the time of Henry VII they held their seat at Somerton, Oxford county, England, where they had large possessions.

Dr. Farmer married Miss Sarah Carmack, the daughter of an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, Peter Carmack. They had one daughter, Sarah, born in 1753, in all likelihood in this house. She married Major William Bower, who thus obtained the property. To Richard Bower the house descended, and remained in possession of himself and of his widow until her death, in 1886, when the property was sold to the present owners. Richard F. Bower was ordained a deacon in the Wesleyan United Societies of Kensington on January 1, 1827, and was made a presbyter, "an Elder in the Church of God," on February 4, 1827. He had previously been President of these societies. When he acquired authority in the old house, being very strict in his tenets of Methodism, he thought the ornaments were much too gay, and the mirrors were removed, the silver hinges replaced by less expensive ones, the elegant hangings and curtains were taken down and hidden away in chests in the garret never to see the light again except as playthings for the grandchildren of the house. It is said that the only portrait of Mr. Bower is in the possession of his only living son, Mr. Joseph Taylor Bower, of Boonton, N. J.

It is said that Mr. Bower conducted the first Methodist camp meeting ever held in New Jersey at Millville. The church at which the Wesleyans met in those days was situated on the west side of Richmond street, just below Shackamaxon street, and it has long been removed.

#### "The King's Highway."

When this house was built, about 1750, the present Frankford road was known as the "King's Highway," and was the only road from Philadelphia by means of the stone bridge over the Cohocksink creek, then a very beautiful stream, to Trenton and New York. Anthony Palmer had laid out land bounded by Gunner's run, the Delaware, the Highway road and Hanover street, and had christened it Kensington in 1730. The Farmer estate then embraced a large tract of land in



the Liberty Plantations. There was no house between it and the Delaware. Even as late as 1777 Kensington only consisted of a few houses near the river, where now is Richmond and Marlborough streets.

It was an important mansion that the great grandson of the Earl of Pomfret built in the new country. The bricks were brought from England and much of the interior ornamentation. It was of two stories, the side facing the highway, as was the custom; a massive door was placed in the middle, opening into a hall, and on either hand was a room, wainscoted and having a large open fireplace. In the room at the north in a cupboard there was an iron safe set in the wall, on the iron door of which was a huge lock. The room was handsomely panelled from floor to ceiling. At the rear of the hall was a kitchen with one of the old-time English fireplaces, within which a seat could be placed. There were two corresponding rooms on the second story, and over the kitchen was still another and smaller room. The roof was gabled, rising sharply to a point, and in the front side, overlooking the highway and grounds, were three gabled windows set in it. There was a garret room to each window. Over these rooms was an extensive loft running the length of the building. At the northern end, high up under the gable, there was a small window about a foot square framed in wood, its use being a loophole through which to observe strange comers, or, if need be, through which to fire upon intruders. In the lower hall large mirrors of English plate glass were set in the sides and stairway. The knobs and hinges of the doors were silvered. At the windows hung rich curtains of fine old lace and brocade. There was ornamentation of mahogany in the cornices of the front rooms.

In the floors of the fireplaces were set square red bricks, reaching out into the room, and in the north front room the fireplace was set around with colored marbles.

During the demolition of the house the royal coat of arms of England was found set as a back of the fireplace in the north front room. It is of iron and is about three feet square. On the quartering of the shield, in the centre, is what is supposed to be the arms of the Pontefract, or Pomfret, family, whose descendant, as has been stated, built the house. This north room was the favorite study of Mr. Bower. In it he transacted his business and wrote his sermons.

#### The Bower Estate Forty Years Ago.

Forty years ago this Bower estate was still very extensive. The farm extended from the old grave yard that now lies dismantled and fenceless on the west side of Frankford road, above Vienna street, to Norris street, and from Frankford road to Front street, embracing that square, containing six acres of ground. A line of stately Lombardy poplars extended the length of the property on Frankford road. The first encroachment was from the present New York Railroad, which was laid through the Bower property without the consent of the proprietor, and was to him a matter of much mortification and grief.

Later, as his children married, to each was given a front lot from the old farm. These lots, according to the present numbering of Frankford road, were as follows: Richard, Nos. 1848, 1850; John, 1852—the old house numbered from No. 1852 to 1853; Emma Bower Holloway, No. 1860; Eliza Bower Hough, No. 1862; Joseph Bower, 1864-66; Clara Bower Steinmetz, No. 1863; Edwin Bower, No. 1870; Mary Ann Bower, No. 1872. Robert Bower had the corner of Frankford road and Norris streets. But, despite this fatherly division, a vast garden still remained back of the old mansion.

This garden was prodigally stocked with fruit trees of every description, arbors of fine grapes and a perfect bower of fragrant shrubs. The walk from the front gate to the house was bordered with high box hedge, and grass and flowers and foliage were to be found in all profusion.

Between two gigantic Bergamot pear trees there was an immense swing, that was the delight of the whole neighborhood. There was a smaller swing for the delectation of the smaller fry. This grand old garden was well known to every resident of Kensington, and this description will doubtless recall its beauties to many a white-haired man.

From,

*Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date,

*July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1893.*

## A HAPPY LIFE IN THE OIL FIELDS

A Philadelphia Merchant Gives  
His Experience Way Back  
in Sixty-nine.

When Five-Dollar Oil Made Business Hum  
and Men Flush.

Cutting a Road on a Mountain Side,  
Learning to Run an Engine and  
Bunking With Sixteen in a Room.  
Roughing It in Western Pennsylvania.

How many important incidents in our past history are crowded out by the rush and activity of modern business life. How many little accidents which, at the time of happening, were deemed trivial and unimportant have since the lapse of years proven that they were the turning points in our life's journey. If this or that thing had not happened, this or that word had not been said, this or that cruel or kind work had not been done, what a difference it would have made and how many interests other than one's own would have been affected.

These thoughts were suggested by looking over an old diary of mine, which I faithfully kept in '68 and '69. In the early part of 1869 I was studying music and selling dry goods in Boston, Mass. I had been thirteen years in the dry goods business and was heartsick of its worriments and trials and anxious to get out of it. My spirit rebelled



Against standing behind a counter space of three feet and from morning till night answering questions for a never-ending procession of feminine shoppers, the greater number of whom asked for "samples" and then passed on supremely indifferent as to whether I thought the exercise of cutting and handing over little strips of dress materials was an ennobling or healthy exercise or not. And as the policy of the firm I was clerking for would not permit salesmen to attempt to influence sales by argument the position was devoid of excitement and wearying to the utmost. I need not say that in time the firm failed, and one of the reasons given for the failure was that a very large proportion of the merchandise offered had been cut up and carried off as samples without any attempt being made to effect sales other than by the silent potency of the samples themselves, which in this case proved not strong enough to enable the firm to meet its big expenses and survive.

#### THE BICYCLE CRAZE.

Now, at this time the bicycle was being introduced in various halls and large empty stores, more as an exhibition novelty than anything else, and machines were rented out to ambitious riders to risk their necks on at the modest charge of 25 cents an hour. The excitement and fun of the exhibition consisted in watching the novices tumble and pitch off the wheels, and then in seeing how you could do it yourself. The craze struck the city of Boston something like the roller-skating mania of a few years since. Money was being literally coined by the proprietors of these bicycling halls. An acquaintance asked me to unite the few dollars I possessed with his and start a bicycle school out West somewhere, and I readily jumped at the chance it offered of breaking away from the distasteful dry goods environments, and so off I started for Pittsburg, leaving my partner in the enterprise to buy the machines, which in those days were crude affairs, devoid of beauty or finish and which for the poorest of them a big price was asked. He was to forward them while I was to engage a hall and get out the necessary advertising.

I found halls in Pittsburg as plenty as "Mint sites" in Philadelphia are now, and I soon picked out a good location at a moderate rent, and then waited for the arrival of the "silent steeds;" but they never came. My partner's courage weakened, his faith gave way to doubts, and I soon was fretting for the return of my "we bit of money," which finally arrived, and after settling up my expenses and paying the owner of the hall for his rent, kind fate turned my footsteps toward Canada, which was then smarting under the effects of the abolition of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. A friend asked me to use a pass good for a portion of the journey, by way of Oil City, Pa. I arrived in Oil City on March 24, 1869, where I found everything full of bustling life and excitement.

#### FIVE-DOLLAR OIL.

To my question, asked of a bystander at the depot, as to the cause of the

crowd, the hurry and the rush, I received the laconic answer, "five-dollar oil." This was more pregnant with meaning than I could comprehend at that time. And, alas! many and many there are in the romantic mountains of Northwestern Pennsylvania who know full well what that meant. They know that it meant luxury, high living, champagne, costly presents, profligate charity (a la Coal Oil Johnnie), races, gambling, reckless enterprises. Then, when "five-dollar oil" became a thing of the past it meant a dream, as it were, of the night, and in its place came the various shadings and gradings in price down to the "half-dollar mark," each drop being punctuated by some luckless operator's failure. Some burst oil town being deported with big lists of Sheriff's sales, some more ruined homes, abandoned oil fields and blasted hopes. There were heard in the land execrations against that giant monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, loud and bitter, for this ruthless company kept on sucking, squeezing the life-blood out of the rich territory, as if it were a great orange, the juice of which is now nearly all absorbed, leaving nothing but the skin, the rind, a fitting emblem of exhausted vitality, ruin and decay.

The busy scenes in Oil City tempted me to try my fortune there, and having hunted up and been introduced to the most successful operator at that time in the town—the late John S. Rich—I asked him for work. "What can you do?" said the kindly John. "I can do anything that any other man can do," I confidently asserted. "Well," he said, "can you dress tools"—he referred to oil tools—"bits and reamers?" "No, sir," I was forced to admit. "Can you drill?" "No, sir." "Can you run an engine?" "No, sir; but I can learn to do any of these things." "My good man, I am not hiring learners," Mr. Rich replied. But he finally told me to go up to Charley Run, some two miles over the mountain—recommending me for board and lodging to a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Carrier. He promised to go up the next day and see what he could do for me.

#### SIXTEEN BEDS IN A ROOM.

Arriving at the "Run," I found the boarding house a great shanty with two rooms in it, a lower and an upper room. I asked the good woman if I could have a room all to myself, and she told me I could and at once showed me into a room with sixteen beds in it. I reminded her that she had promised me a room "all to myself." "Well," she said, "this is all to yourself, and you can have any bed you like in it." I soon found that she was a practical joker, as the beds were all required before the night was over to accommodate the pumpers and drillers who came off "tower" (duty) at 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning. There was no need of candles or lamps, the great volume of oil gas which was being wasted and burned at all the wells making the place as light as day.

When Mr. Rich arrived he gave me a pick, shovel, "mattock" and ax and ordered me to cut out a road in the side of the mountain between two wells of the Union Oil Company (Wells No. 1 and No. 2). I went to work with a will, digging, grubbing, chopping and



shoveling the roots, stones and earth, building a trestle and making a typical Western Pennsylvania road. Soon the skin was off my hands and they were very sore and painful, but I pluckily stayed by the work, so that at the expiration of a week I was congratulating myself on having completed the job in "good shape," but the "boss," while complimenting the rapidity with which the work was done, very dryly said that he wanted the road made wide enough for two double teams to pass. This meant the digging out of three feet more from the side of the mountain, and, of course, adding it to the other side of the road.

At the end of the second week the road was done, and as I had been studying up the stationary engine at night, a kindly foreman showing me how to take it to pieces, how to start it, how to "blow off" and how to manage the boiler, how to regulate the steam pumps and other things about the well. Mr. Rich finally said he would install me as engineer of No. 1 well at a salary of \$3 a day, Sundays included, which I was overjoyed to accept, believing myself one of the most fortunate men in existence.

#### A LIFE TO BE ENVIED.

I "shantied," or hoarded myself, carried my groceries and other necessities from Oil City two miles over the mountains, did my own cooking, built a muscle stand with a gas jet in front of it, practiced my "scales"—sang—laughed and gambled about the mountains (when off "tower") like a 10-year-old boy, for the air was buoyant and exhilarating (by reason of the quantities of gas floating in it). The time was spring, when all nature is joyous, the scenery was enchanting, the work comparatively light, my wants were simple and few, my appetite voracious, my sleep profound. I was happy, and, as that is the ultima thule of all mortals, I was to be envied. And that is how the bicycle (or the velocipede as it was called in those days) and I got mixed up 'way back in '69.

THOS. MARTINDALE.

From,

*Ledger*  
*Philad. Pa.*

Date,

*July 4, 1893*

## CRADLE OF INDEPENDENCE

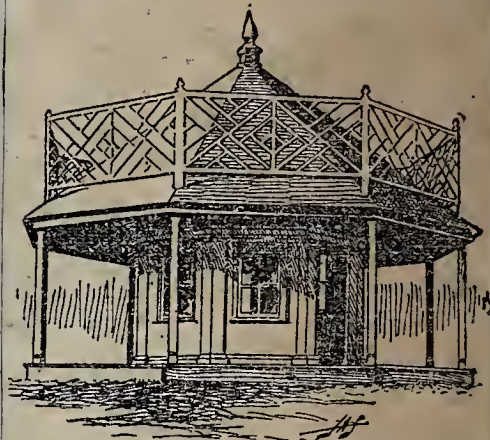
### A HISTORIC OLD SUMMER HOUSE AT FRANKFORD.

In It Thomas Jefferson and His Colleagues Are Said to Have Drafted the Declaration of Independence.

It is not strange that anything which was connected with the birth of American inde-

pendence should be held in grateful remembrance by the residents of Philadelphia. Out in Frankford there is a quaint old summer house, which is held in the highest veneration by the residents of that part of the city, who fondly term it "the original Cradle of Independence," from the fact that tradition, well authenticated, stamps it as the place in which Thomas Jefferson with his colleagues made a rough draft of the Declaration of Independence prior to the presentation of that document in Independence Hall. At that time the summer house was located on the Womrath estate, situated on a rising knoll in the rear of the old mansion, about 200 feet distant. On either side were prettily arranged walks, with ancient shade trees, while a tall hedge of box bush, with towering oak and elm trees, formed an avenue that led from the mansion to the cosy summer retreat.

When occupied by Enoch Edwards, a century ago, the most noted men of the age met around the hospitable board of the old mansion and spent the warm summer afternoons in the summer house. During those days Thomas Jefferson was a frequent visitor, and Washington himself enjoyed this hospitality of the Edwards family. Lafayette, in his triumphal passage through the town on his way to New York, made a brief stop at the Edwards home.



THE OLD SUMMER HOUSE.

In the history of the old Frankford Presbyterian Church the fact is gleaned that on the day the Declaration of Independence was signed the signers repaired to the summer house and quaffed foaming bumpers to the success of the glorious cause of Independence. When the estate fell into the hands of the Womrath's, over half a century ago, especial care was exercised to preserve the memento. Henrietta, widow of George F. Womrath, who died in the old mansion six years ago at the age of 86 years, took an especial pride in the little building and guarded it with jealous care. During the Centennial Exhibition a committee of gentlemen waited on Mrs. Womrath and used every argument to induce her to allow the summer house to be placed on exhibition, but she positively refused.

Every Fourth of July the old lady would gather her intimate friends around her in the old mansion and have a merry time. In later years her son, Frederick K. Womrath, who was a member of Councils from Frankford, introduced a regular programme of exercises for Independence Day.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Murphy, the venerable Pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian Church, generally presided over the exercises, offering prayer and making a patriotic address. This was followed by vocal and instrumental selections, concluding with the reading of the



Declaration of Independence. At the close of the entertainment to the public, the invited guests were escorted to the house, where a collation was served. In the evening there would be a display of fireworks.

The death of Mrs. Womrath and the tragic ending of Frederick K. Womrath, who was killed in a crossing accident, led to the vacation of the estate, which has since been divided into building lots. William Yeland purchased the tract of ground on which the summer house was located. An effort was made by some members of the local School Board, who were acquainted with its historical worth, to have it located on the plot of ground adjoining the Alexander Henry Grammar School, on Paul street, but the plan failed. Mr. James France, proprietor of the *North Philadelphia Gazette*, having learned that negotiations were being made by a party in Virginia to secure the house, and remove it there, purchased it from Mr. Yeland. Through his paper a public subscription was raised and the famous old house was removed to a place of safety. Mr. France intends to open a subscription to have the house repaired and placed in the Park at Frankford, ground for which has been condemned by the city at a point between Frankford avenue and Green street. The citizens had intended to hold a demonstration in the historic building to-day, but it was decided to wait until it was placed in good repair.

From, *Standard*  
*Somerset Pa.*

Date, *June 16, 1893,*

## OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Faces Familiar to Somerset  
County People.



SAMUEL PHILSON.

The subject of this sketch who was born at Berlin, Pa., on the 11th day of November, 1812, and is therefore almost eighty-one years old, was the eighth and is the only surviving son of General Robert Philson, who in connection with his cousin, John Fletcher, engaged in the mercantile business in Berlin in 1785.

Fletcher was one of the first commissioners of Somerset county and both of them were members of the legislature from this county in 1795 and 1796. In 1800 Robert Philson was commissioned an Associate Judge and served in that capacity until 1820, when, having been elected to Congress, he resigned the judgeship and served in the sessions of Congress in 1821 and 1822, during which time he became disabled by a fall from a horse. He died on July 25, 1831.

Samuel Philson attended subscription schools at Somerset under the tutorship of Robt. Peitsee, Robert Whiteside, A. B. Fleming and Sam'l G. Bailey from 1818 to 1821 and finished his education in a subscription school taught by Patrick Donnelly in 1826. His only school-mates now living are James Parson and Mrs. Jane Carson Postlethwaite.

In 1829 Mr. Philson entered the store of Platt & Case at Berlin as a clerk and remained in the employment of that firm for five years, when, in 1834, he became a partner of the lamented James Platt, who died Nov. 16, 1835. Mr. Platt's widow taking the interest of her husband the firm of S. Philson & Co. was established in 1839. Mr. Philson was connected with this firm until 1875.

In 1856 he commenced operating the Buffalo farms and has continued in the successful management of same to the present time with improved choice stock.

In 1857 Mr. Philson engaged in the lumber business at what is now Philson's station, and he pursued this business with much success for twenty-five years. Later he operated a flouring mill, which he only recently sold to Charles Renspach of Northampton township.

In 1866, in connection with C. A. M. Krissinger, he established the banking-house of S. Philson & Co., which is still conducted by himself and his sons, Robert and Horace Bunn.

In 1869 Mr. Philson, in connection with James S. Black, established the banking firm of Philson, Black & Co. at Meyersdale. This partnership continued



until 1882, when the bank's name was changed to Citizen's Bank, and it has since been conducted by Mr. Philson and his second son, S. B. Philson. About the time when the construction of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad was completed he, with the assistance of John Weller, assemblyman, obtained a charter for what is now the Berlin Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the track of which was laid and operations commenced in 1874. About this time his eldest son learned the art of telegraphy and an office for the transaction of telegraphic commercial business was established in their banking-house at Berlin where it is still conducted.

In the year 1836 Mr. Philson was married to Miss Elizabeth M. McGowan, who died in August, 1837, leaving one daughter. This daughter died last week and was buried at Carlisle, Pa., on Monday of this week.

In 1839 Mr. Philson was married to Miss Anne Brubaker, who is still living, being the mother of three sons and three daughters. The sons are able and active business men of unblemished character. In addition to their own children Mr. and Mrs. Philson became the foster-parents of three boys and three girls, who have filled respectable positions in life and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Although he has passed the age of four score years, Mr. Philson enjoys the best of health and still gives careful attention to his farms and other business interests, and displays a deep interest in the success of enterprises of every description tending to the improvement and advancement of his native town.

From,

*Oil to Citizen*  
*Pittsburg Pa.*

Date,

*June 25, 1893,*

#### ONCE A SLAVE.

The Story of Anne Clark, of Washington—A Relic of Ante-Bellum Days.

Washington, Pa., has for a resident, no doubt, the oldest living representative of slavery days, in this State, in the person of Anne Clark, "Aunt Anne," as she is known to every man,

woman and child in Washington. Sixty-four years ago, when 28 years of age, she was brought a slave from near Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington county, by Joseph McCloskey. It was for the purpose of hunting up this living reminder of ante-bellum days that a reporter visited the flourishing and somewhat aristocratic county seat last Saturday.

Down a narrow alley and to the rear of the court house, the reporter had been directed that the object of his search could be found. Stopping at the door of a little cottage, and within hearing of the voice of an attorney who was pouring forth his eloquence to a sleepy jury, in a rear room was found, seated in a chair, busily weaving floor-mats or rugs from rags, in which were blended all the colors of the rainbow.

After inviting him to be seated, the object of the search spoke of her crippled condition and almost inability to get around. In reply to a request for a story of her early life, she said, in the broad negro dialect peculiar to the Southern States, "I was born in Hartford county, Maryland, near Baltimore, 92 years ago. My mother was a negro, but my father, David McCloskey, who was also my master, was a white man. When 23 years old, my master sold me to his brother, Joseph McCloskey, and he brought me to Washington county. At that time a young slave woman was worth \$500, and a young man \$1,000."

The story, as the old negress related it, was truly pathetic and occasionally, as her memory went back over the wide stretch of years, her sunken eyes filled with tears, as she related some act of cruelty that had been inflicted by her inhuman master and mistress. Several years before she had been sold to Joseph McCloskey, she had married a slave named Clark and had a daughter by him before coming to this State. Her former master, when he sold her, retained her husband, mother and child, the latter only two years old, and she never heard from any of them after the forced separation.

Her former mistress, she said, never could tolerate her for the reason that she was related to her white children.

She relates that at one time in a fit of rage, her mistress threw her down a flight of stairs, injuring her spine; at another time, while in a violent passion, she struck her for some trivial offense, with a shovel and dislocated her hip. From the last named injury she never fully recovered, and to this day is bent over and must hobble with a staff.

Her sale and subsequent separation from her mother, husband and child, she stated, was to gratify the hatred that her mistress had for her. Her master, she says, was disposed to treat her kindly, caused, no doubt, from the fact that he was her father, but he





"Aunt" Anne Clark.

was addicted to drink and when intoxicated his wife could goad him to the extremest acts of cruelty.

When she was turned over to her new master, Joseph McCloskey, they started from Baltimore for Pennsylvania, making the entire trip in a big road wagon, to which was attached four horses. As will be seen by a deed of manumission, dated November 30, 1830, (a copy of which was taken from the original document still in existence) they arrived in Washington on the previous evening and on the morning of the date mentioned went to Attorney Thomas Buchanan's office, where the instrument changing her condition from that of slavery to servitude for years, was executed and signed. The chapter that follows in this old negro woman's life of sorrow and hardship shows what crimes were committed against these ignorant creatures possessed of an intellect little above brute instinct.

On the morning of November 30, before going to the attorney's office, McCloskey had instructed her that all she would have to do would be to say "yes." She little thought in obeying his instructions that she would be binding herself for seven years of servitude, which was simply another name for slavery, with a limitation under the laws then existing in this State.

After the reading of the document, she was asked if she could write, when McCloskey spoke up, and she states, said gruffly: "No; did you ever know a nigger that could write?" The pen was then placed in her hand and, she

made "her mark," or rather marks, for instead of the customary cross there are three irregular perpendicular marks. The following is a full text of the "indenture" as taken from the original:

This indenture, made and executed this 30th day of November A. D. 1830, between Anne Wilson, a yellow girl, of one part, and Joseph McCloskey, of the county of Washington, of the other part. Whereas, David McCloskey, of Harford county, Maryland, by bill of sale dated the 15th day of November, 1830, did grant, bargain and sell unto the said Joseph, the said Anne, who was a slave for life, with a view of having her condition of slavery changed into that of servitude, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and whereas, the said Joseph has, by deed bearing even date herewith, in consideration of an indenture of servitude for years to be executed by the said Anne from the state of slavery aforesaid.

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Anne Wilson, for and in consideration of the deed of manumission aforesaid setting her entirely free from the state of slavery aforesaid, and for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to her in hand paid before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath put and bound herself to the said Joseph McCloskey, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns as a servant for seven years from the date of this indenture; him, the said Joseph, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, during that time, to obey and serve faithfully and



every respect according to the laws of Pennsylvania, made in relation to servants for years, and the said Joseph for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, doth covenant and agree to find the said Anne Sufficient meat, drink, wearing apparel, washing and lodging during the said term, and in all respects to treat her as servants for years ought to be treated by the laws of the commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, the said Anne Wilson and Joseph McCloskey have hereunto set their hands and seal, the day and year above written. In presence of

John Marshall.  
her

(Signed.)

Anne || | Wilson,  
marks

Joseph McCloskey.

As a slave, she was known by the name of Wilson, but after gaining her freedom, she adopted the name of her husband, Clark, from whom she had been separated when sold and brought to Washington county. Her new master treated her with more kindness than she had been in the habit of receiving at the hands of her own father. She had always had a lingering desire to learn to read, but when a slave that privilege was denied her and it was not until after she was 40 years old, that she was taught how, and then the knowledge was acquired in three months' schooling all told. The only two copy books she ever had, she still preserves with great care and took great pride in showing them.

She takes great comfort in reading the new Testament and can recite from memory, dozens of chapters from the "blessed book," as she reverently called it.

The kind-hearted women of the Christian church built and furnished the little house she occupies, which stands on a rear corner of the church lot. The few necessities of life are provided by those who are charitably inclined and in justice to them it can be said that she does not stand in need of any of the comforts that her humble life demands. It is gratifying to know that the old negress, whose birth dates back to the very beginning of the century, will, if permitted to live to see the fin de siècle, be tenderly cared for by the Christian women of Washington. When asked what she did with the rugs she was making, she laughed and replied: "I gives dem to de little children for their play houses; dey's mighty good to dis ole coon." Pointing to the cooking stove that stood near by, she said more an 40 little girls had helped buy that for her.

From,

Times  
Phila. Adv.

Date, July 9<sup>th</sup> 1893.

## AN OLD LIBRARY MOVES

THE APPRENTICES' TO SEEK NEW  
QUARTERS.

ITS IMPORTANCE GROWING

Established in 1820 It Has Had Many Noted  
Men Among Its Directors—It Was Originally  
Opened in Chestnut Street Above  
Third—The Present Building.

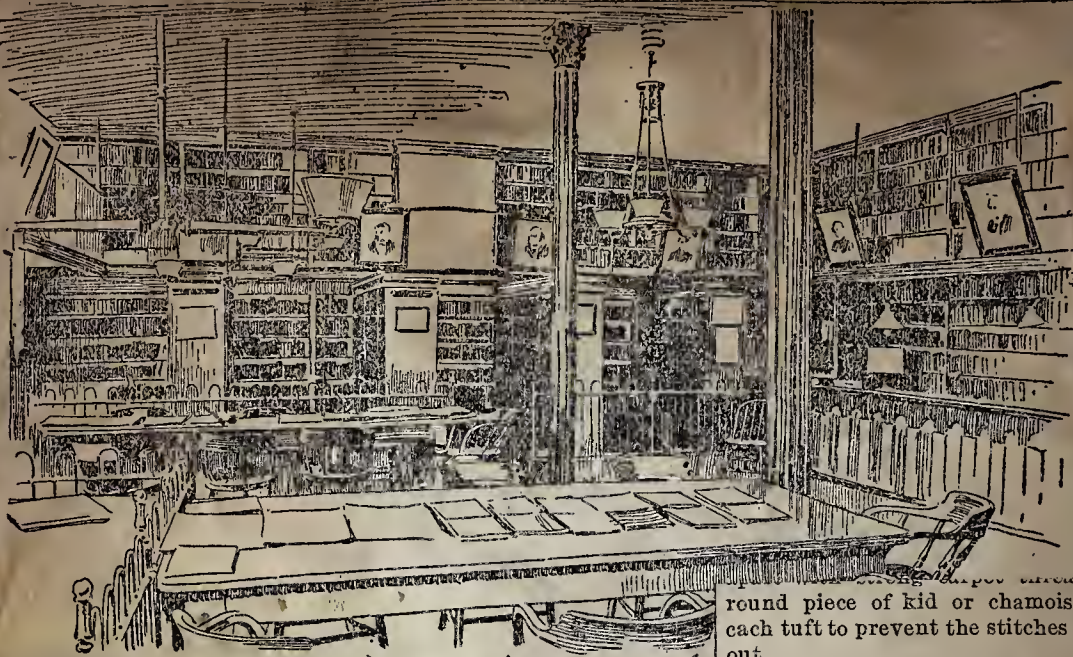
It was announced the other day that the managers of the Apprentices' Library have decided to vacate the small building at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth streets and will, in the near future, erect a large hall and library in a more desirable locality. The new building will include rooms sufficiently large to accommodate not only a circulating and reference libraries and a very large reading room, but also a commodious lecture hall, where eminent speakers will from time to time discourse upon topics of the day for the benefit of the patrons of the library.

The president, Charles Roberts, is confident that the new and improved facilities that will be offered by the new building must fast add to the importance and value of the Apprentices' Library, which has long been one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the city.

The Apprentices' Library was established as far back as 1820, when a few benevolent individuals, believing it would promote "orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill of our mechanics and manufacturers, increase the benefits of the system of general education which is now adopted and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community," associated themselves under the title of "The Apprentices' Library Company, of Philadelphia." Their purpose was to establish a library for the use of apprentices without charge for the use of the books. A year later the company was incorporated, and operations were commenced on a very limited scale, their only resources for a number of years being donations of second-hand books and an annual contributions of several hundred dollars from citizens who were convinced of the beneficial effects which would result from the establishment of such an institution.

Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Daniel B. Smith, James Cresson, Clement C. Biddle,





Interior of the Apprentices Library

Lloyd Mifflin, Samuel Sellers and William Price were among the first officers under the charter.

The library was originally opened in a second-story room on the south side of Chestnut street, above Third, and contained about fifteen hundred volumes. It was afterwards removed to the second story of Carpenters' Hall, then on Jayne street, below Seventh, and from there to the original Mint building, on Seventh street, above Market, and finally to the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, where the trustees of "The Society of Free Quakers" gave the company the use of the upper and lower rooms of their meeting house, free of rent, for many years.

From the first the library was a success, and in 1841 the managers were induced to commence a separate library for girls, which has also proved a valuable institution. As early as 1868 the necessity of more and better accommodations induced the managers of the library to apply to "The Society of Free Quakers" for greater privileges. This resulted in a lease of the entire property at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets for twenty-five years for \$300 per annum, with the liberty to make such alterations in the interior of the building as were necessary for the company's purposes, and also to build on the south side of the lot.

It will be remembered that in 1879 the Philadelphia Library Company determined to vacate their building on South Fifth street. Several gentlemen of this city, prompted by a desire to retain that edifice for a use similar to that to which so many historic associations were attached, called the attention of the managers of the Apprentices' Library to the opportunity of obtaining by purchase a building well adapted to their purposes. As the result of this call a special meeting of the society was held in October, 1879, and resolutions were adopted authorizing the Board of Managers to purchase the Philadelphia Library building at a fair price, providing the means to meet the payment could be secured.

round piece of kid or chamois skin under each tuft to prevent the stitches from pulling out.

A moderately thick cotton puff should always be placed on top of the mattress to give necessary elasticity before putting on the sheet. Don't be induced to use a feather mattress or a feather pillow in the cradle during the summer unless it is small—to please any of your numerous friends. Simply because our ancestors smothered themselves in feathers both winter and summer it is not necessary for us in this enlightened age to follow their example. Besides, it is a cruel kindness to the little one; for, as everyone knows who has slept on feathers during the summer, the fluffy bed which puffs about one's lower body and head tortures them almost beyond endurance, when the thermometer stands in the eighties. What must be the misery of a tiny morsel of humanity who cannot help himself?

A rubber cradle sheet is of the greatest value and most effectually prevents the mattress from getting soiled or damp. It should be placed under the sheet, and not on top as some nurses universally use it. It is also well to remember that a rubber sheet requires cleaning as well as the other bed furnishings. Sponge in clear, warm—not hot—water daily, wipe dry and expose to the fresh air in the

Under this authority the committee of managers made an effort to obtain from the community of Philadelphia aid sufficient to purchase the building without encroaching on the general fund, the income of which was indispensable in meeting the regular expenses of the company.

Considerable interest was taken in the project by a number of gentlemen, who offered liberal contributions, but after protracted efforts the committee reluctantly came to the conclusion that they could not obtain sufficient subscriptions to justify them in purchasing the building, and the attempt was abandoned. From that time to this the managers of the institution have always entertained the hope that they would be able to secure more commodious quarters for the enlargement of the scope of their enterprise, and, as matters look now, their hopes are about to be realized.



Until about ten years ago the library was divided into two entirely distinct sections, one for boys and the other for girls. This maintenance of two separate library rooms rendered necessary the purchase of a large number of duplicate volumes, and caused many other inconveniences. To remedy this unsatisfactory feature in the conduct of the library the Board of Managers finally recommended that the two sections be consolidated, and that a single room be utilized by both males and females. This recommendation was carried out in 1882, the library being closed early in June of that year and reopened on the 2d of December. The reading room was also moved from the basement to a light and airy room in the second story, formerly occupied by the boys' library.

With one exception, the Apprentices' Library can be properly denominated as the only strictly free library in Philadelphia of any considerable size. No charges whatever are exacted of those who are the beneficiaries of the institution, except in the way of fines for books out over time. In order to obtain a book the applicant is required to conform to the following rule: "Applicant must procure a certificate of guarantee for the use and the return of the books, signed by a good surety, and witnessed by a person authorized by the board, or by the deposit of one dollar with the librarian they may become their own guarantors."

The Apprentices' Library was instituted by the Society of Friends, and is still almost entirely controlled by parties belonging to that society, consequently the management of the institution has ever been a conservative one. From the first its aim has been to supply a class of books to its beneficiaries which would instruct rather than afford idle amusement. An unfavorable eye has consequently ever been cast upon exciting fiction and sensational literature, and not a volume has found its way to the shelves without first being carefully examined by the book committee and then receiving the approval of the whole board.

At the present time there are between 20,000 and 30,000 bound volumes upon the shelves of the library.

The plain, old-fashioned brick building occupied by the Apprentices' Library was erected shortly after the revolutionary war, as may be determined by a tablet erected at the north end of the house, which bears the following inscription:

By the general subscriptions  
of the Free Quakers.  
Erected A. D. 1783  
Of the Empire S.

The use of the word empire in this inscription has often been spoken of as curious and extraordinary, but it was not so in 1783, as the word empire was a common one at that time when used in reference to this country.

From, *Ledger*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *July 31" 1893*

## ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE.

### PHILADELPHIA AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE.

A History of and Comparison with Other  
Organizations—The Annual Convention  
in Chicago To-day.

"No chapter in the history of national manners would illustrate so well, if duly executed, the progress of social progress as that dedicated to domestic architecture."

The above words of Hallam might well be followed by a paragraph to the effect that a chapter on architecture might be supplemented by one devoted to the lessons which the architects of our own time might learn from the struggles of the architects of the past, thus showing how this "progress of social progress" has been achieved. Many of the older architects who thus left their impress upon the world's history practiced their profession under the inspiration of high ideals. The edifices which they erected, and which still remain to us, evidence, in the changing character of their designs, the gradual advance in national culture, business enterprise and the development of the natural and financial resources of our country.

The field thus outlined is a wide one, too extensive to be covered by a single study in a journal where so many other interests claim consideration. It will, however, I believe, prove of interest to Philadelphians if I attempt to gather together some of the threads woven by early Philadelphia architects in the web of architectural associations in the United States, particularly as in the founding of such organization Philadelphians bore so prominent and useful a part.

It may be said with truth that in this city the corner-stone of architectural unity and comradeship was laid, and it is but just to render a tardy recognition to the founders of modern architectural practice as developed and fostered by the national organization—the American Institute of Architects.

#### Organization of the Institute.

December 6, 1836, is a memorable date in the annals of American architecture. On that day eleven architects met at the Astor House, New York, to form an "association for the advancement of architectural science in the United States." Of those pioneers in the organization of what has since become a great national body not one remains to us. The meeting was a representative one in the best and widest sense, and the names of the attendant architects have become household words, not only as the organizers of architectural unity, but for their professional attainments and personal character. Alexander J. Davis, architect of the University of the City of New York and of many of the



more prominent buildings of that day, presided. Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia; architect of Girard College and later the designer of the dome and extensions of the Capitol at Washington; the second President of the reorganized Institute of Architects, and the first architect to receive as such the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University, was the Secretary of the meeting and issued the call which brought its members together on that day. Philadelphia also sent William Strickland, Architect of the United States Custom House, the Mint, the Exchange Building on Dock street, and later of the Capitol of Tennessee, at Nashville. With them came John Haviland, another Philadelphia architect, an Englishman by birth, and a pupil of James Elmes, the blind architect, and author of a delightful work, the "Life and Times of Sir Christopher Wren." Haviland had already made a high reputation for himself, and was the first architect to apply the radiating system in the construction of prisons, which he put in practice in his designs for the prisons at Pittsburgh and at Cherry Hill, in Philadelphia. John C. Trautwine, also of Philadelphia, architect and engineer, whose name in connection with scientific research and calculations is known all over the world, was unable to be present, but sent a letter endorsing the project. An organization was formed the following day, William Strickland presiding. This organization was formally ratified under the title, The American Institution of Architects, at a convention held in the old Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, May 2d, 1837, with a membership of twenty-three professional, two associate and twenty-five honorary members.

A comparison of dates of similar organizations with that of the Institution will be interesting. The Institute of British Architects was chartered January 11th, 1837, and, by a supplemental charter, dated March 28th, of the same year, had the word "Royal" prefixed to its title. There had been some informal meetings in London as far back as 1834, but 1837 is really the date of commencement of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Architectural Association (London) was not founded until 1842, so that, among English-speaking peoples, the organization of the American Institution of Architects was well abreast of its foreign prototype.

Unfortunately, however, the institution could not be made successful under its original plan. There could be but little cohesion in a body with a membership of only 25 architects scattered all over the United States. There could be but little opportunity for meetings or mutual encouragement. The institution practically slumbered for 20 years, and was then revived and chartered under the title of the American Institute of Architects. This reorganization was effected in the city of New York in the year 1857, with Richard Upjohn, of New York, the architect of Trinity Church and many other noted edifices, as its first President. The old institution was never disbanded, its officers held over until their successors were appointed, and we may thus truthfully claim May 2, 1837, as the date, and the city of Philadelphia as the place of its nativity.

#### The Chapter System Adopted.

From 1857 until 1867 the institute was simply a national body with headquarters in New York city. In the latter year a second reorganization was effected and the chapter system inaugurated, with one chapter—that of New York—and with national officers. The second chapter was organized in Philadelphia, November 11th, 1869. There are now 26 chapters, scattered all over the country, with a total institute membership of about 500,

with numerous honorary and corresponding members.

From the first inception of the institution, 1836, Philadelphia architects were towers of strength to the profession, struggling to cement an organization of American architects into a society that should elevate the position of its individual members as skillful designers and well-instructed practitioners. Not only in their local chapter, but in the broader councils of the institute their influence was exerted and with the best results.

#### The Philadelphia Chapter.

The Philadelphia Chapter was organized and chartered under the laws of the Institute and of the State of Pennsylvania, November 11, 1869. It is a curious fact, that as the American Institute grew out of the old institution of 1836 the Philadelphia Chapter was the legitimate heir of the Pennsylvania Institute of Architects, a body chartered March 4, 1861, as an entirely independent organization. The list of charter members of the Pennsylvania Institute included such well-known and honored names as John Notman, Napoleon Le Brun, John McArthur, Jr., Samuel Sloan, Edward T. Potter, James C. Sidney and Samuel D. Button, the last named being at present the oldest practicing architect in the United States. The constitution of the Pennsylvania Institute set forth an elaborate explanation of the *raison d'être* of the association. "To perfect the knowledge and elaborate the art of architecture and the sciences in connection with it. To elevate the standing of its professors, by affording facilities for a free interchange of thought and a mutual agreement on the laws and rules necessary to be observed in its practice." Thus, before the Philadelphia Chapter was organized, the Pennsylvania Institute might have been said to be in its limited field a rival of the American Institute of Architects, the constitution of which sets forth that its objects are, "to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession."

The Pennsylvania Institute was short lived and exerted but little influence; partly from its want of scope as a parent body and partly through the troubled condition of the country, then in all the turmoil and excitement of the civil war. Some of its strongest members left its councils and removed to other States, while others, seeing that two bodies could not well occupy the same field, urged that all influences should be exerted to strengthen the national body. Thus in due time, out of the general reorganization of 1867, the Philadelphia Chapter came into existence.

#### Sentiment of the Founders.

This Chapter, although in unison with and organized under the requirements of the parent institute, was founded upon a broader and more comprehensive plan as to its internal administration, than any of its successors. From the report of its first secretary, Henry A. Sligs, to the National Convention of 1870, held in the Athæneum Library Building, Philadelphia, I quote as follows: "It was the desire of those founding the Chapter to make it partake as much as possible of the character of an art society, rather than a close corporation or of a trade union. If the power of speech and of voting were accorded to laymen of the proper class, it was thought that this object would be more certainly secured than if professional architects alone conducted the business. It was the desire that the subjects for discussion at the meetings should seldom relate to the schedule of charges or other points connected with the pecuniary remuneration



for services, and often upon those topics of art and science peculiarly appropriate to such a society. We live in a country where money is supposed to occupy a very exalted position in men's minds and hopes and motives, and it is to be feared that there is a tendency to our thoughts being more frequently occupied with how much our commissions will amount to rather than how much good and true art we can instill into our work. In short, that we are too often men of business and too seldom artists. We forget that if we are architects in the true sense of the word, we are artists, and that as such we enter upon a career of devotion to our art for itself. We live by it, of course, but living by it we live for it, giving our whole talent and energy and time to its practice. If we call ourselves architects and have not this feeling we call ourselves what we are not; we are only builders—men of business and not artists."

In a letter written by Mr. Sims under date of June 6, 1870, to P. B. Wight, Secretary of the A. I. A., a further insight is given into the sentiment of the founders of the Philadelphia Chapter. "You will notice," he writes, "that we give amateurs a say in conducting our business. We hope by this means to give a more catholic spirit to our proceedings than we think can be obtained if the power is confined to professionals," adding: "It is an experiment and at variance with the practice of the New York Chapter, and we hope and think it will work well."

In furtherance of this idea of an amateur interest the Chapter, in 1872, gave a *conversazione* at its rooms in the Athenæum Building. Of this entertainment Carl Pfeiffer, Secretary of the A. I. A., who was present, thus spoke at the next National Convention: "While at this *conversazione* I was impressed with the idea that such receptions offer, not only occasions for exhibiting exterior architectural designs, but that they afford, also, excellent opportunities for educating the public to some reasonable appreciation of the duties and labors of the architect."

In 1872, through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chapter, the use of its rooms was granted as a meeting place "to the gentlemen interested in the organization of the proposed Museum of Industrial Art," at that time just entering upon its great work of usefulness to the city and the country at large.

The founders of the Institution of Architects, the American Institute of Architects and the Philadelphia Chapter were strong men; they builded better than they knew, and it seems but tardy justice to gather together some recollections of those days of struggle for the encouragement of our younger students and as contribution to the history of the growth of the profession of architecture in the United States.

Among the names of the pioneers of national unity none are more highly honored than those of Thomas N. Walter, LL. D., Second President of the A. I. A., and Henry A. Sims, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

#### President Walter.

President Walter's life was a long and useful one, his crowning professional triumph being the designing and supervising the erection of the dome and extensions of the Capitol at Washington. His connection with the A. I. A. was continued until his death, October 30, 1887. To use his own words in the last address he ever made to a National Convention, December 2, 1886:

"I began with you almost at the beginning, and have been in my place as often as it was possible and have done the best I could."  
\* \* \* "As to the year before us, I promise you to do all I can for the promotion of the interests of our Institute. Everywhere and

at all times I am yours, asking you to look over my imperfections and to enable me to feel still further that I have your assistance in these matters connected with our profession. I am deeply interested in them and have been for nearly 60 years."

Dr. Walter's addresses to the Conventions of the A. I. A. were concise, clear and dignified. Fully imbued with the high aims and aspirations of the true architect, he had the faculty of imparting those views and urging his associates upward and forward towards a deeper appreciation of the claims of their profession and its honorable practice. All things that tended to belittle or degrade he abhorred and stigmatized in their true light. Even as I write I feel that I can see his commanding presence, with snow-white hair, standing in his place as President in the Convention of 1880, as he uttered these words:

"We owe it to our country, to the age in which we live, to our families, to ourselves, to devote the rapidly fleeting hours of our lives to the accomplishment of the greatest possible good to our vocation, ever seeking to discharge our duties in all good conscience toward those whose interests are intrusted to our care—to toward co-workers in the realm of art and toward Him in whom we live and move and have our being."

A fitting tribute to the great Philadelphia architect was that given by the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, son of Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the original Capitol at Washington, at the convention of 1881, which was held in the Federal city within sight of the great dome with which Dr. Walter's name will be ever associated. "I can scarcely speak," said Mr. Latrobe, "in his presence," Dr. Walter being in the chair, "as I would like to speak, could I find words to do justice to the last architect of the vast pile that now looks down upon the Federal city. The pupil of Strickland, as Strickland was the pupil of my father, it has been for me a pleasing fancy for more than a quarter of a century to believe that there was, in a faint way, a law of descent applicable under the circumstances, which connected the architect who clothed Thornton's skeleton with sinew and muscle and beauty, until the whole creature became his own, with his brilliant, refined and accomplished successor, who, at the head of a profession socially, today, without a superior, has absorbed all that has been done before in what is now the Capitol; who, making the magnificent dome, on whose iron sheets the hammer never ceased to ring during the war, that threatened to make the whole structure worthless, has screened without the exterior littleness of a vitiated taste, and made even the incongruities of the Italian Renaissance subserve the purposes of genius."

Dr. Walter was associated with many important Government works in different parts of the United States, and was also sent for to South America.

Benjamin H. Latrobe was also identified with Philadelphia, and designed the old water works and the Pennsylvania Bank.

#### Henry Augustus Sims.

In the years immediately following the reorganization of the American Institute of Architects, in 1867, Henry Augustus Sims, of Philadelphia, won high esteem in its service. He was elected to fellowship in 1869, and the next year was, as it were, at a single step placed in the highly responsible position of Secretary of Foreign Correspondence. He at once gave evidence of his great talents and fitness for the position. At that time the Institute was young and feeble, recently organized and almost unknown outside of the United States. At his death, in 1875, he left behind him a store of valuable documents



gathered from all parts of Europe; had established affiliation with many foreign societies of influence, and made a record for usefulness, capability and industry that indicates how much time he must have withdrawn from his private interests for the benefit of his profession.

A few extracts from Mr. Sims's letters and reports will be of interest in this connection. They show how deep was his love for architecture and how he labored in the service of the profession.

In the first year of Mr. Sims's official connection with the Institute he established communication with the following societies:

The Institute of Portuguese Architects.  
The Architectural Institute of Scotland.  
The Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland.  
The Architects Union of Berlin.  
The Architectural Union of Hamburg.  
The Austrian Engineers and Architects Union of Vienna.  
The Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.  
The Archaeological Society of Athens.  
The Architects and Engineers Union of Hanover.  
The Architects and Engineers Union of Breslau.

The Central Society of Architects of Paris.  
The Society of Architects of the Department of the North at Lille.

In connection with the above, Mr. Sims had an extensive correspondence with individual architects and scientific men. He also formulated and distributed through Europe a concise history of the A. I. A. from the first organization of 1833.

The lines of communication thus opened, the advantages soon began to appear. Herr Bœkman, Vice President of the Berlin Union, wrote that he would "gladly assist in weaving a band which should draw more closely the Berlin Union of Architects and the American Institute of Architects, and that he was sure that in saying this he was only giving expression to the Berlinese brethren in art." M. Cæsar Daly, author of the great "Revue d'Architecture," wrote that he "was so favorably impressed with our system of organization, combining such perfect local liberty with such a powerful common tie, that he had warmly recommended its study to the Société Centrale des Architectes de Paris."

The next year Mr. Sims added to the list of foreign correspondents, viz.:

The Royal Academy of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

The Society for the Propagation of Architecture in the Netherlands, at Amsterdam.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Geneva.

Through these correspondents much valuable information, together with books, pamphlets, reports, &c., were received, all of which seem to have been carefully studied by Mr. Sims, and his reports were replete with quotations, comments and suggestions thereon.

In 1873 the seed thus sown began to bear fruits that were stimulating to American architecture. In a letter received that year from the *Société Centrale des Architectes* there is an account of the formation of a committee "to examine the analogy which may be made to exist between French Societies of architects and our own Institute and Chapters." The report goes on to state that, "Previous to the year 1843, the year of the institution of our *Société Centrale*, there existed only the *Société Académique de Lyons*, but since that period societies of architects have been formed at Besançon, Troyes, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lille, Marseilles, Nantes, Rouen, Versailles and in other places. \* \* \* Your committee, inspired by the forms regulating the American Institute of Architects in this matter, and which have since

been followed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, has come to the conclusion that it would awaken a general interest and cement closer union among the architectural societies of France than that which now exists, if we were all to unite annually in a national conference."

The above report is also valuable in that it sets forth the acceptance of the American policy of the R. I. B. A., whose charter dates from the same year as that of the A. I. A.

In 1874, although in private affliction, Mr. Sims added materially to the amount of foreign correspondence and laid before the Convention of that year a scholarly and admirable report, drawing freely in quotation from communications received from societies in Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and Norway. He closed this, his last report, with the following paragraph: "I think all will agree that one important function of the office I have held for several years is the procuring of such information from foreign lands. Much of such information may be so procured which can be turned to general advantage in our American architecture."

As an alternate of the venerable President, Mr. Upjohn, Mr. Sims delivered the annual address to the Convention of 1874. It was his last public utterance to that body, as he died July 10, 1875. From this address I will take one paragraph, an epitome, as it were, of his work in its behalf:

"In 1860, as an Institute, we were scarcely known beyond our own continent. At the present time we are on terms of amity and correspondence with all the leading architectural societies of Europe, some 11 in number, and our list of honorary members embraces the leading architects and architectural writers of the Old World. The five years have added much to our strength at home; but, beyond the mere increase in membership, our Institute has, in the period named, increased vastly in influence and importance. Five years ago it was very little more than a local society in this city (New York). Now I think that its claim of national, and even of Continental character, is very generally conceded. I am sure that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon this growth, and to be satisfied that it is but an earnest of the future."

Mr. Sims was a strong advocate of obtaining for the institute a still stronger national character by having it incorporated by act of Congress, as it would in his mind "tend to elevate us in public estimation, especially if we do credit to the organization ourselves." This last sentiment was fully in accord with all his addresses and writings on professional subjects.

While I have thus attempted to honor the men who were the founders of organized effort in the development of American architecture, it is only justice to give due reverence and respect to those earlier names on the roll of Philadelphia architecture, who, before the days of which this paper treats, conferred honor on the city of their birth and adoption, and to those who entered into the movement to establish the institution of 1836.

#### Other Pioneer Architects.

Among those pioneers in American architecture, for in those days they might truly be termed such, William Strickland should be especially remembered. I have already stated that he was the pupil of Benjamin H. Latrobe. He assisted that architect in connection with the Pennsylvania Bank. Besides the works with which his name is connected in the first part of this article, he designed the United States Naval Asylum, United States Bank, old Masonic Hall on Chestnut street, Chestnut



street theatre, Arch Street Theatre, St. Stephen's Church, and other works of importance. In 1825 he went to England to examine the canals and railway systems of that country, and on his return superintended the construction of the railroad between Newcastle and Frenchtown, Md. He was a member of the Royal Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Philosophical Society. Among his publications may be noted "Triangulations of the Entrance into Delaware Bay" (Philadelphia), "Report on Canals and Railways" (1826) and "Public Works of the United States" (London, 1841).

In 1844 Strickland was called to Nashville, Tennessee, to design and supervise the construction of the State Capitol. This was his last work. He died April 7th, 1854, and the Capitol building was completed under the supervision of his son, F. W. Strickland. By an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, his remains were entombed in a vault sunk into the wall of the north porch of the Capitol, about four feet above the pavement. The covering slab bears the following inscription:

"William Strickland, Arch't,

Died April 7th, 1854, aged 64 years.

By an Act of the Legislature of Tennessee, His remains are deposited within this vault."

In the State Library of Tennessee is a very fine portrait of Strickland, by Cooper, and a well-modeled bust, in bronze, of the old architect is in the rooms of the Tennessee Historical Society. The bust was executed from life, by Nicholai Gevelot, in Paris.

In addition to the notice given of John Haviland as one of the originators of the institution of 1836, it should be said that, before emigrating to the United States in 1816, he went the year previous to Russia, with the intention of entering the Imperial Corps of Engineers. Among the buildings erected from his designs in this country may be enumerated the Hall of Justice, New York; United States Naval Asylum at Norfolk, Va.; the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, together with the State Penitentiaries, of New Jersey, Missouri and Rhode Island. He was the author of "Building Assistant," 3 vols., 8vo, Baltimore.

The above notes on old Philadelphia architects and their services in connection with the organization of the American Institute of Architects, have been drawn from authentic sources, and largely from the records of the A. I. A.

#### The Annual Meeting.

On the 31st of the present month (July, 1893), the 27th annual convention of the A. I. A. will be opened in the city of Chicago. It will continue in session two days, and will be followed by the International Congress of Architects, at which many valuable papers, both American and foreign, will be presented.

GEORGE C. MASON, JR., F. A. I. A.

From, *Lodger*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Aug. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1893*

#### IN WILLIAM PENN'S HANDWRITING.

A Will, a Letter and a Deed in Possession of Porter & Coates.

Original documents in the handwriting of

William Penn, including a will, a deed of land in Pennsylvania and a letter to his wife, are now in the possession of Porter & Coates, Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Both the letter and the deed are in an excellent state of preservation, and, although the paper is a little torn in some places and rather discolored by age, the writing is exceedingly legible.

Captain J. E. Barr found the writings in the hands of a famous dealer in London, and has just arrived with them at the store of Porter & Coates.

The letter and the will are written on regular old-fashioned note paper, a foot long by eight and a half inches wide, while the deed is drawn up on parchment. The letter reads as follows:

"My Most Dear Gulielma Penn: Being now about to leave this part of the world and ready to come to yea, not knowing how the Lord pleaseth to deal with me in my voyage, least the sea be my grave and the deep my sepulchre, I write unto thee, as my beloved one, the great joy and crown of my life above all visible comforts, always valued by me, and honored above women. I do most dearly salute and embrace thee, with thy dear children, praying the God of our many and rich blessings to be with you and preserve you from the evil that is in the world and among those who profess the faith that is above it.

"I have herein inclosed my will as to this place, the rest being left to God. Again does my soul embrace thee and thine, so forever shall our spirits live together, where nothing shall divide or separate or grieve us.

"Dearly I bid thee farewell and my children, who must live in the fear of the Lord and in the strict way of His holy truth. So the Lord God Almighty bless, keep and be with you forever.

"—I am—theirs and thine, in you,

"WILLIAM PENN."

He adds several postscripts, in which he gives his wife some excellent advice, and concludes by saying: "Live farseeing; have great faith; teach the children love and humility to the people."

The will is short and concise, and is signed by Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Holmes, James Harrison and William Chauld, the four witnesses. The document is dated June 6th, 1684, and the property is bequeathed as follows:

"1. I confirm and ratify all matter of my last will made in England.

"2. I give this lot I live at in Philadelphia to my dear wife for her life and then to Leticia Penn, my dear daughter.

"3. I give to my dear wife ye enjoyment of Pennberry until my son Sprinett is of age, then to him and his for a manner.

"4. I bequeath to my son William Penn a lot running through from Delaware to Schulkyl on south side of ye citty, called commonly my son's lot, with 100 acres of ye overplains land of Dallion, and 1000 acres on Schulkyl and 400 acres on Delaware according to warrant, and I further give him 5000 acres in each county and 20,000 acres on the Susquehanah River with ye second best land in it.

"5. I do give to my daughter Leticia another lot on the Schulkyl, and now in the High street, as set down in the city plans, and all ye land from ye creek where the bridge is north of Pennberry towards the Falls, to the land of James Harrison, on ye main river. Also, 5000 acres on ye Schulkyl.

"6. I give to my son William and my daughter Leticia £100 yearly forever, that is, to each of them £100, out of my rents of the Province, to be paid by my heir or his receivers. The payment is to begin after my decease."

There are three more conditions of the will



in which he remembers his different friends. His own signature is torn out, and it is probable that when long afterwards he found the will again he tore out his signature, and thus cancelled the document instead of destroying it. The will which is on file is the one he wrote after his marriage to his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, the will which has so lately been brought to light, having been written just before leaving for England after his first visit to America.

From, *Times*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Aug. 27 1893*

## At the Barley Sheaf

THE ROADSIDE TAVERNS OF THE OLD COACHING DAYS.  
 THEIR AMPLE COURTYARDS AND ARCHED ENTRANCES.

One of the most famous and earliest taverns of Philadelphia was situated on Second street, near Walnut. It was first known as the City Tavern and later as the Merchants' Coffee House. It was at this place that Washington generally stopped when sojourning in this city, and many other famous men made it their rendezvous. The old place has long since disappeared, together with the Plow Hotel. The Plow was situated on the east side of Second street, just below Pine. Although a portion of the old Plow Hotel still exists in a modernized form, its inn yard has within a few years been built upon. Previous to that time by passing through an archway of the Plow you at once left modern Philadelphia and the nineteenth century and went back into good old colonial days, when we were under the King.

Opposite to where the Plow Tavern once flourished still exists the old Second Street Market, which dates back to the early part of the last century. Second street, to make room for this market, is considerably increased in width. In the early days the farmers themselves almost exclusively supplied the market, a custom fortunately not altogether abandoned.

On North Second street, from Fairmount avenue to Poplar street, is another market, and the united length of the North Second street and South Second street market houses is almost half a mile. Important as they may seem to-day they sink into an insignificance that can hardly be understood by one who has not seen the sights some twenty years ago on market days. On such days the entire street, for its whole three miles of length, was lined with great white-topped Conestoga wagons, without horses and close up to each other and always so loaded with provisions as to impress the beholder with the fact that he was in the centre of the most bountiful region on earth. Full supplies in the markets, however, in those early days of poor roads, were in a great degree dependent upon good weather.

It was for the accommodation of the farmers and their horses (each wagon was drawn by four, six or seven light horses) that the Plow Tavern and other numerous Second street hostelrys were required. All these taverns were constructed after the fashion

which our forefathers were used to in England. The fronts were mostly unpretentious. To one side was a passage-way for horses and wagons; this led into a most spacious courtyard, back of which was extensive stabling. The numerous ample rear buildings opened on the long galleries that surrounded and overlooked the courtyard. These features were almost identical with the noted inn where the poet Chaucer met the Canterbury pilgrims, or the hostelry from the portals of which in a later day issued the humorous Samuel Weller. Looking upon such a place the entire significance of the word inn may be fully realized. In such courtyards, in the time of Shakespeare, plays were acted before large audiences, the richer part of the spectators occupying the galleries.

Supported on the stout poles on the street in front of the inn would be a signboard and upon it the picture of a camel, a bull's head, a rising sun or a white bear, just as the fancy of mine host might suggest.

The tavern-keeper of years ago, by the way, was a man of property, who ranked high among the public citizens, with the preacher, the leading doctor or the Chief Magistrate, and the respectability of his house was established by its frequenters.

Journeying north from the Plow Tavern, the first of the old Second street inns to be encountered that is still used as a public house is known to-day as the Columbia House, No. 216 North Second street. The courtyard of the Columbia House is approached through a dark passage-way; only a portion of the original space exists, a large part of it having been built up some years ago. Enough, however, remains to still show what a quaint and picturesque spot it once was.

On the other side of the way, just above the Columbia House, is the Barley Sheaf, Nos. 257-59. The inn yard of the Barley Sheaf is still in its original condition, and is very roomy, quaint and old-fashioned.

A short distance further north from the Barley Sheaf is the Black Horse. The front of this house is modern in appearance, and is only distinguished from the surrounding dwellings by the black steed, with its fore-hoof gracefully uplifted, which decorates its side. Through one side is the customary archway, through which you gain access to the inn yard, which is very old-fashioned indeed, and has been but little changed. At one end of the yard is an old stable, that has undoubtedly been standing considerably over





COURTYARD TO-DAY



THE  
RIS



100 years. It is quite extensive, being capable of accommodating over 100 horses. A meat market stands on one side of the inn yard, and the inn itself is on the upper side. A covered porch runs along the second story of the inn, and many of the rooms open upon it.

Notwithstanding the modern surroundings of the Black Horse, the visitor standing in this old court-yard to-day cannot help but think of this hostelry as the headquarters for a line of coaches. While a photograph was being taken of the inn yard the other day the landlord opened a rear door and looked out. He was evidently not accustomed to seeing people loitering around his premises, examining every stone and brick, and consequently regarded us with some suspicion. To gain his good will we said:

"Good morning," politely. "This is a very old house?" was next remarked, blandly and insinuatingly.

"So folks tell me," ventured the landlord.

A rather discouraging answer. In fact, it was evident that mine host could not give us the information we wanted, so we said good-bye amiably and departed. It was at the Black Horse or one of the other hostelries in the immediate vicinity that the celebrated Dr. Chapman, having been introduced to some Indian warriors who were then on a visit to the city of the pale faces, took the hand of the celebrated chief Black Hawk and said: "I am glad to meet so famous a chieftain." Then turning to the Indian boy alongside, he continued: "This, I suppose, is your son, Tommy Hawk." A variant of the story, probably authentic, says that at Nicholas Biddle's dinner table Dr. Chapman being asked what was the name of Black Hawk's son replied, "Tommy Hawk."

North of the Black Horse, No. 472 North Second street, is the Red Lion Hotel, another quaint and old-fashioned hostelry, while just beyond Poplar street, on the east side of Second, the Rising Sun and the Bull's Head, two more old hostelries, are to be discovered.

These old taverns are really the quaintest of all the Second street inns, as exteriorly as well as interiorly they are pretty much the same to-day as when they were built, over a century ago. Many interesting memories are attached to the Rising Sun and the Bull's Head; important events and illustrious names are connected with their history; in fact they, as well as the other Second street inns, form a part of the history of the city and should not be forgotten. The generation which saw them in their prime has passed away and for interesting facts concerning them we have already to rely on tradition. These houses were the daily resorts of all sorts of people, from the highest government official to the lowest tippling loafer. This congregating at a tavern was not from choice but from necessity, as during their most prosperous days club houses were unknown and business exchanges in the dim future. With the professional and business man came along the wags and wits of the town, and the bar room was a common ground for the discussion of politics as well as religion, and also for the retailing of all descriptions of gossip, as well as the transaction of business.

The modern drinking saloon, with its mahogany bar and silver-plated hand-rail, gorgeous pictures and stucco adornments, is in no sense a counterpart of the inns of former days. When the Bull's Head was built a jug of spirits, a barrel of ale, a half dozen glasses and pewter pots, a box of clay pipes and a few pounds of tobacco constituted the stock of the landlord.

The inns of old times accommodated both

man and beast, and provided for them ample, if simple, comforts. A pipe, a pair of slippers, a glass of hot punch or a tankard of foaming ale served by a bright-eyed bar-maid and a cosy corner near the tap-room fire were the seductions offered by the old-time host. The bar in these old taverns was a rough wooden affair, six or eight feet long, while the furniture of the room was correspondingly crude. An old-fashioned settee or wooden chairs set on each side of a wide fireplace, and with white sand scattered over the floor, constituted the furniture and adornment of the place. The sleeping apartments of these old taverns corresponded with the rude comforts of the bar-room. But if the sheets were coarse, the bed, although sometimes a hard one, was clean. It was prepared in a small room, whose bare floors, white-washed walls and plain curtains did not invite dreams of palatial splendors.

The Bull's Head and the Rising Sun are the last of their kind, and long since have they lost their significance. The attentive host and hostess, the sand floors, the quaint, old-fashioned furniture are no more; the modern club house rises in their place for social, artistic and political discussions.

From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Aug. 30, 1893.*

#### The Veteran's Talk Suggested by "History as She Is Wrote."

There seems to be a fascination in the name of Benedict Arnold, even for Americans of unquestionable patriotism. It was only the other day that I called attention to an assertion in the newspapers that the late Eliza De Haas, who died at Bellefonte on the 20th inst., was a niece of the traitor General of the Revolution. I find the same claim of relationship, but modified as to degree, in an article by Mr. John B. Linn in the *Bellefonte Republican*. Mr. Linn says that Miss De Haas' mother was Ann Shippen, "a near relative of Mrs. Benedict Arnold." I do not believe that even in this modified form the assertion can be sustained. There is no reason to doubt that a young woman named Ann Shippen was married to Philip De Haas by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pilmore, in St. Paul's Church, in this city, August 21, 1792. Although there is no absolute proof of it on record that I know of it may be accepted as true that this Philip De Haas was John Philip De Haas, the son and namesake of General John Philip De Haas, of the Revolutionary army. I have looked in vain in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for a notice of the marriage an inattention that I scarcely think possible if Ann was a Shippen of the Shippens.

That she was not I am convinced, that she was not a descendant of Chief Justice Shippen is certain, and, therefore, she could not have been a near relative of Mrs. Benedict Arnold. She may, however, have been descended from Dr. William Shippen, of whose son I saw a rather apocryphal notice in the *New York Sun* daily reason for believ-



ing this is that some of Dr. William Shippen's descendants are the only members of the Shippen family who are not fully accounted for.

The *Sun's* account of the relationship of Benedict Arnold to the Shippen family is a very amusing example of "History as She Is Wrote." Everybody ought to know that it was Margaret, the daughter of Edward Shippen, who was married to General Arnold in Christ Church in this city, April 8, 1779; but the *Sun's* historian has it that she was Dr. Shippen's daughter Peggy, and that William Shippen, who built the famous old mansion at Oxford Furnace, in New Jersey, known as the "Fowler House," in which ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson was born, "was a son of Dr. Shippen and a brother-in-law of Benedict Arnold." According to the *Sun* writer, there is a New Jersey tradition that William Shippen was not married to the woman with whom he lived at Oxford, although several daughters were born to them, each one of whom he provided with a marriage portion. This statement is discredited, however, by the fact that the person who reports it did not know that the Shippen in question was not a brother-in-law of Benedict Arnold.

It is a very curious fact, brought out by the death of Miss Eliza De Haas, that so little should be known of the family antecedents of a woman whose father was the son of a Revolutionary General and whose mother was a Shippen. I have spent considerable time looking up the military record of the General after his promotion; but apart from the booby incident of which I spoke the other day I have not found one single fact that would show that he was in active service. General De Haas died in Philadelphia, June 3, 1786, but the *Packet* made no mention of his death. According to a letter of Major Williams, of De Haas' regiment, Lieutenant De Haas was carried on the rolls and drew pay, although he was a boy at school and too young to serve. But, whatever may have been the military backwardness of the elder De Haas, he certainly understood how to care for No. 1 and he died possessed of a large estate, part of which, a large tract of land in Buffalo Valley, Union county, and a tract containing 809 acres on Bald Eagle Creek, half a mile below the mouth of Beech Creek, was in recompense for his services in the French and Indian war. To the Beech Creek estate De Haas added many acres by the purchase of the allotments of other officers.

According to Mr. Linn, John Philip De Haas, the younger, removed with his family to Bald Eagle Creek in 1806. His family consisted of John P. De Haas, Eleanor, married to Thomas Stevenson; William, Harriet, Edward, recently deceased in Curtin township, Centre county; Ann, married to Joshua Roan, and Eliza, all now deceased. They went with coach and horses, Eliza, who is just deceased, being then only 3 months old. Varying fortune reduced the family in circumstances, and the two daughters, Harriet and Eliza, found a home in the family of J. Matlock

Benner, in Bellefonte, where in their declining years, they were tenderly cared for by the Misses Benner. From all this it is clear that if the history of the De Haas family could be told in its entirety it would set in a flood of light upon the men and methods of the past.

THE EX-EDITOR.

From,

Press  
Phila. Pa.

Date,

Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1893.

## AN OLD INN.

The White Bear Has an Authentic Record of an Hundred Years.

Houses with an authentic record of over a century are no longer common in Philadelphia, and these are being sacrificed to convenience or expediency, without the least sentiment of reverence for the past. One of the oldest taverns extant, the "White Bear," on the southwest corner of Fifth and Race Streets, is now being renovated. Its most distinctive feature, the marble portico over the Fifth Street entrance, has been removed, as it was believed to be unsafe.

There can be no doubt about the antiquity of the house. On the east front is a spout box under the eaves, which is of copper, and thereon in raised letters, as firm and sharp as if made yesterday, are the letters, "H. M.," and below is the head of Washington in relief, and on either side the numbers 1786.

There were no directories of Philadelphia previous to White & MacPherson's, in 1785, and none from that until 1791, none in 1792, 1812-15-26-27 or '34. Up to 1830 Henry Meyers is given as the proprietor of the tavern Fifth and Race Streets, and he was undoubtedly the builder in 1786, but so far, as the writer can learn, it was not the "White Bear" previous to 1840.

In old times there were extensive stables attached to the present house, extending south to Cresson Street and west to Hoffman's, now Clyde Alley. Henry Meyers, the landlord was a Democrat, and this was one of the favorite meeting-places of the party in the city ward, and it was also headquarters of the shoemaking craft, who were united in those days for social and convivial purposes. Meyers was for a long time president of the influential order, "The Friendly Society of St. Tammany."

The antiquity of any of our old inns is attested, in popular belief, by two circumstances. Either General Washington had slept in them just before the Battle of Trenton, or a treasure was dug up in the yard, with the accompaniment of slow music and a ghost always in white. No such stories embellish the record of the "Bear," but it has its legend nevertheless.

The late Isaac Travilla, who died in 1852, told the writer in all sincerity that he was present at a meeting of the "Friendly Society," at Meyers in 1826; the members were seated around the table, when suddenly the lights went out, each man was



seized by the neck and a glutinous hand passed over his face. So quickly was this done to each one, that none had a chance to resent it. Then the lights were lit again, and low, in the center of the table stood a huge roll of tripe, tied up with twine, as was the old custom for the eating house bars. The members swabbed out their eyes, and in high indignation arose, while the president seized the beastly comestible and hurled it out the window.

After much wiping and swearing they were again seated. In an instant the previous performance was repeated. Hastily the candles were again lit, and—"Great Cæsar"—in the middle of the table was the diabolical roll of tripe. The president was a man of reserve and he at once secured the demon by sitting on it.

The late Edward D. Ingraham, an eminent local historian, has told the sequel. A committee was at once appointed and the following resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That the attempt of the Whigs and Aristocrats, with their British allies, the foes of liberty, to degrade the character of American Freemen by wiping their noses with tripe has failed and sustained by the spirit of '76 we solemnly pledge ourselves to, etc., etc." Ingraham, although a bitter Democrat, was much given to ridicule the enthusiasm of his associates and was accustomed to exhibit a big roll of wash leather as the dessicated remains of the tripe in question.

The shoemakers met here at least four times a year and as many of them were Irishmen there was lots of fun. A barrel of Jamaica punch was made and, according to one authority, so strong that it had to be stirred with a crowbar, as it bent all the spoons in the house. When the fun became fast and furious it was their custom to take members who had not paid their dues or were unpopular and duck them headforemost in the punch harrel. Gotlieb Scherer, who lived on Sixth, above Market, and was a noted maker of top boots, generally presided at these meetings. He was famous for his appetite and admitted that he was always hungry.

On one occasion he had invited several friends to eat roast pig with him at the "Bear." He was present and waiting when a violent storm came on and the guests were delayed. Ten—fifteen minutes passed and Sherer could stand it no longer, so he ordered up the dinner.

"Where's the company?" asked the waiter.

"I am der gompanee," said the hungry shoemaker as he threw himself on the pig and by the time the guests came nothing was left to eat.

After the death of Henry Meyers the place began to decline, as it was out of the way of business, and in 1860 came into the management of Madam Bugthal. She was a German woman of fine presence and variously accomplished. She was of a good family in Germany, but better fitted to spend money than make it. Her table was excellent and attracted much custom. When the Centennial year arrived "Madam" sent circulars to Germany introducing the hotel among her connections there. The result was not propitious. They came in battalions with big appetites and very little money and for months the place was infested with "Fürsts," "Herzogs" and "Ritterbaus." The Madam was at first immensely flattered and by the end of the year ruined. She subsequently died poor. Many will remember her as, seated under the portico, a huge Newfoundland dog on either side, she gave audience to her patrons.

From, *Record*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *March 29* 1893.

## HISTORIC MARKS TO GO.

Famed Structures will Give Way to the Mint Building.

The establishment of the new Mint on the site selected by the Commission will wipe out of existence many old buildings wherein years ago some of the city's most prominent lawyers lived and had their offices. The new building will be the only modern structure, with the single exception of the Central News Company's building, facing upon Washington Square, all the other buildings on all sides having stood through the storms of half a century. These old houses are closely associated with the lives of many of the most illustrious citizens of the present century, including Colonel John W. Forney, Judges Campbell, Hare, Thayer, Jones and Porter, Lawyers W. S. Price, Constant Guillou, Lucas Hirst and many others, who were born and passed the greater portion of their lives there.

Years ago, however, these old residents began to move their household goods to more fashionable localities, although those who were of the legal profession continued to carry on their business at the old stands. There still remains in the square one lawyer who has clung to the neighborhood throughout the gradual exodus. William S. Price still resides and has his law office at No. 633 Walnut street. This building, which Mr. Price bought and remodeled 30 years ago, is the most modern of all the buildings on the block which will be demolished to make way for the Mint.

### ONLY ONE OLD TIMER LEFT.

Mr. Price, his wife, son and daughter have occupied the house for 30 years. Before Mr. Price came into possession of the property it had been occupied by Judge Thayer, who lived there many years. In the house next door, No. 631, James Bayard, another able lawyer, had his office and residence years ago. Lawyer Lucas Hirst made his home and transacted his business for more than two decades at No. 629. Samuel H. Perkins and Samuel C. Perkins, and their ancestors, occupied the houses Nos. 625 and 627 for years. No. 625 had previously been occupied by Judge Joel Jones, Judge of the District Court, and Mayor of the city in 1849. Hosea J. Levis, when he was president of the Schuylkill Bank, lived at No. 627.

In 1842 Judge W. A. Porter took up his residence at No. 623. His son, W. W. Porter, who still has an office in the building, was born in the room in which he now carries on his law business.

The three properties, Nos. 617, 619 and 621, were for many years occupied







hardly repeat the story to you. It was to the effect that Franklin had gone down to an emigrant ship on the Delaware front of Philadelphia, and there purchased two redemptioner girls, one for himself and another for a friend. As he is related to have told the story, his purchase gave him a son, and the other purchase was not so satisfactory to her possessor.

In the midst of the laugh which followed this story I thought I had obtained a clew to the mother of William Franklin. My informant was unable to trace his story back to its teller, but he thought it came from John Vining, who was a Senator from Delaware and a high liver just after the Constitution was formed. As Franklin lived several years after his return from France (about 1785), and was President of Pennsylvania at that time, and as Vining was old enough to be a United States Senator while Franklin was still alive, it is not improbable that among these good livers and club men such a tale came out.

It is, besides, very reasonable. The old German population of Pennsylvania had been brought un in effect peasant serfs. The wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries greatly disturbed the German States. The German Empire at Vienna had been a long time contending with the Protestant States lead by the Stadtholder of Holland, and the French, attacking alternately the Empire and Holland, made incursions into Germany and devastated the Palatinate and other parts, hideously emptying them of inhabitants, the Nemesis of which act we have seen since the Franco-German war when the wave has rolled the other way and Alsace and Lorraine have re-entered Germany.

The small emigrant vessels of that time gave passage to Pennsylvania chiefly to both men and women who agreed and signed contracts with their marks to that effect, that they would serve a master for a period of years in consideration of their passage-money. The ship skipper or underwriter thereupon sold his cargo individually to be servants. In that day a remnant of feudal rights, if not enforced, was not much contended against that the lord of the land should have the daughter of his peasant for a mistress. The consequence was tolerably earthy morals. That earthiness is said to bear traces to the present time in certain portions of the lap of Pennsylvania.

The man above all others in America who bears comparison with Franklin was Sir William Johnson, of the State of New York, who lived in a similar colony of Germans modified by Indians. Probably the first German migration to America was that which came to New York State under the patronage of the Livingstons, upon whose manor stands Germantown, identical in name with another Germantown just outside of Philadelphia, which was the first point of settlement of those Germans who went beyond the city of Philadelphia. In the course of time Livingston's Germans and their successors went up the Mohawk Valley, and just as the Pennsylvania Germans went up the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys to serve in some sort as a barrier against the savages and to break the soil between the lands of the Scotch-Irish and the Quakers.

Sir William Johnson took for a mistress a handsome, buxoma German girl, whom he found, presumably, among the settlers, or, more likely, had her picked out, and, perhaps, imported upon a vessel which came to New York from the old world. This German girl became the mother of Guy Johnson and others who figured in our revolutionary story. Johnson was very efficient in keeping the Six Nations of Indians at peace, and he and Franklin held conferences about the time of the French and Indian wars, at Albany, where, it is said, the first proposition was made for a union of all the colonies against the French and their Indians. Johnson became the leading soldier in America to represent the English interests, Franklin not far from the same time became a Colonel of Pennsylvania militia against the Indians on the Lehigh. Johnson never concealed the fact that the mother of his children was his mistress, and has made record, perhaps, in his will of the fact.

While Johnson was taking care of the Indians Franklin was taking care of the mails and incidentally of the communications between the colonies. The two men, therefore, were of about equal standing—the one a fine representative of the New England race, and the other of the North Irish race. In Franklin's autobiography, which he wrote in his old age, he describes how his passions led him into many mishaps, and how his marriage was rather a compromise with his passions than a matter of original choice. In fact, his wife had been married before she married him, and her husband, who was a potter, was also a tramp, and did her the service at last of wandering off to the West Indies or somewhere, and never returning. Franklin had paid her attention soon after he came to Philadelphia, and had gone to England in his youth, under some sort of understanding that he might marry her. Not returning seasonably, the girl's parents abused him and rather oppressed their daughter for staying too long at home to be provided for. When Franklin came back and grew into good circumstances he proposed to marry another woman, who had some money, but she assuming before marriage that certain privileges were to be given her, Franklin told her that one of his ideas in marrying her was to make provision for himself out of her fortune. He then relapsed to the lady he had first courted, Miss Read, and it was assumed that as she had a living husband perhaps his living son might be thrown into the balance and peace be understood.

All this is consistent with the fact that, while a rising printer and without particular social standing, Franklin had made friends of the manum of unrighteousness, and had done better than some other imitators of his morals by taking care of his son. He left this son, however, nothing, remarking that his son would understand why he left him nothing—because he had striven to deprive Franklin, in the war, of all that belonged to him. Subsequently, Benjamin West, who lived not far from Philadelphia in his youth, became the painter of George III., and was his personal favorite, and in his picture of American loyalists he represented William Franklin foremost among them. The British Government made good provision for all these loyalists, many of whose descendants are still in the British service. It was rather curious that Sir William Johnson, in course of time, mixed his blood by marriage with that of Sir Hudson Lowe, the jailer, at St. Helena, of Napoleon Bonaparte.

GATH.

From, *Express*  
*Buffalo N. Y.*  
 Date, *April 24<sup>th</sup> 1893,*

#### BITS OF BIOGRAPHY.

Benjamin Franklin's Loyalist Son  
 of Whose Mother There is no  
 Record.

Gath in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

I heard a story during the present winter which I think will be of interest to all who like American biography. Nowhere that I have found is there an accounting for the mother of Franklin's celebrated Royalist son. His life has been written particularly in the history of East New-Jersey and Perth Amboy, which was the Capital of



that Province, while Burlington was the Capital of Quaker or Western New-Jersey. Franklin makes no mention of the motherhood of his son. If the son ever knew his mother he probably had social reasons for keeping the matter dark.

While talking to a venerable judge from Delaware during the winter just passed, he told, among other anecdotes, one which had come over from some of the old statesmen of Delaware, possibly John M. Clayton. I could hardly repeat the story to you. It was to the effect that Franklin had gone down to an emigrant ship on the Delaware front of Philadelphia, and there purchased two redemptioner girls, one for himself and another for a friend. As he is related to have told the story, his purchase gave him a son, and the other purchase was not so satisfactory to her possessor.

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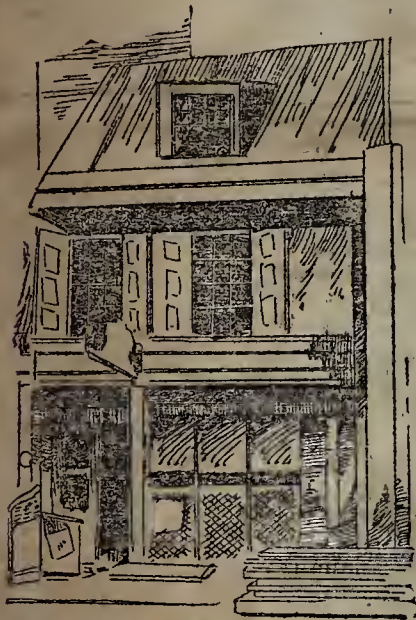
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From, *Comd. Gazette*  
*Pittsburg Pa.*  
 Date, *July 1st 1893.*

### BETSY ROSS' HOUSE.

Under Washington's Supervision She Made the First American Flag.

The house in which Betsy Ross made the first American flag still stands at 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, and the room in which the flag was made remains practically the same as when it was Betsy's sewing-room. The bricks of which the house was constructed came across the sea as ballast in the hold of the ship *Welcome*. William Penn did not think it unworthy of himself to supervise its construction, and it was



WHERE THE FLAG WAS MADE.

considered a pretentious dwelling in its time. The two windows of the second story, with their twenty small panes of glass in each of them, are the same ones which were originally put in. The ground floor has been somewhat changed in the front, as the present owner, Mrs. Amelia Mund, has her tobacco counter there, and the usual show window has replaced the ones of former days.

But the little room in the rear and the upper rooms are unchanged. The little room has a floor of heavy oak boards, nailed down with hand-made nails. The

two small paned windows on the right have broad sills, which have often been the resting place of the thimble of Betsy Ross. At the rear end of the room is a wide and high mantelpiece, perfectly preserved, its blue tile border being as bright as it ever was. The doors are hung on curious rectangular hinges. The flag was made under the supervision of Gen. Washington and Robert Morris. Under a resolution of congress Betsy Ross received £14 12s 2d for flags made for the fleet in the Delaware river. Afterward the contract to make all the government flags was awarded to her.

From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *July 9th 1893.*

## BETSY ROSS, MAKER OF THE FLAG

Her Statue Stands to Be Seen by  
Thousands in Agricultural  
Building, World's Fair.

It Is Not Chiseled Out of Bronze Nor Mar-  
ble, But Is Modeled in Soap.

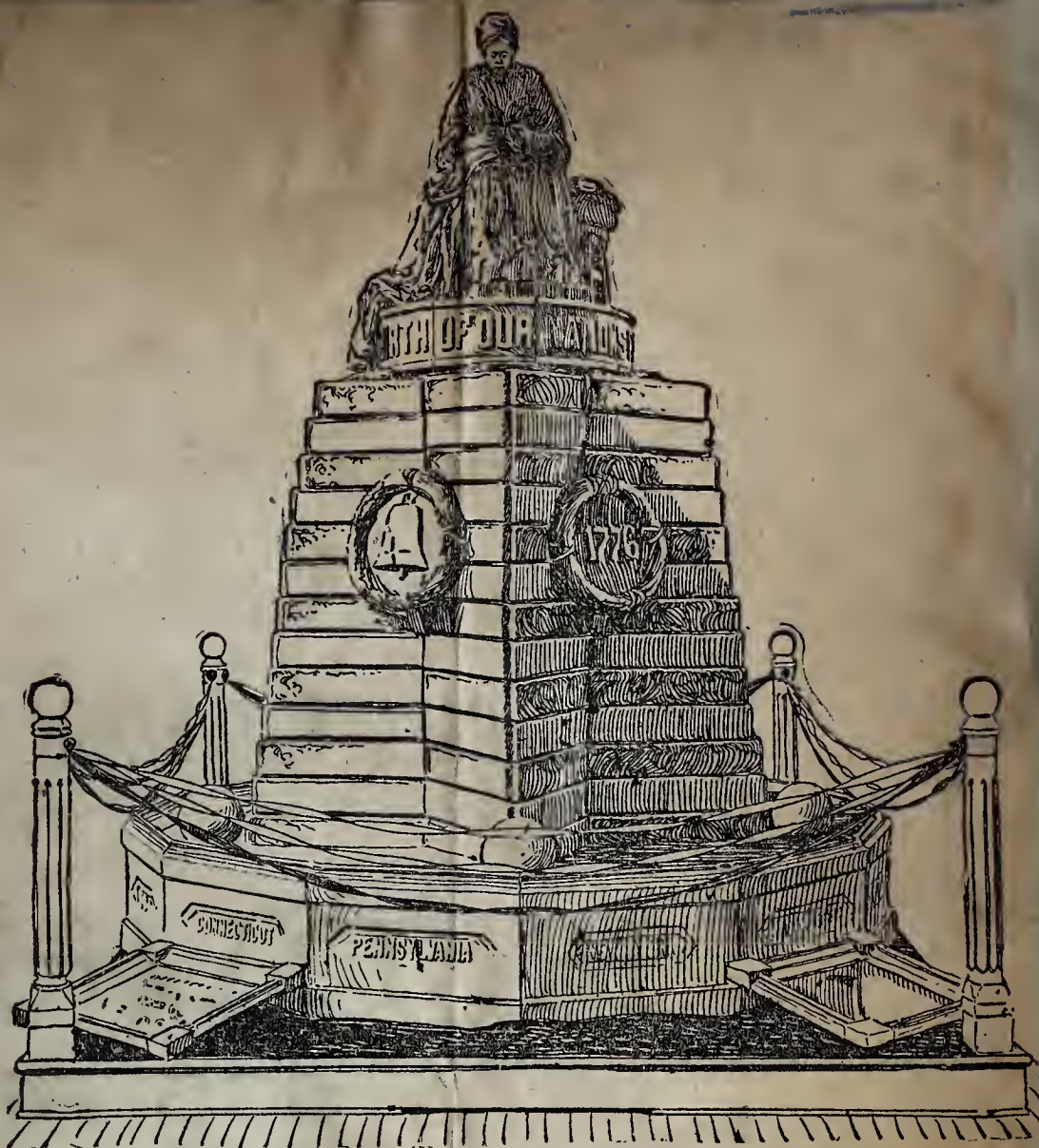
Its Erection Is Due to the Patriotism  
and Business Sagacity of a Well-  
Known Philadelphia Manufacturer  
and It Is Acknowledged to Be a  
Work of Art.

Special Correspondence of THE INQUIRER.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Of the many buildings at the World's Fair to which the visitor turns with interest and lingers long after he or she has passed their portals is Agricultural Building. Not only is this because, with the exception of the Administration Building, it is the most magnificent structure on the grounds, with its classic architecture, stately pavilions and spacious rotunda, but also because of the many exhibits in the fields of art and industry which are to be found on every side.

To those exhibits there has now been added one which has already attracted much attention and which is likely before the fair is over to draw to it every visitor, whether they be patriotic citizens or merely levers of what is beautiful and original.





THE DREYDOPPEL MONUMENT OF SOAP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The name of Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, like that of many others who played their part in helping to shape the future of the young Republic, has never been blazoned on the temple of fame. It may be questioned if, outside of Philadelphia, where she lived and died, there are many people except students of history who could tell what she did that her name should be remembered, and yet whenever the Stars and Stripes are seen waving in the breeze the fluttering folds should call up to recollection the brave and patriotic woman whose deft and patient fingers plied the needle and wrought the first flag that told to the world the birth of liberty. It is true that in this Columbian year there was in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag a recognition of Betsy Ross' services, but this was chiefly confined to Philadelphia, and the people of the country at large did not become aroused to the importance of her work.

#### PATRIOTISM AND ENTERPRISE.

Thanks, however, to one public spirited citizen, the name of Betsy Ross is now likely to be a household word in the mouths of the American people. No sculptor ever chiseled her statue and only a few of her pictures were ever printed. Mr. William Dreydoppel, of Philadelphia, determined that a statue of her should be erected and that too, in a place in which it could be seen by millions; and so, in the northeast corner of the gallery of the Agricultural Building there stands the woman as she was when she sat in her Philadelphia home and wrought the flag which has ever since been the emblem of freedom. Mr. Crosby, of that city, a direct descendant of Mrs. Ross, had an old daguerreotype which was believed to be a faithful likeness of his ancestor, and it was handed over to Mr. Charles Weissgerber, a well-known artist, who had been selected to make the statue.

Neither marble nor bronze was decided upon as the material to be used by the sculptor, but pure Dreydoppel soap,



sonified material which has readily lent itself to the sculptor's chisel, and has shown itself to be possessed of more lasting qualities than would at first have been believed. The artist did the most of his work in Philadelphia, and after he had completed the various sections of the statue, they were brought to this city and put together in the pavilion where the statue now stands.

#### A WORK OF ART.

The artist has represented Betsy Ross sitting in an old-fashioned, high-backed arm chair sewing the American flag, with a stool by her side on which she has evidently sketched the design. Her scissors hang from her right side, while the folds of the flag fall gracefully from her hands over the pedestal. The expression of the face is serious and gentle. The wavy hair is parted in the centre and smoothed down in the old fashion on either side of the forehead and then fastened in a knot at the back. The head is adorned with a lace cap, and the dress is in the style worn by colonial dames, the sleeves falling just below the elbow.

The statue rests upon a pedestal in the form of a five-pointed star, the points representing the star of the American flag, which was the suggestion of Mrs. Ross when the proposed design for the flag was being considered. The circular plinth which surmounts the pedestal bears the words "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag." In the recesses of the pedestals are five wreaths, on four of which are inscribed the years of the principal wars of the country, 1776, 1812, 1846 and 1861, while the fifth has a facsimile of the old Liberty Bell. At the foot of each point of the pedestal is a cannon ball, the base of the pedestal being composed of thirteen slabs of soap, each bearing the name of one of the thirteen original States.

The height of the statue, including the pedestal, is sixteen feet, and the weight five tons. The cost was over \$5000.

At the corners of the booth in which this work of art stands are the diplomas which were awarded to the Dreydoppel soap at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. They are under glass and are inclosed in tasteful frames also made of the soap. A canopy of red, white and blue bunting overtops the statue, and at the four corners of the booth there are four white posts festooned with red, white and blue ribbons, each post being surmounted by a banner in the national colors, with the words "Dreydoppel Soap" in gilt letters.

The various sections of the statue arrived at Agricultural Building on April 10, and from that time until May 1 the artist was busy fitting together the many blocks of soap which go to make up the statue and its adjuncts. Before the opening of the fair the artist turned the exhibit over complete to Mr. William Dreydoppel, Jr., who has it in charge, and when many other exhibits were unopened or the work of displaying goods unfinished the statue of Betsy Ross loomed up, a beautiful and strikingly picturesque figure.

Since that time it has been a constant attraction to visitors from all States and countries, the romantic story connected with it, and the beauty and

originality of the design, all tending to make it widely admired. Mr. William L. Buchanan, chief of the Department of Agriculture, who has taken great interest in the statue since its erection, regrets that it was not placed in a prominent position on the first floor, and would have it moved now were it not for the labor that would be involved in taking the sections apart and putting them together again. It has been demonstrated that the material will retain its shape until the close of the fair, and numerous inquiries have already been made as to the likelihood of the statue being placed on exhibition in Eastern cities after that time. It has not, however, been decided whether such disposition will be made of the statue.

#### A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. William Dreydoppel, to whom the public are indebted for this beautiful exhibit, is one of the most prominent business men of Philadelphia. He was born in the little city of Neuwied on the Rhine on April 1, just 60 years ago. That same day of the year, only a number of years earlier, is famous as being the birthday of Bismarck, between whom and Mr. Dreydoppel there is a strong resemblance in features. The merchant's early education was obtained among the Moravians, and to that fact are doubtless due his thorough business methods and the success which has attended all his enterprises.

Mr. Dreydoppel landed in this country on October 16, 1850. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Eighth New York Volunteers, and after three years' service re-enlisted in Hancock's Corps, and served there until the close of the war, so that he now holds two honorable discharges.

In 1867 Mr. Dreydoppel started in business in a small way, on Fifth street, above Race, Philadelphia, and by sagacity, industry, good judgment and integrity has succeeded in building up one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the city of Philadelphia or the State of Pennsylvania. Large shipments of his soap have been made to Europe, and he has a steady trade all over South America. Not contented with this he is constantly evolving new and practical ideas, and has entered into a huge advertising scheme which involves the free distribution of 1,000,000 illustrated hand-books of the World's Fair.

From, *Messenger*  
*Phoenixville Pa.*

Date, *Aug. 12" 1893.*

**MILITARY RENAISSANCE.**

**THOUGHTS OF OTHER DAYS—  
BITS OF ROMANCE.**



# Stories of Field, March, Bivouac, Prison Pen and Death—How Brave Men Fought and Bled for their Country.

## The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

NOVEMBER 17, 1774.

Associated with the First Brigade, N. G. of Pa., and with it encamped here now, is "The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," at present commanded by Capt. E. Burd Grubb, late Brigadier General of artillery in the army of the Rebellion.

As may be noted by the heading of these lines, the Troop's organization dates back to 1774, when, on the 17th of November, in Philadelphia, twenty-eight gentlemen met, who represented the "respectability and wealth of the city," and formed a company of cavalry, tradition having it that the meeting took place in Carpenter's Hall.

It was in that year that the people of the American colonies first selected delegates to a Congress held in our metropolis, charged with the duty of at least protesting against the aggressiveness of the Mother Country as regarded taxation, and other pregnant matters. This Congress adjourned about the end of October, and the next month the citizens of Philadelphia appointed a Committee of Correspondence, charged to devise "the most efficient means of resisting the aggressive acts of the British Ministry, and to carry into effect the non-importation resolutions of the lately adjourned Congress."

The then three million inhabitants of this country were all in a state of feverish excitement, and the very air seemed tremulous with the coming of portentous events. Upon a fringe of land on the sea coast, extending from the Southern confines of Georgia, to the Northernmost shore of Massachusetts, these people were strung out. The great, blank, unexplored breadth of the American Continent lay behind them practically a sealed world, the undisputed home of the Indian, wild beast and fowl, while in front was the Atlantic ocean, which, with its trackless waters, afforded England, then mistress of the seas, and mighty in war and in the councils of the nations, unlimited privileges to sweep down upon our scattered settlements for the purpose of coercion or devastation.

The story of the reckless daring of a mere handful of Colonists aspiring to be free from British shackles, at such a time and under such circumstances, has been a thousand times commented upon without exhausting it, or detracting from it a particle of its glory and freshness; so that when we to-day say to the readers of the MESSENGER that amid such pregnant scenes as were transpiring in 1774, and which led on and up to the actual Revolution of 1776-'82, "The First City Troop of Philadelphia" was organized, and that it has been organized and ready at any moment to respond to the call of its country from that day to this, we know that we build about it a halo of glory, not only beauti-

ful, but grand in its proportions, spreading as it does over the entire period of the history of our land, while yet a colony, in the throes of War for Independence and a Republic.

Ours is not the province to write a full history of this organization, of its participation in battle, adventures in bivouac, honors conferred as escort, and many other relations it has sustained to the American people, as that requires the proportions of a full book, all of which can be found upon printed page by those who so desire. Suffice it to say then, that Abraham Markoe was the first Captain, and served with it during the Revolution at Trenton, Princeton and other places. It is a well defined fact in the history of our National flag that Captain Markoe presented the Troop with a standard in 1775 that had thirteen bars. This standard is carefully preserved, and undoubtedly was the origin of the idea of "stripes" in the flag finally adopted. During the Revolution the Troop continued in active service until January 23d, 1777, when it received a complimentary discharge from the commander-in-chief, General Washington, the original now forming a part of its valued archives. Individual members of this command, however, volunteered and performed good service, a part of which was in Chester county upon the fateful field of Brandywine. While Washington's army was at Valley Forge (December 18, 1777, to June 19, 1778) these Troopers were divided into small detachments and sent to various points, and used to keep up communication with the army and the Government, then at York, and the Committee of Safety, at Lancaster, so that the ground of the present encampment was passed over by those warriors in the times that tried men's souls. A portion of the Troop was with Lafayette at Barren Hill, May, 1778.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by Lord Howe, June 18, 1778, on the 14th of July all the members of the Troop, reunited for the first time in many months, and shortly afterward were ordered to Chester to escort Monsieur Guard, Plenipotentiary from France to the Colonies, to Philadelphia, where he was received by Congress; and so it continued to do good service in one capacity or another until the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781, when on the 3d of the following month the eighteen German and six English regimental colors then captured were sent to Philadelphia, placed in charge of the Troop, and by it, amid the greatest enthusiasm, laid at the feet of Congress, then re-assembled. On the 15th of September, 1787, the Troop tendered a complimentary dinner to George Washington at the City Tavern, Second Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia. While the bill of fare of that entertainment is not given, the following bill of the caterer will be interesting to our readers, particularly in drinking senses

Light Troop of Horse,

September the 14th, 1787

To Edwd Moyston Dr

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| To 55 Gentlemen's Dinners & |           |
| fruit Relishes Olives &c    | 20. 12. 6 |
| 54 Bottles of Madera        | 20. 5. 0  |
| 60 of Claret ditto          | 21. 0. 0  |
| 8 ditto of Old Stock        | 3. 6. 8   |



|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 22 Bottles of Porter ditto... | 2. 15. 0  |
| 8 of Cyder ditto...           | 16. 0     |
| 12 ditto Beer .....           | 12. 0     |
| 7 Large Bowls of Punch...     | 4. 4. 0   |
| Segars Spermaey Candles &c    | 2. 5. 0   |
| To Decanters Wine Glass &     |           |
| Tumblers Broken &c.....       | 1. 2. 6   |
| To 16 Musician & Servant din- |           |
| ners.....                     | 2. 0. 0   |
| 16 Bottles of Claret .....    | 5. 12. 0  |
| 5 ditto Madera.....           | 1. 17. 6  |
| 7 Bowls of Punch.....         | 2. 16. 0  |
|                               | £89. 4. 2 |

It is to be presumed from the above that the entertainment was not a DRY one.

During the war of 1812 the Troop was in service, and active in defense of the country, being highly complimented by the commander-in chief for important duties performed. It served with distinction during the riots in Philadelphia, 1844, and at other times and places when emergencies demanded a reliable body. AD INTERIM it acted as escort to Presidents, distinguished foreign guests, Generals, Admirals and other dignitaries, having always the post of honor as becometh its ancient rights and privileges.

In 1861, when the war for the Union broke out, it promptly enlisted in the three months' service, and at the expiration of that term was mustered out. Thirty-seven of the eighty-three members of the Troop out in the emergency, returned to the army, mostly as officers in the cavalry arm, as their previous training eminently fitted them for such positions. The history of the war for this Republic is the history of "The First City Troop," written in blood, faithfulness and self abnegation.

The roster of the Troop, including officers and men, from its organization to 1874, the year of its centennial anniversary, is 854.

The Troop has an elegant new Armory on Twenty-first street, substantial and permanent, the corner stone of which was laid July 4, 1874. It was built and occupied on the centennial anniversary of the organization, November 17, the occasion being a gala one, in which the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, under General Provost, participated.

As in the beginning, so has it been ever since, and is now, that the membership of the Troop has been distinguished for its "wealth and respectability;" and while an individual member may be worth a million dollars, yet he is amenable to the strictest military duty, and not only so, but performs it with admirable fidelity. The conduct of this company here in camp will be a fruitful study for civilians in attendance.

The present roster of officers is as follows:

- General E. Burd Grubb, Captain.
- J. Lapsley Wilson, First Lieutenant.
- J. Edward Carpenter, Second Lieutenant.
- C. E. Kelley, Cornet.
- Prof. J. William White, Surgeon.
- Ringgold W. Lardner, First Sergeant.
- Hugh Craig, Jr., Quartermaster.

From, *Times*  
*Phila Pa.*  
Date, *Sept 13 1893*

# THE JAMISON MURDER

The Victim Was the Wife of Captain James H. Jamison.

CAPTAIN OF LINCOLN'S BODY-GUARD

Man and Wife Were Natives of Pennsylvania.

THE STORY OF THEIR HOME LIFE

Captain Jamison Was Visiting Friends and Relatives in His Native State When He Received Word That His Wife Had Been Foully Murdered and His Home Destroyed—Supposed to Be the Work of a Neighbor—Robbery the Probable Motive.

A special telegram in THE TIMES yesterday morning told the story of the brutal murder of Mrs. James H. Jamison and the burning of her home at Lake Como, Putnam county, Florida. It was ascertained yesterday that Mrs. Jamison was the wife of Captain James H. Jamison, who recently visited Philadelphia and was a native of the State. Captain Jamison has many friends in Pennsylvania and throughout the North, who know and admire the courageous, whole-souled and quaint character, who for two years prior to the close of the civil war was in close contact with Abraham Lincoln as the captain of his body-guard.

The advices from Florida would indicate that the crime was perpetrated by a neighbor of Captain Jamison's, a Kentuckian named Brentand; that robbery was the motive, and that the home was burned after the robbery and murder in order to conceal the evidences of the crime.

Captain Jamison was in Philadelphia visiting friends and relatives about two weeks ago. He had just returned from a trip to the World's Fair and while here was the guest of City Treasurer McCreary and his nephew, Dr. J. W. Kurtz, of 1615 Vine street, and his son by his first wife, Rush E. Jamison, of the





CAPTAIN JAMISON, HIS WIFE AND THEIR HOME.

Public Ledger staff, whose home is at Holmes, Delaware county, Pa., and in THE TIMES gave some interesting reminiscences of his relations with Lincoln.

#### BOTH PENNSYLVANIANS.

Captain Jamison was born on the historic ground where the battle of Gettysburg was afterwards fought, his boyhood's home serving as a rebel field hospital during the battle. Mrs. Jamison, who was so cruelly murdered Saturday night, was Miss Amanda Myers before her marriage, and lived with her parents at Hanover, Pa. She was married to Captain Jamison about eighteen years ago. With her husband she resided at the home in Florida where she was killed, for seventeen years. She used to come North to visit relatives nearly every summer. This year it was Captain Jamison's turn to make the trip, and he left the farm in charge of his wife. He was visiting his wife's sister in Hanover when the news of the tragedy reached him, and left at once for Florida, and probably reached his home last night.

Both Captain and Mrs. Jamison were great favorites with their neighbors and did not know that they had an enemy among the whites in their locality. Captain Jamison spoke while here of some ill-feeling that existed between himself and a former negro employe whom he had discharged for insolence just before leaving, but only spoke of it incidentally and as a matter of no moment.

If ever a man loved his home and his wife it is Captain Jamison. While spending a day at the home of a newspaper man during his recent stay in Philadelphia he dwelt in his conversation almost exclusively upon the delights of life at his beautiful home on the shores of Lake Como, Florida. He told how he went there seventeen years ago, when it was a heavily timbered and unbroken wilderness and, with his beloved wife, labored on

until the wilderness bloomed into a garden.

#### VERY PROUD OF HIS WIFE.

"You must come and see me at my home," he said. "You will love my wife; every one does. She is a little wee bit of a woman, not bigger than a pint of cider, but I tell you that saying about 'heaps of wit being tied up in small packages' is true in her case."

"You should see her flower garden," he continued, addressing the newspaper man's wife. "Just think of it, you Northerners! She has two acres set out in flowers. You don't have such flower gardens up here. Oranges? Why, more oranges than you ever saw in your life. You know that is what I am now—an orange farmer."

"Then we've a pet alligator," he continued with a twinkle in his eye. "Now don't you write this up and say that we harness him to a boat and take rides around Lake Como, because we don't. But there really is one particular alligator which we call our pet and sometimes foed, and which never goes away from the shore of our farm. Talking about riding, we do have what you folks up here would call peculiar driving stock. For instance, when we want to go to church we hitch up a young steer and away we go as happy as you please. Here's a picture of the family just as we were starting for church one Sunday. The little woman is my wife. She has dark hair and eyes, and if anyone thinks she isn't the smartest and most courageous little woman in Florida they are sadly mistaken."

"Even if we are growing old, my wife and I are just like two school children in love. Did I tell you about the mocking-bird I bought for my wife, and how it was drowned and the verses I wrote about it? No? Why ever since then my neighbors call me the 'Poet of Lake Como,' and my wife, dear little woman, she cannot read them without crying."



## LAKE COMO'S LAUREATE.

"It was this way. One day my wife and I drove down to Palatka. I wanted to surprise her with a present, so I bought her two mocking-birds, a male and a female. I didn't want her to know it until we reached home, so I slipped them in on top of some sweet potatoes in a sack and tied it up. The roads were rough, and when we were part way home the sack jolted about and the female bird was killed. Of course I didn't know it at the time, but the poor bird's mate did, and all the rest of the way home he sang and sang—oh! so beautifully and pathetically. And my wife, she sat there in the wagon and kept turning this way and that and wondering where that mocking bird could be and why it was following us. When we reached home I opened the sack and there was one of the poor birds dead and its mate standing over its dead body with its feathers all ruffled up ready to defend its dead wife, and singing and scolding with all its might and main, without showing the least iota of fear. My wife fell in love with the plucky singer at once, and so did I. We both always liked pets. Why, once we had seven dogs at one time. Well, one day my wife and I were away and the cat tumbled the bird's cage down, the door fell open, and the bird got away. How it happened I don't know, but in some way the bird, whose wings had been clipped, fell into the lake and was drowned. An Indian who loafed about the neighborhood found the body, and recognizing it by the clipped wings, and knowing how my wife loved it, brought it to us. Well, my wife cried over it and I felt like doing so, and then we buried it with high honors. Then I wrote the following poetry, which you newspaper folks will probably laugh at, and ever since I have been Como's laureate:

**Lines on the Death of My Dear Wife's  
Pet Mocking Bird.**

Poor little birdie, once loved, now lost.  
On the breast of the waves of Como tossed.  
Gently borne to our loving hands,  
By the gentle ripple o'er golden sands.

Happy he is, and nappy he'll be,  
Under the shade of the magnolia tree,  
Where soft and sweet the wild zephyrs blow  
On the beautiful shore of Lake Como.

Plant no flowers on his tiny grave.  
Over his head the magnolias wave,  
Gently the blossoms will fall like the rain.  
While still in our sorrow we cherish the pain.  
Refrain.

Sweetest of music will greet our ear,  
Time our sad hearts will gently cheer,  
But never again shall his thrilling voice,  
With its dear loved accents our souls rejoice.  
Refrain.

Ah! if we all could from sorrows fly,  
On the gentle breast of the wave to die  
When the mate that we love goes out of our  
life,  
And leaves us alone 'mid earth's sorrow and  
strife.  
Refrain.

**WORSHIPED LINCOLN'S MEMORY.**

Besides his home and his wife Captain Jamison had but one favorite theme for conversation, and that was his vivid recollections of President Lincoln. So close had been his association with the martyr President that he almost seemed to have absorbed into his own individuality many of the quaint and lovable traits of the noble character who during the close of war times was by Secre-

tary Stanton's orders almost the captain's prisoner.

The story of Captain Jamison's command, which acted as body-guard to Abraham Lincoln, was told in THE TIMES of August 29. It was a picked body of men, chosen by Governor Tod, of Ohio, one man being selected from each county in that State. Jamison had previously done noble service at Shiloh and was acting at the time of the formation of the body-guard as aide to Governor Tod. He was made second lieutenant of the guard and shortly afterwards, owing to the court-martial and dismissal of the captain and first lieutenant, succeeded to the command. He acted under the direction of Secretary of War Stanton, who was determined that President Lincoln should be protected against assassins in spite of his desire to go abroad at any and all times without a guard.

While President Lincoln never liked the idea of a body guard and had the company assigned to other duties just two weeks prior to his assassination, it is evident from the stories told by Captain Jamison that the President took a decided liking to the quaint little man who commanded his protectors. On his carriage and horseback rides about Washington the President always found Captain Jamison at his side and the Union Light Guard in attendance. This whether he would or not.

**FULL OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.**

Captain Jamison's retentive memory has treasured almost every word and incident of that memorable companionship, and his mind is a perfect mine of Lincoln reminiscences. He can repeat President Lincoln's characteristic stories in the same droll, dry way for which the President was noted.

During Captain Jamison's stay here he showed his friends many mementoes of the Lincoln family, including letters signed by President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and their son Robert; the dress coat in which Lincoln was inaugurated for his first term, and many other interesting relics. He made a trip to Washington and visited the old scenes there, and met many old friends.

Men all over the North who held positions in Washington during the war, as well as men prominent in the anti-slavery movement, hold Captain Jamison in high esteem and will hear with heartfelt sympathy of his terrible bereavement.

The cut represents Captain Jamison, with his wife seated on his right, in the family jaunting car preparatory to attending church on Sunday. The home that was burned is in the background.

From, *Sentinel*  
Manayunk Pa.  
Date, Sept. 21<sup>st</sup> 1893,

**AN INTERESTING RELIC.**

An important historic find was made the other day among some old iron in the yard of Joseph Reiley's residence, at Main and Levering streets, consisting of the seal that formerly belonged to the borough of Manayunk and which was affixed to all official documents. It had lain in the yard for a number of years, and



is supposed to have been among a lot of old iron that Mr. Reiley had purchased at a public sale.

Upon its face is a representation of a loom, beside which stands a female weaver. Around the outer edge of the circle are the words: "Borough of Manayunk," while surrounding the loom in an inner circle are the words: "Incorporated June 11, 1840."

What a valuable acquisition this would be to the antiquarian curiosities in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The incorporated borough existed from the date given until the act of consolidation went into effect, in 1854. So far as is known, but one of the old borough officers is now living, Ex-Councilman John Bowker.

From, *Guide*

*Germantown Phil. Pa.*

Date, *Oct. 7* 1893.

#### BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

Its Anniversary and a Glance at the Past.

It was on the 4th day of October, 1777, that the battle of Germantown was fought. On Wednesday, therefore, the 116th anniversary of that important event occurred. Washington, at the commencement of the campaign in that year, had little more than 7000 men under his command. On the 11th of September was fought the battle of Brandywine, and, after an obstinate engagement, the Americans were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and 600 wounded. The British loss, according to their own statement, was less than 100 killed and 400 wounded. General Howe entered Philadelphia on the 26th of September and made an attack on Germantown on the 4th of October. Washington's army was repulsed with the loss of 200 killed, 600 wounded and 400 prisoners. The British loss was 100 killed and 500 wounded. It was a disastrous reverse, but Washington's plans were satisfactory to Congress and his army was applauded for the bravery it displayed.

From, *Herald*

*Frankford Pa.*

Date, *Oct. 7* 1893.

#### HOLMESBURG.

A Week's Happenings in the Burg.

Maxwell Rowland was a man who was greatly honored when living, and deeply regretted and most kindly remembered when dead. The several branches of the numerous Rowland family living in this neighborhood seemed to look to him as the head of the family, as he was also of the shovel works manufacturing firm founded by his father in 1829.

Mr. Rowland was a man of decided convictions, of great force of character and of fine executive ability. He seemed to be naturally a leader of men and without effort on his part, exercised a powerful and beneficial influence in the community. His sunny and genial temperament endeared him to a host of friends, and "once a friend always a friend" with him. He was the first Noble Grand of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. O. F., and always took an active interest in its affairs, aiding to make it the great factor for good in the community, which it proved to be, and still is, and we hope may long continue to be. He wrote a history of the Lodge at the time of its twenty-fifth anniversary, which was printed.



MAXWELL ROWLAND.

Mr. Rowland was born August 14, 1822, in Harford county, Maryland, and died at Holmesburg in June 1882. He was interred at Cedar Hill Cemetery. He was brought up in Holmesburg and educated in the public schools, principally the Lower Dublin Academy, of which he was afterward a trustee. He was one of the founders of the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company, and served as a Director and Treasurer of that corporation. He was also a director of the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, a school director of the



23d ward, and a director of the Independent Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia and Bucks counties. He was a trustee of the Baptist Church, and of the Athenæum Association. In 1876 he was elected to represent the 23d ward in Select Council, and served faithfully and ably for three years. He was for many years the efficient superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school. His eldest son, William Rowland, Jr., was his successor in the manufacturing firm, and in many of the offices held by him, such as trustee of the church, the Lower Dublin Academy and the Athenæum Association, director of the Insurance Company and Auditor and Treasurer of the Railroad Company; also in the School Directorship. His second living son, Jonathan Rowland, Jr., is also a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy and was a Director of the Railroad Company until the corporation was merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The portrait given herewith was engraved from a picture in Rev. S. S. Hotchkiss's book on "The Bristol Pike," where a sketch of the Rowland family may be found.

From, *Inquirer*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Oct. 8<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

# Penn Treaty Park

## THE HISTORIC SPOT TO BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

After many long years of neglect and misuse the famous Penn Treaty ground up in Kensington will at last on October be dedicated and opened to be used as a public park forever more. Although it is exceedingly fortunate for the present, as well as the future generation of Philadelphians that this ground has at last been purchased by the city, and thus protected from desecration, it, at the same time, seems very curious that Councils have waited until this late day to take the action which they have at last done in the matter. It was not until about a year ago that both branches of Councils authorized the condemnation and purchase of this property at a cost not to exceed \$85,000.

The park is situated north of Hamover street, between Beach street and the Delaware River, and has an area of a little over two acres. It was not long after Councils secured the property that work was commenced upon reclaiming it. For years the ground had been neglected and uncared for, a portion of the time being occupied by a lumber yard, but recently simply a vacant lot.

It must not be thought, however, that no effort previous to the present successful one has ever been made to acquire this historic property, as, as long ago as 1848 a report was published by the County Board recommending, in strong language, the acquisition of this

property, and stating that the failure to act would cause unceasing regret for an irreparable loss. A resolution was consequently adopted appropriating a sum of money to effect the purchase, but after the matter had gone thus far the County Commissioners assumed that they had no right to purchase or sell real estate, so the Legislature was appealed to to pass an act empowering them to make the purchase, but nothing was effected and the money was absorbed in the expenditures of the succeeding fiscal year. The project lay in abeyance until 1852, when it was revived and a survey made, upon a petition by the Board of Commissioners of the district of Kensington to the Quarter Sessions. A jury was appointed to assess damages, the Historical Society approved the action of the Legislature and expressed a hope that the Commissioners might be induced to take early action, but the whole matter seems to have rested there. The committee who made the report certainly used every argument which should have weight, as even the following brief extract would show:

So far as the expression of public opinion has been enlisted the indications are strongly in favor for the purchase of this ground. The record of Penn's treaty or conference is a singular feature in the early history of Pennsylvania, unparalleled in the annals of any other





PENN TREATY PARK, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

Commonwealth, and the spot where the simple, touching drama was performed by the Quaker and the Indians should long ago have been made one of the chief attractions of Philadelphia. The spectator, whether a tourist from abroad or a citizen belonging in our midst, is in either case shocked and mortified at the spectacle presented in its dilapidated



PENN TREATY PARK, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

condition, and turns away mourning the indifference which permits it so to remain.

After speaking of the associations called up by a visit to Independence Hall, the report continues:

So also with the visitor to Penn's treaty ground, where the founder of the city and State, whose laws are panoply and protection, under the spreading elm tree met the warrior red men in council, and by deeds of peace established the principles of the policy which banished the sword and the scalping knife for two

generations of men. Who can visit the cradle of that event, both a text for the moralist and a theme for the statesman, without feeling the charm of the historian's wand and having its sleeping memories awakened.

In 1827 an association embodied for the commemoration of historical subjects connected with the history of Pennsylvania, called the Penn Society was formed. The first move this organization made was to obtain the right of placing a small marble monument on an inclosure of ground on Beach street, Kensington, near where the great treaty elm stood. This memorial was the first public monument erected in Philadelphia, and is therefore of double interest. It is simply a block of marble, placed upon a marble base about four feet high and in the shape of a truncated pyramid sloping from the base. When it was erected it was regarded as merely a temporary affair, as the society proposed at a later date to erect a much larger monument, but they were never able to do this, and the little memorial still remains. For years it stood friendless and alone upon the ragged edge of an abandoned lumber yard, dilapidated in appearance and with the inscription worn off by time and the elements. The city authorities, however, have now taken the old monument in charge and have replanned it and recut the lettering. The stone is inscribed as follows:

On the north.

Treaty Ground  
of  
WILLIAM PENN  
and the  
Indian natives,  
1682  
Unbroken Faith.

On the south.

WILLIAM PENN,  
Born 1644,  
Died 1718.

On the east.

Pennsylvania,  
Founded 1681  
by  
Deeds of Peace.

On the west.

Placed by the  
Penn Society.





### PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

A. D. 1827.  
To Mark the Site  
Of the Great Elm Tree.

Anyone who visited the Penn Treaty Park a year ago and take the same trip to-day will be surprised at the transformation which has been wrought in the interval. The ground has been cleared up and leveled in places and an iron railing erected around the wharf, while asphalt walks and grass plots have been laid out. An electric light tower, 54 feet in height is in operation, and a big 40 by 26-foot flag is flying gayly from a pole 140 feet in height. A large and graceful fountain, with two iron basins, the top basin supported by three figures and surmounted by another which holds the spray, in the centre of the park, will be ready for use within a few days. In a short time a pavilion, about 40 feet square and double-decked, will be set up in the wharf extension, and 26 trees will be planted in various parts of the park.

Although the park has not yet been opened to the public, Superintendent Merritt stated the other day that on many of the hot nights last summer, between 800 and a thousand people were gathered on the wharf and various parts of the park to enjoy the river breezes.

The historic associations of this place are as interesting as those of any spot in Philadelphia and they are certainly the oldest, and it is an undeniable fact that no event in Pennsylvania history possesses more interest than Penn's Treaty with the Indians. The far-reach-

ing influence that the policy then adopted had on the welfare of the colony; the record of faithfulness with which the promises then made were kept, honorable alike both to the red man and to the white; the prominence with which it stands out at the end of two centuries, as a precedent, that justice and humanity are the most important factors on which to build a friendship with the natives, show it to be a monument more lasting than any made with hands to the wisdom and benevolence of those who conceived it, and one to which every citizen of the Commonwealth should point with pride.

One of the best accounts we have of the treaty is in a letter of Penn's, written to the Free Society of Traders, dated August 16, 1683, in which he says, referring to the Indians:

"When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us, of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light: Which done, another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the Sachamakan, or Kings, first to tell them what was done; next to charge and command them to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my Government. That many Governors had been in the river, but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong. At every sentence





DELAWARE RIVER FROM PENN TREATY PARK.

of which they shouted, and said, Amen, in their way."

This treaty was held in June, 1683, under a great elm tree, which survived until the early part of this century, when it was blown down in a great gale in March, 1819, at which time it was determined by the rings of this tree that it was at least 283 years old. From the time of the treaty to the date of the destruction of this tree it was always venerated and protected with great care. During the Revolutionary war, when the British occupied the city and



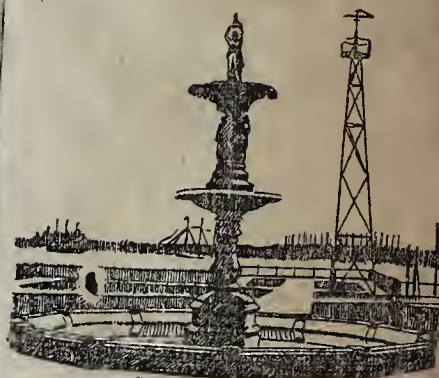
MONUMENT TO MARK SPOT WHERE PENN TREATY TREE STOOD.

firewood was often extremely scarce, the treaty tree was several times in danger of the woodman's ax, but was saved by the British officers on account of its historic associations. General Semcoe, who had command of the troops, at one time ordered a squad of British soldiers to protect it day and night.

The treaty which Penn made under the tree was a formal one, and one of the most important ever made by him. And yet, from time to time, skeptics

have rushed into print arguing that no such treaty ever took place, stating among other things that no document has been preserved stating in writing

what was done at this treaty. This is true, to a certain extent, as no agreements were reduced to writing and it has always been spoken of as the treaty which was never sworn to. There is a mass of circumstantial evidence, apart from the proprietor's letters, however, from Penn's time down to the middle of the last century, which has recently been brought forward by historians, all tending to confirm the fact that such a treaty was made under the spreading



FOUNTAIN IN PENN TREATY PARK.

branches of the great elm at Shackamaxon.

E. LESLIE GILLIAMS.



From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Oct. 15* 1893.

## THE ALMA MATER OF NOTABLE MEN

Many Distinguished Philadelphians Were Pupils of the Historic Harrison School.

The Big Barn-like Building Is Soon to Be Torn Down.

Artists, Journalists, Clergymen and Jurists Who First Imbibed Learning Under Principals Plotts and McBride—For Over Two Decades the Leading Suburban School of the City.

When it became definitely known that the Board of Education had decided to abandon the old Harrison school, and that the historic, even though unprepossessing old building on Master street, above Second, was to be torn down to make way for another extension of that vandalizing monster known as "modern improvement," the announcement brought a pang and a sense of impending personal loss into the hearts of many hundreds of the best-known citizens of Philadelphia.

Because the Harrison school has been the primary alma mater, so to speak, of a large proportion of well-known and distinguished men than any other educational institution in the city, not even excepting the University of Pennsylvania, and within its barn-like walls many of the men who to-day make Philadelphia famous the country over because they happened to be born here, were trained in the way they should go.

The school house was formally abandoned by the city educational authorities last year, after the completion of the John Moffit school at Second and Oxford streets. The old building has since stood desolate, and an eye-sore to the casual passer-by, and a new generation of boys has pitilessly stoned all the windows out and broken some of the doors off their hinges.

The school was erected in the '40s, during the time when William Henry Harrison was President, and the building was named after him. Its site at

Second and Master streets was virtually in the suburbs in those days, and it was at first considered a piece of folly to put up such an immense school house in such a sparsely built-up section, but the wisdom of the builders was speedily demonstrated by the throngs of pupils which the school attracted from the sturdy Scotch-English population of Kensington and surrounding parts, and it was not many years before the capacity of the big building was often overtaxed.

The list of well-known men who have received their early education at the Harrison School is a long one, but it is sufficient to recall a few of the most noted to show what a power the old school has been in the community. Among the earliest pupils in the '40s was Charles H. Cramp, who has since become the head of the world-renowned Kensington ship-building firm, and whose name is known the world over. One of his fellow students was Stephen N. Winslow, the veteran of Philadelphia journalism, editor of the "Commercial List," and after half a century at the desk still one of the active spirits of newspaper work in this city.

In the next decade one of the pupils of the school who was to afterwards rank high among the annals of the city's distinguished men was John Russell Young, destined to become the brilliant journalist, Minister to China, one of the vice presidents of the Reading Railroad, president of the Union League, besides attaining other notable heights. In the same seat with Young sat a boy who was to become one of the greatest landscape artists that America could produce in the Nineteenth Century. This was Thomas Moran, whose magnificent pictures of Western scenery hanging in the Capitol at Washington, and to be met with elsewhere, are well-known. Another notable student of this period was Joseph C. Fergusson, since risen to be Judge of the Orphans' Court, and one of the most distinguished jurists of the city. In the same class with John Russell Young and Thomas Moran was Henry Tetlow, now the famous perfumer.

Among other notable pupils of this epoch was Robert J. Loughlin, the well-known banker, who was for so long president of the Board of Charities and Correction, and one of his classmates was Major J. M. Carson, the widely-known Washington correspondent of the "Public Ledger," of this city. Two students of this decade who have since attained high rank in clerical circles were Rev. George W. Shinn, now located at Newton, near Boston; Rev. John A. Goodfellow, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd on East Cumberland street, and Joseph Robinson, city editor of "The Inquirer," and dean of the corps in this city.

Among the well-known students in the '60s, and throughout the war period, was James R. Young, the famous Washington correspondent of the "Evening Star," who writes over the initials "S. M." Others of this epoch were James Pollock, of the Manufacturers' Club, and John F. Conaway, the umbrella frame manufacturer.

The principal of the school was Conley Plotts, who retained the place until





THE OLD HARRISON SCHOOL, MASTER STREET ABOVE SECOND.

well into the '50s, when he was succeeded by James H. McBride.

The Harrison School owed its popularity to the fact that between 1840 and 1860, and, in fact, for some years after, it was the leading school of the suburbs and upper portion of the city. Kensington and adjoining sections were inhabited by an industrious, hard-working, progressive class of English, Irish and Scotch families, who were thoroughly imbued with the necessities of securing the best possible education for their children, and it is from this section that a large part of the stamina, talent and force of the city has since been drawn. With the consolidation of the city in 1854 and its subsequent division into wards, resulting in the ultimate laying out of educational sections to correspond with the wards, the sphere of the Harrison School became gradually narrowed until for years previous to its abandonment it had drawn its pupils merely from the comparatively limited area of the Seventeenth ward.

Workmen will soon begin tearing down the old building, and before another twelve-month has passed away its historic site will be occupied by more modern structures.

From, *Telegraph*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Oct. 21<sup>st</sup> 1893.*

**A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.**

**Ann West (Alricks) Lowrey.**

Ann West, daughter of Francis West, senior, was born about the year 1730, at Clover Hill, Sligo, Ireland. Her father came to Pennsylvania when she was a few months old, and settled in Philadelphia, where the daughter received a fair education. Upon the organization of Cumberland county Mr. West was appointed one of the first justices, an official position he held until his death about 1770. In the year 1755, Ann West became the wife of Hermanus Alricks, and they had four sons and a daughter. Mr. Alricks died Dec. 14, 1772, in Carlisle. The



year after his widow married Alexander Lowrey, of Donegal, who probably had become acquainted with her on his frequent visits to Carlisle. Alexander Lowrey, son of Lazarus Lowrey, was born in the north of Ireland in December, 1725. Two years afterward his parents came to America and took up land in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penn'a. Alexander followed the occupation of his who was an Indian trader, at that period the fur trade being quite lucrative. When the contest with Great Britain assumed alarming proportions, Mr. Lowrey was outspoken and ardent in his support of the common cause. In 1774, he was placed on the Committee of Correspondence for Lancaster, and was a member of the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, of that convened in Carpenter's Hall the 18th of June, 1776, and of the Constitutional Convention on the 15th of July following. He was chosen to the Assembly in 1775, and, with the exception of one or two years, served as a member of that body almost uninterruptedly until 1789. In May, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to procure blankets for the army. In 1776 he commanded the Third Battalion of the Lancaster county Associators, and was in active service in the Jerseys during that year. As senior colonel, he commanded the Lancaster county militia at the battle of the Brandywine. At the close of the Revolution, Col. Lowrey retired to his fine farm adjoining Marietta. Under the constitution of 1789-90 he was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin a justice of the peace, an office he held until his death, which occurred on the 31st of January, 1805. Col. Lowrey was a remarkable man in many respects, and his life was an eventful one, whether considered in his long career in the Indian trade, a patriot of the Revolution, or the many years in which he gave his time and means to the service of his country. By a former marriage he left five children, some of whose descendants have been prominent in public affairs. Upon his marriage with Mrs. Alricks, Col. Lowrey brought to his home in Donegal all her children, and there they remained until they were married and settled. Mrs. Lowrey was a person of wonderful energy and indomitable will, and a great many incidents are extant illustrative of these characteristics. As may be imagined, Col. Lowrey, from the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was a very busy man. When Congress was in session at York, there was a constant stream of distinguished officers and men from the North who came to cross the Susquehanna at Anderson's Ferry. If there was any delay, on account of floating ice in the river or other causes, the more noted travelers were sure to go to Col. Lowrey's, who resided about half a mile back from the ferry. Mrs. Lowrey, therefore, had to entertain a great deal of company, which she did with grace and dignity. No more hospitable home was known in the Colo-

nies. During the contest, she was active in collecting charitable contributions for clothing for the army, and assisted in making up the material, exerting herself to interest others in the same good work. In the latter part of the war, Col. Lowrey removed to Lancaster to be near the Committee. During the temporary residence there, Mrs. Lowrey was prostrated, and becoming quite helpless, the family returned to Donegal, where she died November 21, 1791, and with her husband the remains lie within the graveyard walls of old Donegal church. With her passed away one of the best known patriotic dames of the Revolutionary era, a woman highly esteemed and respected by the many who crossed the threshold of the most charming home in that eventful era. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey had one daughter, Fanny, whose grandson is the eminent local historian Samuel Evans, Esquire, of Columbia.

From, *Record*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Oct 22<sup>d</sup> 1893.*

### AN HISTORIC CHIME.

The Sweet Toned Bells of Christ Church's Old Belfry.

Next to Independence Hall there is no structure in Philadelphia, or in the United States, of greater historic interest than Christ Church, on Second street, above Market. Especially interesting are its vestry room, where so many notable men of the Revolutionary period met and took counsel together, and its belfry, whence, simultaneously with the old Liberty Bell, rang out the peal proclaiming liberty to all the land.

This belfry, completed in 1754, is an odd and attractive interior aside from its associations, and it seems strange that it should never have been pictorially treated by any American artist whose skill equals his patriotism. Here and there on the dark wooden walls are quaint old pictures, a commemorative tablet, a faded wreath, a keyboard in the corner with little bells attached and the eight worsted-covered bell cords hanging down from the chimes in the bell tower.

The chime, composed of eight bells, made in London, is the original group which arrived in this city in 1754 and which were hung in the tower the same year by Nicholas Nicholson, a native of Yorkshire, "in a manner," says an old chronicle, "the most convenient and entirely new." In 1779 seven of the bells were taken down and removed to Allentown to prevent their capture by the British, but they were all replaced after the evacuation of Philadelphia.

These bells are the only peal in the United States rung in the old-fashioned manner; that is, without use of the keyboard, which is retained for practice only. The bell-ringers consist of eight



boys, ranging in age from 14 to 20 years, who are trained and led by Director David Head, a native of Norfolk, England, where he learned his art. During the ten years he has had charge of the chime he has instructed about forty different young men, some of whom have carried knowledge of the art to churches in various parts of the Union. In this respect the old belfry has been an educational centre. Instruction has also been given to several ladies, and there is now one lady pupil in practice. Wednesday evenings are given up to practice and rehearsal.

The art of bell-ringing is not only difficult to acquire, but it is also a dangerous occupation, except to those naturally gifted with manual dexterity and alertness. The rope, the end of which is covered with worsted to prevent chafing of the hands, if not manipulated with confident skill, may lift the ringer from his feet almost to the ceiling, as the bell revolves, and then dash him to the floor, or, with a sudden slack, the rope may coil about his neck and snap the vertebra. In 1822 Edwin Hedderly, while ringing the sixth bell at Christ Church, was killed in this manner.

In former times the bell-ringers had an association, of which the minute books are still preserved in the belfry, called the Bell Beneficial Society. This has been converted into the present association, St. George's Guild of Bell Ringers.

The tablet in the belfry commemorates that "on Sunday, June 9, 1850, was rung in this steeple Mr. Holt's celebrated ten-part peal of Grandsire's Triples, consisting of 5040 changes, in 3 hours and 15 minutes."

Other churches in this city that are furnished with chimes of beautiful tone are St. Stephen's, St. Peter's, Holy Trinity and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Wissahickon Heights.

From, *Times*  
*Phila. Par.*  
 Date, *Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1893.*

## OUR OLD BACK COURTS

CORNERS OF THE OLD CITY NOW LITTLE  
 REMEMBERED.

ONCE THEY WERE WELL KNOWN

But Few People Nowadays Could Tell  
 Where to Find Coombes' Alley, Loxley  
 Court, Chancery Lane and Gilliams'  
 Court—These Were Colonial Byways of  
 Repute.

A history of the thoroughfares of Philadelphia has never been written, much less any account of the many old courts, back streets and no-thoroughfares which abound in the eastern section of the city. And yet such a history could be made replete with interest.

The surveying of the highways and byways of a town is always the first step towards

building operations, and usually these roadways and courts, when once opened, remain forever public. Although new streets are constantly added as the town grows it is rarely that an old street is obliterated. Silently they observe the construction, first of the primitive dwellings of the early settlers, then the destruction of these buildings and the building of more extensive and elaborate edifices, thus on down through the various decades of time they observe the many changes along their route. Streets which were once lined with residences become prominent business thoroughfares, and highways which were formerly the centre of trade are turned into the quietest of quiet neighborhoods.

Some streets, however, because of their situation, seem destined to appear always the same; time and progress apparently have but little effect on the outward appearance of the dwellings which border them. These highways are connecting links between the present and the past, being, in fact, almost the only material reminders of by-gone days, of primitive times and curious customs, of forgotten architecture and of eminent men long since passed beyond the great divide.

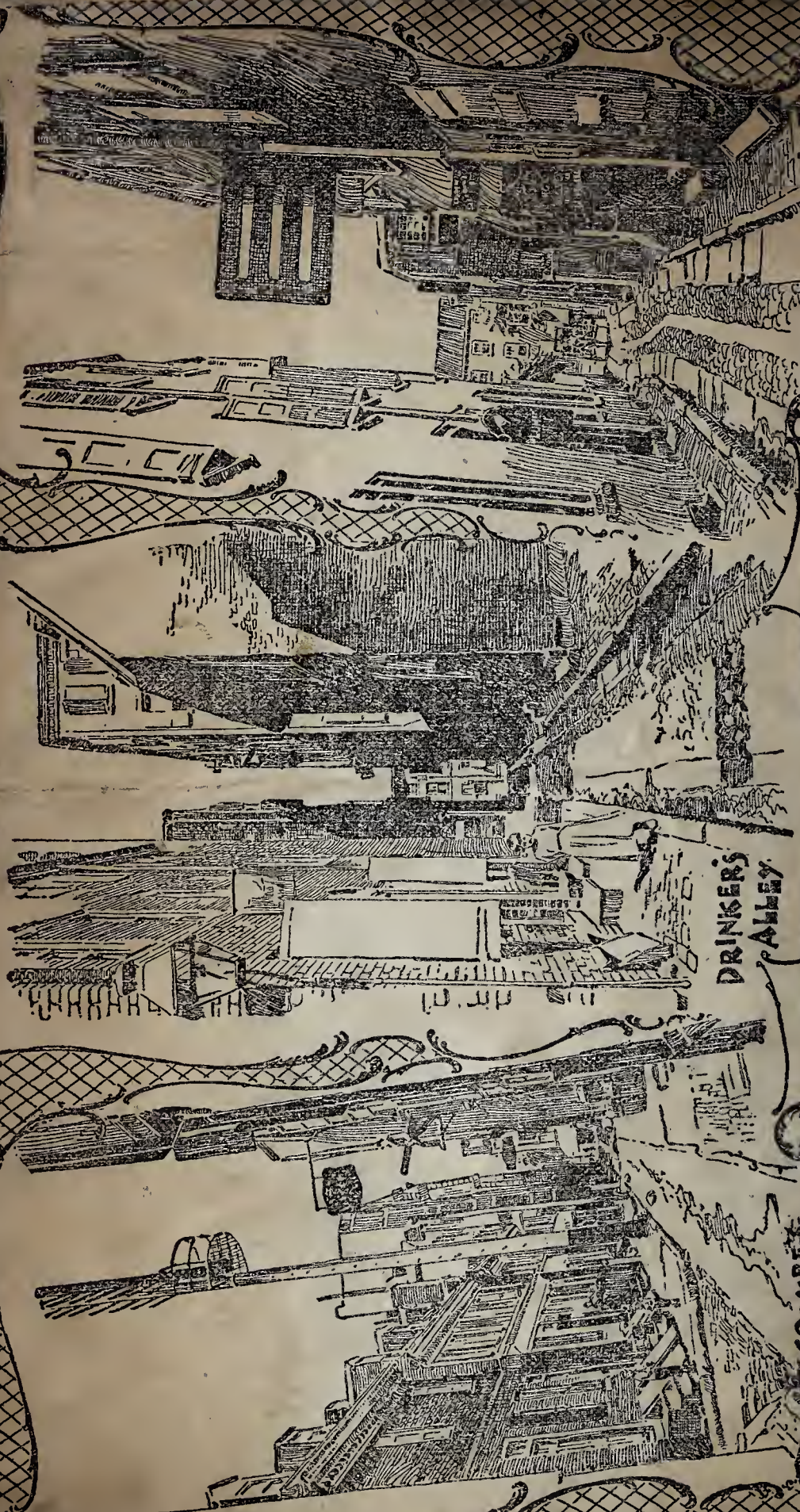
Down town, in the very heart of the business centre of Philadelphia, are many old courts and alleyways that bear the same names they bore 100 or 150 years ago, and are much the same in appearance as they were when the Quaker City was a Colonial town.

First on the list is Coombes' alley, which runs east from No. 44 North Front street. Coombes' alley, in the very early days, was known as Garden alley. It was in this street that young William Penn, Jr., cut away from all restraints of his Quaker training and got into a drunken brawl at a tavern kept by Enoch Story. Penn fell to quarreling with some of his fellow-roysterers about Evans' Militia and the argument ended in blows. The night watchman entered and was beaten. He, however, summoned assistance and young Friend William received a severe cudgeling, after which the party was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who held them for trial, but the Governor forbade the trial by proclamation. Young Penn was very angry at his indictment and it is said that in consequence he renounced the principles of the Quakers.

The grief of the elder Penn can well be imagined when he found that his own son was foremost in disturbing the peace of the City of Brotherly Love. But it is likely that Penn was not surprised when he received the news of this brawl, as William, Jr., was a well-known reprobate and gave his prim old Quaker father many a heartache.

The tavern, which was the scene of young Penn's folly, has recently been pulled down to make room for modern improvements. Some time before the revolutionary war the name of Garden alley was changed to Coombes' alley, after the Rev. Mr. Coombes, who was one of the first rectors of Christ Church, a short distance away. Mr. Coombes





LOXLEY COURT  
FROM ARCH ST.

DRINKER'S  
ALLEY

GOOMBE'S  
ALLEY  
NORTH SIDE



loyalist and during the early days of the rebellion returned to England, where he finally became chaplain to George III. It is probable that Mr. Coombes, or some members of his family, resided for a time in the alley, as at that period it was a very prosperous quarter and quite a popular place for residence. In 1790 it had a very large population for such narrow limits, as it is on record that a half dozen boarding houses were among its attractions, besides the homes of several prominent merchants, soldiers and mariners. During the famous yellow fever epidemic of 1793 thirty-two people died in this small street during the course of the year, and from this time on its popularity declined.

The majority of the houses in Coombes' alley are two and a half stories in height. They are built of red and black bricks, in checker-board pattern, unfinished roofs divide the first stories of the houses from the second, making the latter look like an afterthought. These projections are entirely gone from several of the houses, but marks on the bricks show where they were once fastened to the wall. Except for the quaintness of their architecture, none of the houses along this street show their great age, as they are still in a good state of preservation, and are all occupied to-day, being the homes of poor but thrifty people.

Running parallel with Second street off Coombes' alley is Chancery lane. Good, old, gossipy John F. Watson, the annalist of Philadelphia, asserts that the original name of this street was Chancellor's lane, and it was so called because a certain Captain William Chancellor, a noted sailmaker, lived

there. Captain Chancellor was a great friend of Sir William Keith, one of the early Governors, remaining loyal to him to the last, even going so far as to see him off from New Castle when Sir William hastily sailed away from our shores to England. Captain Chancellor lived in a good, big house at the southeast corner of Chancery lane and Arch street.

Many of the old houses in Chancery lane

have been demolished. On the east side of the street, however, stands a very ancient dwelling, which has been well kept up and is still clean and neatly painted. On the door is a brightly polished, old-fashioned brass knocker and inside the windows are white shades. This house may once have been used as the law offices of Ross and Lawrence, who once did business in Chancery lane. Directly opposite this dwelling is a very old-fashioned, dilapidated blacksmith shop, built of bricks in the red and black, checker-board fashion. Next to the blacksmith shop are two more red and black, checker-board brick houses.

During the summer months the houses in Chancery lane and Coombes' alley are decorated with a few potted flowers and plants. Poverty cannot always crush beauty, and Don't look for perfection in your husband. He has not found perfection in you, has he?

Don't treasure up all of your daily trials for



ELFRETH STREET, LOOKING EAST.



have been rural in its appearance, with pretty gardens in front of the houses.

Passing through Chancery lane to Arch street and crossing over that thoroughfare Gilliams' court is to be encountered. The place has long since become no thoroughfare, being protected from the street by an iron railing. It is now private property and used by the oil warehouse immediately to the west for the storing of goods. Few people, indeed, are familiar with the history of this old courtway, and know that at its extreme end still stands, in a dilapidated condition, the first hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

This hall was erected in 1815. It was first occupied by the infant society in April of that year. It was erected at the expense of Jacob Gilliams, who was one of the founders of the society, and who owned all the property along Gilliams' court. The architect of this building was William Strickland, the most prominent designer of that period. The hall is built of brick, three stories in height, and contains one good-sized room on the first floor.

The second and third floors were used for the society's cabinet of natural history, library and lecture room, and the ground floor for laboratory purposes. At the period of its erection there were several dwellings lining either side of Gilliams' court, which were occupied by the leading families of this city, as at that period the neighborhood was an extremely fashionable one. At the corner of the court, now No. 221 Arch street, resided Mr. Gilliams' father, Louis, who has the proud distinction of having been the first dentist in Philadelphia.

After the old hall was vacated by the Academy of Natural Sciences it was occupied for a short time as an educational institution for young ladies, and in the fifties it was used as a place of worship by a peculiar sect known as Feet-Washers. As the social status of the neighborhood gradually declined, and the westward exodus commenced, fashionable people residing in Gilliams' court and vicinity departed. Thus by slow degrees the old court was shorn of its former glory and gradually deteriorated until it became useless for any other purpose than that to which it is put to-day.

Drinker's court, or alley, is another old-time thoroughfare still existing which bears a name that was once famous. This alley runs west from 140 North Front street. It was named after Edward Drinker, who was born as long ago as the 24th of December, 1680. Drinker had the reputation of being a very much married man, as he had four wives and eighteen children. It is said that at one time in his life he sat down at his own table with fourteen children, and not long before his death he heard of the birth of a grandchild to one of his grandchildren, the fifth in succession to himself. It may also be said of him that he was a spirit in politics and a Whig during the Revolution. One of his greatest amusements was to make kites out of the King's proclamations for the use of his great-grandchildren. He lived to a great age. In this connection an anecdote is related that when Dr. Franklin was in England he was asked to what age people lived in this country. He replied that he could not tell till Drinker died.

Descendants of Edward Drinker still reside in Philadelphia, and the diary of Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, which was published a few years ago, giving interesting facts regarding Philadelphia about the Revolutionary period

is one of the most valuable contributions to local history that has ever been printed. At one time Drinker's court was known as Clifton's alley and it is said that the first street lamp erected in Philadelphia was set up in this street before the house of Mr. Clifton, a large two-story brick dwelling situated at the southeast corner of the alley. The Marquis de Talleyrand when he first arrived in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1794, chose the house at the southeast corner of Drinker's alley for his residence. This dwelling has since been pulled down.

Running off Front street, just south of Drinker's alley, is Elfreth street. The houses along this thoroughfare preserve a more unbroken line of antiquity than those along either of the old courts in the neighborhood. There is hardly a modern innovation along this whole square in length.

Running from No. 321 Arch street is Loxley's court, named after Benjamin Loxley, who at one time resided at the corner of this street. He was by trade a well-to-do carpenter. Loxley's court was not cut through until 1751, when Loxley purchased the property. Mr. Loxley was the owner of a very remarkable frame building, situated at the corner of Little Dock and Second streets. Across the front of this house was a large balcony, sustained by the walls of the room below, and above this balcony the roof continued from the main portion of the house and was sustained by very large carved cantalivers. Thus protected from sun and rain, and commanding a good view of the street, the balcony made an excellent rostrum. Watson says that Whitfield, on his first visit to Philadelphia, preached from the balcony of this house to a large congregation assembled on the street below. Loxley's house is also celebrated as having been at the time of the Revolution the home of Lydia Darrah.

Members of the Methodist Church should take a particular interest in Loxley's court from the fact that the first regular meetings of this society were held in a pot house in this court.

From, *Taggart's Times*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## A HIDDEN OLD CEMETERY ON THE SITE OF THE BOURSE.

**It Will Be Paved Over and Twenty-five  
Interred Bodies Will Be Under the  
Feet of the Passers-by.**

[SPECIAL FOR TAGGARTS' TIMES.]

Most Philadelphians who have been in the habit of passing along Fifth street, north of Chestnut, will remember the high brick wall that ran along the east side of Fifth street for about twenty-five feet and formed a sort of connecting link between the entrance to the Fifth Street Market and the buildings of the



Girard estate on the south, and many passers-by have known that behind that brick wall there has stood for about 150 years the old burial place of the ancient society of "Seventh Day Baptists."

The little old cemetery is now apparently a thing of the past. The substantial brick wall has been torn down and the burial place, with its twenty-five interred bodies, of Seventh Day Baptists is covered with old bricks and rubbish and forms part of the ruinous scene incident to clearing away the buildings on the site of the new Philadelphia Bourse. Besides the rubbish, the only thing that marks the site of the ancient little cemetery is a small tree that grew there, and which, half-covered with old bricks, has not yet been removed.

It is a matter well known to local antiquarians that the old burial place was to remain there in perpetuity, and that the bodies interred there could never be removed, at least not for the period of 999 years, dating from the year 1820, on which date Stephen Girard purchased a large plot of ground along the line of Fifth, above Chestnut, from the Seventh Day Baptists on a lease for 999 years, and it was stipulated by the terms of the lease that until its expiration the old graveyard should remain intact and not be built upon, and that no person should ever have control over the little bit of land except the legitimate successors of the Society of the Seventh Day Baptists, with whom the original lease was executed. When the projectors of the Fifth Street Market purchased their site from the Girard estate it took in the little graveyard, but they were confronted with the terms of the long lease, and found they could not build the market house over it as the dead bodies could not be removed to dig a foundation, and hence the market house people had to leave the burial ground severely alone, and the western walls of the market were built around the burial lot, and not even a window was made that could look into it.

When the projectors of the new Philadelphia Bourse secured the site now being excavated for the Bourse edifice, they were met with the problem of how to get around the almost perpetual grave yard lease matter, so that the little plot of ground could be utilized, but by arrangement the City of Philadelphia came to the aid of the Bourse people in the following manner, it being assumed that the Fifth street end of the market and some other property along there does not really belong to the Bourse.

There was but one way that the old graveyard could be done away with and the lot utilized for other purposes, and that was for the City of Philadelphia to take proceedings to have the property condemned for the ostensible purpose of widening Fifth street. This has been done and the curious little cemetery no more, but the twenty-five bodies will remain where they are and the lot be paved over and a tablet put up. While it is known that the twenty-five Seventh Day Baptists still sleep and are laid in the old burial lot for considerably more than a century, it is not known just where they are located, for there are no tombstones to mark the graves, and for generations past the little enclosure has been overgrown with tangled weeds and high grass and before the Fifth street wall was torn down the only thing on the ground to note its character was an old stone tablet about four feet high that stood against the wall at the corner where it joined the wall of the market house. This

stone tablet has been removed to a place of safe keeping, but the writer of this sketch managed to gain access to the old grave yard, before the work of demolition commenced, and after clearing away the old decayed shrubbery in front of it, managed to copy what was left of the inscription engraved on it. This inscription, which is a somewhat obscured partial history of the ancient burial place reads as follows, as far as it can be decyphered:

#### In Memorium.

"Erected \* \* \* \* A. D., 1829, \* \* \* \*  
Cumberland, East New Jersey, \* \* \* \*  
Richard Sparks, \* \* \* \* who devised this  
lot for a burial ground for the use of the  
Society of the Seventh Day Baptists, and was  
himself buried therein, A. D., 182 \* \* \* \*  
to his request \* \* \* \* in said will \* \* \* \*  
Several other ancestors and relatives, members  
of the said society, who were laid within 25  
feet of the north end of this stone \* \* \* \*  
In memory of Elizabeth West, an aged  
widow of William West, \* \* \* \* who  
departed this life, A. D., 1773, \* \* \* \*  
Memoriam of Jane Elizabeth, daugh-  
ter of James and Barbary Tomlins, for-  
merly of the city of Cumberland, East New  
Jersey, who died A. D., 1772 \* \* \* \*  
In memoriam of John and Jehu \* \* \* \*  
sons of \* \* \* \* Cumberland, New  
Jersey. In memoriam \* \* \* \*  
who was \* \* \* \*"

The Richard Sparks, who founded the little grave yard, and who is buried there, is supposed to be an ancestor of the Sparks family, of Sparks Shot Tower note. It is known that the remains of the great American painter, Benjamin West, are interred at the old grave yard, as well as the dust of the great grandfather of John Cadwallader.

For many years past the old burial ground has been visited annually by a delegation of Seventh Day Baptists from somewhere up in New Jersey. They simply come down on a little tour of inspection, and, after taking a look at the enclosure, it has been their habit to go quietly home. It has been an interesting question whether the old grave-yard ever extended beyond the small enclosure where it has been so many years. Nearly all old Philadelphians remember the old "Black Bear Hotel," that stood on the site of the Fifth street market, and had a large yard around it, and it is possible the old grave-yard at one time extended into that yard in an easterly direction.

To the south of the grave yard on Fifth street there stood until recent years the well-known "Blake's Music Store," which was there for the best part of a century, and next to Blake's music store was the old-time residence and studio of Mr. Thomas Sully, the celebrated Philadelphia portrait painter. At one time the Seventh Day Baptists owned considerable property in the vicinity of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Many persons suppose the sect to be extinct but such is not the case, as the sect still lives and has a membership, scattered over different parts of the country, of about 9000.

The Seventh Day Baptists came to this country several generations ago from England, and when the sect was first founded in Europe it was known as the "Sabbatarian Baptists." A general conference was held in the United States about the year 1818, and then the name was changed to the "Seventh Day Baptists." It was the latter part of the sixteenth century when the sect first appeared in England. The order was founded on the idea that since the institution of the Sabbath it is believed there is an unbroken line of God-fearing people who



have always kept the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath according to its origin and institution. It is believed there has been one continuous chain of observance on the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and that they held to their faith in the face of detraction and persecution all through the dark ages, and that they appeared in the dawn of the Protestant Reformation and were represented in that movement by prominent theologians. The society spread over Europe and became one very strong in Holland and other countries before it got into England. The first Seventh Day Baptist Church built in America was at Newport, R. I., about 1670, and from that the society spread all over the country and got a foothold in Philadelphia, and the sect built a church in this city about the year 1700. The society believes in the general doctrine of salvation held by all Christian churches, and they differ from the tenets of the regular Baptist Church only in the matter of the observance of the Sabbath. They simply hold to the belief that the seventh or last day of the week is the Sabbath of the Lord.

From,

*Ledger*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date,

*Sept 25 1893.*

#### Historical Sketch.

The First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, was organized August 3, 1843, as a result of the labors of Deacon William W. Keen, of the First Baptist Church of this city. It originally consisted of thirty members, most of whom were dismissed by letters from the Blockley Church to form the new body, which was publicly recognized by a council composed of representatives from the following churches: First, Third, Fifth, New Market Street, Spruce Street, Blockley, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Second Southwark, at a meeting held in the Baptist Academy, West Philadelphia, September 12, 1843. Two of the constituent members, Miss Catherine Messor and Miss Deborah Wood, are still alive. In this building services were held until the completion of the basement of the new church edifice, on the north side of Chestnut street, above Thirty-sixth. The cornerstone of the latter structure was laid October 19th, 1843, and on September 19th, 1844, the house, having been completed at a cost of over \$8000, was dedicated with suitable religious services. On February 17th, 1845, the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D. D., was elected Pastor of the church. He resigned August 27th, 1853, to accept the Pastorate of the South Church, Newark, N. J. The Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., accepted the call of the church to its pastorate March 11th, 1859. In May, 1860, the present church building was begun on the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, and October 25th, of the same year, this chapel was opened for worship. The main building was dedicated April 9th, 1863, and was reported to the Philadelphia Association in October, 1864, as free from debt, the ground rent alone remaining unpaid. Dr. Castle closed his pastorate January 31st, 1873, having resigned to accept the call of the Bond Street (now Jarvis Street) Church, of Toronto, Canada. He subsequently became president of a college in that city. The Rev. George Cooper became Pastor

May 11, 1873, and during the summer of 1874, about \$5000 were expended in improvements on the church. The severe storm of October 23, 1878, destroyed the church spire, and otherwise injured the property. The sum of \$4600 was at once raised to rebuild the spire in its present form of stone, and to make other needed improvements. In February, 1880, the ground rent debt of \$6000 was provided for by subscriptions more than covering that amount. Mr. Cooper closed his pastorate October 11, 1880, and accepted the call of the First Church of Williamsport. The Rev. Willard H. Robinson became Pastor January 1st, 1882, and remained until 1889. The present Pastor, the Rev. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, has had charge since June 1, 1889. In June, 1844, the church organized its home Sabbath school.

The work on the present edifice was begun in 1858, but it was delayed somewhat by the breaking out of the civil war. During the administration of Mr. Robinson the church was beautified at a cost of \$20,000. Four churches have been organized with members of the First Church, West Philadelphia, viz., Berean, with 61 members; Powelton Avenue, with 160 members; Angora, with 70, and Hebron, with 34 members. When Mr. Dixon took charge the evening congregation was small; now the church is full every Sunday night and pews are at a premium. The church is thoroughly organized for work along spiritual, physical and intellectual lines. The doors of the church are open every day in the week. There is a boys' brigade, young people's and women's organizations, and the revenue of the church has more than doubled. Mr. Dixon came from Auburn, N. Y., where he remained six years, and built a magnificent \$100,000 edifice. Two years ago the model chapel of the First Church was erected at a cost of \$40,000. The average yearly accessions to the church have been 39, and during Mr. Dixon's pastorate the average was 67. The total number of accessions have been 1961, and the church property is valued at \$100,000. From 1859 to 1883 the contributions amounted to \$170,680 25, and during the past ten years about \$150,000; a total of nearly \$321,000. The present membership is 600, and there are 500 scholars in the Sunday school. Out of this church has gone the Rev. Lewis A. Gould as missionary to Zou Shong, China, and Mrs. Sallie R. Slater to Maulmain, Burmah. Among the former members of the First Church were Dr. W. W. Keen, Dr. Kendall Brooks, President of Kalamazoo College; John P. Levy, Samuel Leas. The present members include Judge Hanna, H. L. Hall, A. F. Custer, H. H. Kemball, the Revs. D. P. Leas, E. B. Palmer, D. D., T. R. Howlett, D. D., John Brooks, B. J. Yates and W. H. Robinson.

The Pastors have been the Revs. Edgar M. Levy, 1844-1858; John H. Castle, D. D., 1859-1873; George Cooper, D. D., 1873-1880; Willard H. Robinson, 1882-1889; Joseph Kossuth Dixon, June 1, 1889.

The different Committees of the Church are as follows: Advisory, Publication, Religious Literature, Pulpit Supply, Baptizing, Benevolence, Strangers, Sick and Needy, Music, Discipline, New Members, Auditing, Visitation and Relief of the Sick and Poor, Church Visitation, Ushers and Choir.

At the close of the celebration this church will be known as the Epiphany Baptist Church.



From,

Times  
Phila. Pa.

Date,

Oct. 26" 1893.



THE OLD MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE.

## AN ANCIENT LANDMARK

THE OLD MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE  
IN GERMANTOWN.

'TIS AN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY RELIC

The Mother Church of the Denomination in America—Julius F. Sachse Gives Some Interesting Facts Concerning Its Early History—A Tragical Incident of the Battle of Germantown.

The old Mennonite Meeting House in Germantown, on the east side of Main street, just above Hermann, is the sanctuary of the oldest congregation in America of that peculiar sect of Christians known as the followers of Simon Menno.

The quaint old structure, severely plain both outside and in, devoid of all churchly ornamentation, stands within the ancient graveyard, which is filled with generations of former worshipers, and is one of the few remaining religious landmarks that connect the present generation with our earliest provincial history.

Many are the cherished associations connected with this old congregation. From this church sprang all others of the denomination in America. Descendants of its earliest founders are to be found in almost every State of the Union, many occupying high positions of honor and trust, and who with a just pride point back to their old Mennonite ancestors of the Germantown Church.

The first Mennonites came to Pennsylvania by invitation from William Penn. They arrived at Germantown October 6, 1683. In the

earliest days religious services were held in the houses of the members. Upon the arrival of Willem Rittighuysen in 1688, who was the first regular Mennonite minister in Pennsylvania, preaching services were instituted. No regular church organization, however, was effected until February 10, 1703, when Arnold Van Fossen delivered to Jan Neuss, on behalf of the Mennonites, a deed for six square perches of land for church purposes.

## THE FIRST CHURCH.

Five years later, in the spring of 1708, a log church was built on the lower end of the lot. The congregation then numbered fifty-two adult members. The preacher in charge was the Rev. Jacob Godtschalk. After the completion of the meeting house the congregation almost immediately entered upon an era of activity and prosperity. Branch churches were organized in various parts of Pennsylvania, and in less than twenty years we find churches at Skippach, Conestoga, Great Swamp, Manatawny and elsewhere, with fifteen ministers and exhorters.

A school was also established in the earliest days of the primitive church, and was held in the same rude building. In later years the school was presided over by the quaint and pious poet-teacher, Christopher Dock, whose hymns are still sung by the Mennonite congregations of to-day.

In the year 1727 the congregation employed the printing press to spread their doctrine. Their "Confession of Faith" was translated into English and printed at Philadelphia, in the preface of which they are mentioned as "harmless and defenseless Christians called Mennonites."

During the years 1745-8 the Germantown congregation made arrangements with the Recluse Monks of Ephrata to do their printing. The first volume dated 1745—a 12mo, 518 pages and register—bears the curious title, "Golden Apples in Silver Skins." The next work was the translation from Dutch into German of the Mennonites' great historical book and martyrology, "Der Blutige Schawplatz." This stupendous undertaking was completed in 1748 and is the largest book published in America, a folio of 1,512 pages weighing about twenty-five pounds. Both books are now among the rarest and valuable American imprints.

This was followed by several editions on the Sauer press of the hymnal, "Das Psalter-spiel." The third edition bears the imprint 1764.

## THE PRESENT STRUCTURE BUILT.

Some years prior to the outbreak of the Revolution the congregation had outgrown the primitive log church and arrangements were made to replace it with a more substantial structure. January 20, 1770, the subject was referred to a building committee, consisting of Jacob Keyser, Sr., Nicholas Rittenhouse, Abraham Rittenhouse and Jacob Knorr. The new structure was finished the same year at a cost of £202, Pennsylvania currency. At that time the Mennonites in Pennsylvania numbered thirteen congregations and had forty-two meeting houses, fifteen bishops and fifty-three preachers.

The Germantown meeting house when built was much the same as at present, except that a low stone wall separated the graveyard from the main street.

There is a tragic incident connected with this low wall, now replaced by an iron rail-



ing. On the memorable 4th of October, 1777, after the tide of battle had commenced to lull, General Agnew, of the British army, rode up the street at the head of his troops. As he passed the meeting house a shot was heard and the Briton fell mortally wounded from his horse. Local traditions state that this was the last shot of the battle.

#### GENERAL AGNEW'S DEATH.

The man who fired the fatal shot and lay in ambush behind the wall was one Hans P. Boyer, who took deliberate aim at the star on Agnew's breast and fired. The general fell from his horse and was carried into the Wistar house, where he expired. Boyer was not an enlisted soldier and in after years died in the Germantown Poorhouse.

The interior of the old meeting house originally was severely plain, with two rows of unpainted benches on opposite sides, one for women, the other for men. A plain table and a short bench for the preacher completed the furnishings. Although lately somewhat modernized it still maintains its plain character.

Such is the old Germantown Mennonite Meeting House, within whose whitened walls generation after generation of worshippers have listened to the truths of Scripture as expounded by the followers of Simon Menno. The humble structure as it stands by the wayside is in itself a living monument to those early German pioneers who came to these shores over two centuries ago to enjoy religious liberty, and who by their thrift, honesty and piety, proved themselves worthy to be ranked among the most valuable pioneers of Provincial Pennsylvania.

May the venerable structure remain where it stands for years to come, a cherished memento of the olden time.

JULIUS F. SACHSE.

From, *Independent*  
*Germantown Phil. Pa.*  
 Date, *Oct. 27<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## MENNONITE CHURCH

A Movement to Save the Historic Old  
 Structure From Decay.

### AN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY RELIC

The Sanctuary of the Oldest Congregation in America of That Peculiar Sect of Christians Known as the Followers of Menno Simon—Prominent Citizens Plead for the Preservation of the Historic Walls—The Sum of One Thousand Dollars Needed.

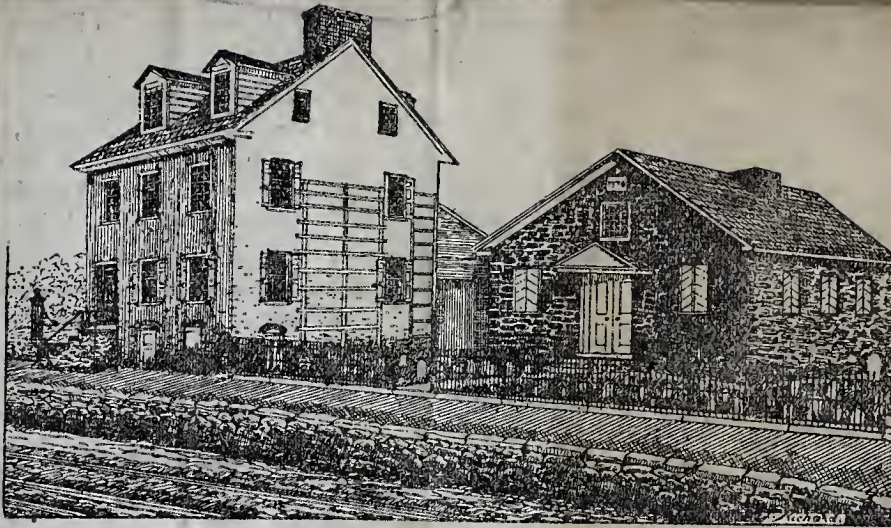
In response to a call to assist in contributing to a fund to repair the old Mennonite Church, which is going into decay, a large number of persons interested in its preservation met last evening in the historic old edifice, Main street, above Herman. The meeting was presided over by Charles S. Keyser and A. H. Bryant acted as Secretary. The speech making was interspersed with musical selections by the choir of Nicetown Division, No. 171, Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Keyser, among other things said: "Such a house as this, dedicated to a purpose which is to be, we all hope, the ultimate condition of humanity, becomes a sacred place and should be carefully preserved. Many believe that war is to be the portion of humanity. Many believe that selfishness and the desire to make and hold money are still to prevail—that we can never live without harsh government and without great distinctions of wealth. Many believe that these things will be the ultimate condition of humanity. But that was not the condition of the Mennonites, who numbered many thousands. Let us all hope that this great nation shall ultimately be one family, accepting one government of love and mutual interest. Unless that be the case all our creeds in Christianity become worse than nothing. If, after all these years of a belief in Christianity, we are to be no more than a warring and unhappy people we should give up all privileges of worship and enter into a great struggle in which the fittest shall survive. We are now, I believe, going through one of the last struggles of power, when men whose desire to make money is the chief object of their lives will see how little importance it is to them personally. Men who to-day are in the midst of all this misery could be living in the midst of plenty if Christianity could become a part of our daily life. I believe these Mennonites who built this house were right, and the results of their work will become apparent, not in a century from now, but very soon.

"This meeting brings before me interesting associations. My ancestor, Jacob Keyser, was a member of the committee who built this church, and I would rather that he left me the part he had in this house than all the wealth of the Astors."

Mr. Keyser closed with an earnest appeal for contributions to the fund for saving the church from decay.





MENNONITE CHURCH AND OLD KEYSER HOMESTEAD.

Dr. Peter Dirck Keyser, of Philadelphia, said the question of the preservation of the church was not a religious one but rather an historical one. It was not the mere improvement of the building, "but," said the speaker, "the saving of this monument of religious liberty to this country. William Penn, when making preparation for what we call Quakerism, went to Holland, the home of the Mennonites, and there worked it all out. He worked from the Dutch ideas of civil and religious liberty.

"I am sorry that we have not more of other denominations here this evening. I am not a member of this church, but we are all worshiping one godhead. That feeling engendered in Penn should be carried out this evening."

Dr. Keyser said that the citizens of Pennsylvania who revered the old State House on account of it being a monument of civil liberty, should hold in reverence and look upon the old Mennonite Church as a monument of religious liberty, and take pride in keeping it in proper repair.

"You hear," said Dr. Keyser, "that in Boston the people are raising funds for Faneuil Hall, but when it comes to religious monuments I think that this church will stand above almost any we have in this country."

The Rev. Chas. H. Arndt, assistant rector of Christ P. E. Church, said: "I am more or less a stranger in Germantown, but I learned of this old church before I came here. I revere it, for in this room sprang the movement that established the church of which I have the honor of being one of the rectors.

"Words are cheap, indeed, but let us

so act to-night that these walls may be preserved as a monument of religious liberty. In this utilitarian age, when we live too much for the present, we are apt to lose sight of the past. Let us see that these walls are perpetuated, that our children may be stimulated by the example of those who have gone before. Let us inculcate in the lives of people the practical truths of Christianity."

The Rev. D. M. Pfautz, pastor of the church, stated that from \$800 to \$1000 was needed to make the improvements in contemplation, including a new back building, the repairing and repapering of the old building, a vestibule in front, new carpets, and the introduction of water into the building.

Daniel K. Cassel gave some interesting facts concerning the Mennonites, and Adrian Van Helden gave an historical sketch of the descendants of Menno Simon and his religious work.

William Kite, librarian of the Friends' Free Library, said that the first protest against slavery, in the handwriting of Pastorius, was hanging in the Friends' Library, "and," said Mr. Kite, "we would be happy to have any of you to come and see the handwriting of Pastorius as it has been preserved for 200 years." Speaking of the unity of the Friends and the Mennonites, he said there was very little difference between the two sects.

Several letters, which were accompanied by subscriptions, were read by Secretary Bryant, and after subscription blanks had been passed around the meeting adjourned. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. D. M. Pfautz, 1824



Bristol street, and Daniel K. Cassel, 4333 Main street, Nicetown.

#### SOME INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS.

For many years the old Mennonite Church has been regarded as one of the most interesting of Germantown's historical buildings. It was in Germantown that the first Mennonites settled, having emigrated from Holland, at the invitation of William Penn, in the year 1683, and established their first church. Some of these early settlers drew lots for the choice of land in the cave of Pastorius, which stood on the site of the present Channon house, Main street, a couple of hundred feet above the present Mennonite Church. Immediately after locating their land, they began to dig cellars and build their huts, where they spent the first winter, enduring many hardships and privations. The history of the Mennonite Church in America, it may be said, commenced with the settlement of Germantown.

These early Mennonites were a hardy, thrifty and earnest set of pioneers, descendants from that Christian sect from the lower Rhine regions of Germany and Holland, who for years had been pilgrims going from place to place in the hope of finding quiet and rest.

Eighty-three years after the arrival of the Mennonites in Germantown the first public protest was made against slavery. This protest is dated April 18, 1766, and is signed by Francis Daniel Pastorius, Gerrett Hendericks, Derick Op den Graeff and Abram Op den Graeff. Three of these signers, Hendericks and the two Op den Graeffs, were members of the Mennonite Church, while Pastorius was a Pietist. The Mennonites therefore were the first to protest against slavery, as they found it in America, and to the Quakers belong the credit of having successfully carried the work further on, which Abraham Lincoln finished when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Mennonites first worshiped in private houses and under the shade of trees during the pleasant days of summer. Their first meeting house was erected in 1708. It was a log house, in keeping with those plain people. The deed for the ground on which this modest church was built was delivered in the year 1702. It contained three square perches. This log house was erected on the site of the present meeting house. For many years the old log church was used as a school house, and Christopher Dock, a man of decided literary attainments, was the teacher.

The following are the names of members in 1770, when the pres-

house was built, as they appear on the records: Jacob Keyser, Sen., and Margaret his wife, William Rittenhouse, Sen., Nicholas Rittenhouse, and Sarah his wife, Susanna Nice, grany, Catharine Rife, Mary Stoneburner, Ann Heisler, grany, Barbara Bergmann, Margaret Smith, William Hendricks, and— his wife, Mary Penninghausen, Abraham Rittenhouse, and Ann his wife, Jacob Rittenhouse, carpenter, and Susanna his wife, Nicholas Johnson, and Ann his wife, Ann Houpt, Jacob Rittenhouse, paper maker, William Van Aiken, John Rittenhouse, and Margaret his wife.

The present meeting house on Main street—a little gable-ended structure, standing back from the street and in the middle of a graveyard—was built in 1770, as may be seen by an inscription on a marble slab in the front wall of the church. The Building Committee were John Keyser, Sr., Nicholas Rittenhouse, Abraham Rittenhouse and Jacob Knorr. This committee was appointed by the church on January 20, 1770, and the house was finished in the same year "at a cost of £202 5s., Pennsylvania currency." Twenty-five names were on the list of membership at that time.

Previous to 1843 the services were conducted in German. The preachers were not allowed pay for their services. No member of the church was allowed to go to law and none to join the army. No one was permitted to take an oath, to charge interest, or to marry outside of the denomination. The church was open once or twice monthly, the preachers sometimes riding on horseback thirty or forty miles to fill the pulpit. The Revs. Funk, Minnick, Hellerman and Biedler (since a Bishop) were among its early preachers.

In 1852 Beekman Potter, Esq., and John B. Campion secured the building Sunday afternoon to form an Episcopal Sunday school, services being held in the evenings. They started with seventeen scholars and six teachers. From this little nucleus sprung the now flourishing Sunday-school of Christ Church. The Second Presbyterian Church organized in the building and its members worshiped there, as did also the Reformed Episcopal Church.

In the year 1865 the Rev. Frank Hunsicker, a Mennonite preacher, was called to the charge. He labored very successfully for two or three years, building up the church and Sunday-school. Personal difficulties between members caused a dissolution, and the attendance fell off to almost nothing.

Services were occasionally held, the pulpit being filled by the Revs. Grubb,



Halderman, Hendricks, Hunsicker and others. In the year 1880 the Rev. Wm. McArthur, of Haines Street M. E. Church, at the request of the few remaining worshippers who still remained, filled the pulpit for about two years.

The Rev. John Minnick, one of the old Mennonite preachers, used to come each Sunday from Dolly Lolly Corner, near Shoemakertown, on horseback, his wife, Nanny, riding on behind. Preachers in his day did not require a coach and six.

The old and stringent denominational rules are now disregarded. The members believe in music, a salaried ministry, and they are privileged to marry outside the denomination.

It was from behind a wall which separated the burying ground from the street that the British General Agnew was fired upon while at the head of a column of his soldiers and mortally wounded during the Revolutionary war. The name of the perpetrator of the deed is carefully guarded to this day by the only person who knows the truth. Hans Boyer, a half-witted fellow of that day, claimed the credit of the deed, but it is said to have not rightfully belonged to him.

From, *Herald*

*Frankford Pa.*

Date, *Sept. 30 1893,*

## HOLMESBURG.

### A Week's Happenings in the Burg.

Benjamin Crispin was born in 1792, on the farm situated on the Welsh road, now the residence of George T. Mills. He died in 1864, and is buried in the grounds of Emmanuel church, Holmesburg. He resided for many years at the corner of Main and Mill streets. His ancestors were Norman and English, and the first one of whom we have knowledge was Sir William Crispin, a Norman Knight, distinguished as a warrior and horseman at the Norman Court. Another ancestor, also named William, fought with distinction at the battle of Hastings under William the Conqueror. Another William Crispin was a captain in Cromwell's army, and received from him a forfeited estate in Ireland. This Crispin was a cousin of William Penn, and was

appointed by him Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, but died on the voyage over. Thomas Holme was then appointed to the office. Holme's daughter Esther was married to Crispin's son Silas, and from them Benjamin Crispin was descended in the fifth generation. Mr. Crispin was in 1822 appointed an officer in the 3d Regt. Penna Militia, by Governor Heister. In 1823 the same Governor appointed him a Justice of the Peace for Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin and Oxford townships, Philadelphia county, called District No. 2. He served in this office until 1837.



HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN.

In 1828 he was appointed a Director of Public Schools by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was re-elected in 1838 and 1839. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1843 was elected Speaker of the Senate.

When the city was consolidated in 1854 he was elected as a member of Common Council from the 23d ward, then comprising much more territory than at present. He was one of the most prominent members of Emmanuel church and served for many years as vestryman and warden. He was also President of the Holmesburg Athenæum Association, and a member of the building committee that constructed the town hall. He was elected a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy (where he had received his education) in 1837, and served as President of the Board of Trustees from 1838 to the time of his death, 26 years afterward. His son, B. Franklin Crispin, of Philadelphia, is now President of the Trustees, and was also a vestryman. Another son, William, now deceased, was a vestryman and trustee. Three other sons, Silas, who was a graduate of West Point, and a Colonel of Ordnance, U. S. A., Edward and Thomas are also



dead. Charles H. Crispin lives in the city.

Benjamin Crispin was a man of high principle, of strict integrity, of great decision of character and of sound judgment. He filled most creditably all the honorable and responsible positions to which he was elected and appointed, and was also, in private life, a most worthy and exemplary man. His wife, Maria Foster, to whom he was married in 1816, survived him nearly eighteen years, and died at Holmesburg in 1882 at the age of 86 years. Of this family, numerous in this locality for so many generations, none bearing the name now live here. B. Franklin Crispin's daughter, Sarah Frances, married to George S. Clark, resides on Decatur street, and William Crispin's daughter, Catharine M., married to William Clark, resides on Main street.

The above sketch we take from Samuel C. Willitts' "History of the Lower Dublin Academy," &c. The accompanying portrait was engraved from a picture in Rev. S. S. Hotchkiss's book, "The Bristol Pike," in which there is also an account of Mr. Crispin's life.

From, Leader  
Allentown Pa.  
 Date, Nov. 1" 1893.

## BEARER OF THE BELL

A Graphic Account of the Tour of  
the Proclaimer of Liberty.

A DESCENDANT TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

Leiser's Wagon and Four Horses  
Chosen To Drag the Bell From  
Philadelphia Hither--Grant of  
Land As a Reward.

The effort to establish the truth of history in regard to the man that hauled the liberty bell is merrily progressing. The house of Mickley is calmly confident that it was none other than its ancestor. The house of Leiser is dead certain its progenitor performed the duty on which the fate of the country hinged.

The house of Leiser never dreamed the honor was claimed by another family

until the present agitation about the bell. All the members of this extensive family were reared to the story that Frederick Leiser had hauled the bell. Great was the consternation of the tribe of Leiser when others calmly and coolly proceeded to smash this cherished tradition.

The chain of relationship in this family proceeds thus: Frederick Leiser owned a large farm in Lynn. His daughter was married to Daniel Folweiler, the son of a neighboring farmer. The children of Daniel Folweiler and the daughter of Frederick Leiser were Jesse, John, Daniel and David Folweiler, Mrs. Henry Creitz, Mrs. Hettie Kressly, Mrs. Mollie Lutz and Mrs. Mary Folk, of Ohio.

Of this offspring Mrs. Henry Creitz was the mother of the late Daniel Creitz and also of Mrs. Wm. Ziegler, of 114 South Ninth Street, Allentown. Daniel Creitz and Mrs. Ziegler were great-grandchildren of Frederick Leiser, and Jesse Folweiler and his generation were grandchildren of the old patriot.

Frederick Leiser had a son, Jacob Leiser, who served in the war of 1812, and also a daughter, who was married to a Rev. Mr. Miller. The relationship is explained so that all the facts may dovetail and agree.

John, Jesse, Daniel and David Folweiler and Mrs. Creitz were born and reared on the old Leiser farm and died either there or on the farm adjoining.

Learning that Mrs. Ziegler, who is a bright and energetic woman, had made a study of the family history, a reporter called upon her to-day for the story. Said Mrs. Ziegler: "The members of our family were reared to the patriotic impression that our great-grandfather had hauled the bell, and I verily believe he did. He died in 1810, aged about 80 years. To his daughter and son-in-law, Daniel Folweiler, and to all of their children who were living before he died, he frequently asserted he had hauled the bell. My uncle, Jesse Folweiler, who died four years ago, used to tell us the story. He often regretted that it had not been recorded, saying he feared the descendants would allow it to lapse into tradition after his generation had passed away.

"But the children were careless and never heeded his urgings. From Uncle Jesse I got the following story: When Philadelphia was threatened by the British, a committee from the continental congress was instructed to save the bells by having them hauled away from the city. The committee made the rounds of the tavern stables in search of a team. At one of these they noticed a large and heavy wagon, almost new, that seemed the best for their purpose,



and it was chosen. They then looked for horses and chose a splendid team of four. The committee gave instructions that the owners of horses and wagon be summoned, when they discovered that the whole belonged to a loyal citizen from Lynn, named Frederick Leiser. The committee contracted with him to haul the liberty and Christ Church bells to a place of safety.

"He started next morning and brought the bells as far as Bethlehem, where the wagon broke down. Before it could be repaired others had taken the bells to Allentown and hidden them in Zion's Reformed Church. Who took the bells to Allentown from Bethlehem we never knew. After Leiser's wagon had become old and worn out it was placed in Folweiler's barn and destroyed when the structure was burned several years ago.

"The most important feature of the story has never been brought to light. As the consideration for hauling the bells the continental congress gave to Frederick Leiser a grant for 160 acres of land at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where Pittsburgh now stands. Leiser had as much land as he could cultivate in Lynn and never claimed the grant. He gave the documents for the property to his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Miller. He, too, allowed the matter to go by default and the papers, having passed out of our immediate family, are lost to us."

That Leiser received the grant of 160 acres for hauling the bell is testified to by Amantes Yoxtheimer, of Rittersville. Mr. Yoxtheimer's father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served with Jacob Leiser, son of Frederick Leiser. Mr. Yoxtheimer's father often said that Jacob Leiser had built castles in the air on a farm out west granted to his father for hauling the liberty bell from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. But Jacob never took advantage of the opportunity and the old man gave the grant to his sister, when she was married to the Rev. Mr. Miller.

Mrs. Ziegler yesterday received a letter from her cousin, John C. Folweiler, of Wanamaker's, which corroborated her recollections of this historical incident.

From,

*Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 6" 1893.*

## THE CONGREGATION OF RODEF SHALEM.

History of the Growth of the Church  
During a Century.

A NEW IMPETUS TO THE WORK.

Something of the Career of Rev. Dr.  
Henry Barkowitz, Who Has  
Been Instilling Reform  
into the Church.

The congregation Rodef Shalom, which worships in the handsome synagogue at the southeast corner of Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets, is about a century old. The first records of the congregation were destroyed years ago in a fire, but President David Teller guards several documents showing marriage records and other matters which bear the date of 1802. The charter which the church now has was granted July 15, 1812, under the title of the Hebrew German Society Rodef Shalom. It is signed, by Governor Snyder and Attorney General Jarett Ingersoll and William Tilghman, I. Yates and H. H. Breckinridge, Judges of the Supreme Court. The charter members were A. Gumpert, Isaac Marks, Simon Kauffman, Alexander Benjamin, M. Speyers, Michael Levi, A. B. Cohen, Lyon Cadett, Lewis Allen and Meyer Reiman. The descendants of some of these are still active workers in the church.

The society first worshiped in a little room on Pear Street and a few minutes of some of the meetings written in German are still extant. In 1820 the society moved to No. 1 Broad Street, where it took rooms. Abraham Hart was then one of the leading members. The record of rabbis is necessarily incomplete owing to the burning of the documents at that time. However, it is known that in 1823 Rev. Mr. Jacobs ruled over the spiritual welfare of the flock. In 1825 Rev. Mr. Wertheimer was the rabbi and he was succeeded in the following year by Rev. Jacob Lipman.





SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION RODEF SHALOM.

Rev. Moses Cohen was called in 1837 and since then Rev. Mr. Rowe, Rev. Mr. Iloway and Rev. Dr. Vidaver occupied the pulpit. In May, 1863, the congregation elected Rev. Dr. Morris Jastrow as its rabbi. He accepted the call and began his work in September of the same year, continuing until last December, when he practically retired, although he still holds the position of Emeritus Rabbi. Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz succeeded him as rabbi and is now actively engaged in the work.

#### GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

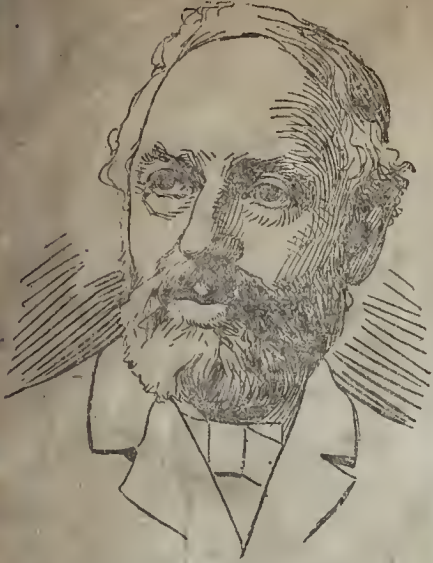
During these years the congregation grew too large for the little meeting rooms on Broad Street and moved first to larger rooms on York Avenue above Vine. Later it bought the Unitarian Church edifice on Juliana Street below Sixth. This, too, soon proved too small, and in 1870 the present elegant structure at Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets was erected. It cost, with the property, \$250,000. The building is Saracenic in architecture, and is said to be

the only one in the United States which has exactly followed this style in every detail. It is capable of seating 2000 people. Galleries on each side add both to the attractiveness and capacity of the auditorium. The organ is said to be one of the largest in the State and cost \$16,000. It was the first organ ever placed over the pulpit in a synagogue, although that plan has been followed many times since. The pulpit occupied by the cantor is a handsomely carved one of wood, erected in memory of Mrs. R. Teller by her husband. The other pulpit was placed there by the pupils of the school. The chief thing of beauty in the synagogue is the shrine back of the pulpit, in which the scrolls of the law are kept. It is made of marble, onyx, and other such stones in the shape of a small mosque. It is surmounted by a dome cast in a single piece of solid bronze. It cost about \$7000. The illuminated windows are also very handsome. They were put in at a time when such glass was not made in the United States, so they had to be purchased from a manufacturer in Canada.



sign represents the twelve tribes, with Hebrew texts and the emblems of each tribe. In the rear of the church are parlors for meetings.

During the past Summer the whole interior of the church was renovated at a cost of \$10,000. Chairs have taken the place of uncomfortable pews. An expensive ventilating apparatus has been placed in the ceiling and roof. New lighting has also been put in, together with carpets and an improved heating apparatus. The



Rev. Dr. Morris Jastrow.

church is in a good financial condition. Its membership, too, is good, numbering 400 families, which means about 2000 souls. Services are held on Saturday mornings at 10.30 o'clock, and last week new Friday evening services, especially meant for the business men of the congregation, were begun.

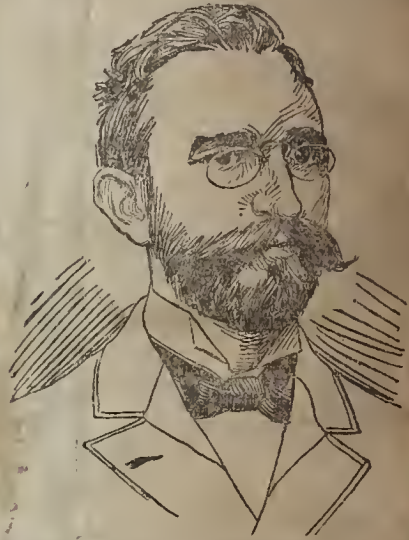
In connection with the church is a school on North Eighth Street, below Girard Avenue. The school building cost \$40,000. Connected with the congregation is the Jewish Culture Association, which aims to foster a love for Hebrew interests and stimulate intellectual culture and social intercourse among its members. It has nearly 200 members. Classes in Hebrew, German, and other languages are taught, and some of the members have united in a choral society. The Young Folks' Reading Union is a new society, carried on in the lines of the Chautauqua Literary Circle. Rev. Dr. Berkowitz has started a plan for a department of Jewish studies under the auspices of the Chautauqua Circle, and it looks as though the movement would result in a permanent course. In that case the Young Folks' Society will be the pioneer circle.

#### ITS PRESENT PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, the rabbi of the congregation was born in Pittsburg on March 18, 1857. He received his preliminary education in that city, graduating from the High School. For a year in 1872 he studied at Cornell, but owing to the financial panic was unable to finish his course there. He then took up the study of law for several years in Pittsburg. He became interested in the movement to found Hebrew Union College, which was established at Cincinnati in 1875. The

next year, after preliminary preparation he entered that college, receiving the benefit of his year at Cornell, and thus joined the first class. It was an eight years' course and he was one of the four men who graduated in the first class sent from that institution. They were the first men educated in America for the Hebrew ministry. Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Temple Keneseth Israel, was a member of the same class and the two were bosom friends at college and the friendship was cemented by Dr. Krauskopf's marriage to the sister of Dr. Berkowitz. While he was studying at Hebrew Union College, Dr. Berkowitz was also taking a course at the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1882.

Half a year before his graduation as a rabbi, he received a call to a church in Mobile, Ala. The place was kept open



Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz.

for him until he finished his course. His work there covered a period of five years. During this period he did not neglect his studies but received a post graduate degree of D.D. from Hebrew Union College, for a paper on "Judaism on the Social Question," the same that was read before the Parliament of Religions under the title of "the voice of the mother of religions on the social question."

While in Alabama he introduced the humane movement in that State and did a large amount of lecturing and traveling on behalf of the Jewish Charity of New Orleans.

He was called to Kansas City, Mo., in 1888. He succeeded Rev. Dr. Krauskopf, there. Dr. Berkowitz remained at Kansas City for four years and a half. He organized the Bureau of Charities in that city, and formed many societies to aid him in his church work. He also found time for lecturing and organizing charitable work in the country around Kansas City, he being the only rabbi in a large portion of the State.

#### DR. BERKOWITZ COMES EAST.

He was chosen to deliver the conference sermon before the Central Conference of American rabbis held in New York in July, 1891. While he was East at that time he received an invitation from the Congregation Keneseth Israel to remain and assist in the dedication of the new temple on



Head Street. He delivered an address on that occasion and next day was waited upon by a committee of the Congregation Rodef Shalom, who invited him to become rabbi of that church. He accepted although his congregation in the West tried to keep him there. Ministers of various denominations united in farewell demonstration when he finally left. Since his coming to Rodef Shalom in December, 1892, he has made several radical changes in the church rites, in keeping with the reformed movement. Some of his congregation objected to these and to his future policy as outlined in a sermon on "True and False Conservatism," and they left, forming an independent organization under the name of Jeshuath Israel Congregation. The increased attendance at the services and the interest taken in the church work, however, show that a large proportion of the congregation look with favor on the change made. The members of the congregation took occasion to testify their appreciation of their rabbi's work by surprising him on the tenth anniversary of his wedding last week, when they presented him with several handsome gifts. Dr. Berkowitz is a member of the committee appointed by the conference to prepare a new Hebrew prayer-book and is now actively engaged in that work.

The reader of the congregation is Rev. William Lowenberg, who is also assistant superintendent of the school.



REV. CHARLES W. BICKLEY, D. D.

On September 12, 1853, a meeting was held at the house of the Rev. T. K. Peterson, 1005 Vine street, to devise ways and means for building a church, and on September 19 an organization was effected and the name Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church adopted. On September 20 the Presiding Elder appointed the Rev. T. K. Peterson as Pastor of the organization, to serve until the following Conference, and a charter was granted December 6, 1853. The first Board of Trustees under the new charter was organized December 19, 1853, and at the annual Conference of 1854 the Rev. Wm. Major was appointed the first Pastor of Tabernacle Church. The Building Committee secured a desirable lot of ground on Eleventh street, above Jefferson, and on the 10th of April, 1854, the construction of a temporary frame chapel was commenced on the rear end of the lot facing Mervine street; the dedication took place on the 30th of the same month. On June 4th, 1854, the Sunday school was reorganized and the Rev. T. K. Peterson elected Superintendent, and on September 11th the corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. T. K. Peterson having resigned the superintendency of the Sabbath school, W. P. Haffa was, on April 8th, 1855, elected in his stead, and on the same day the Rev. Stephen Townsend, Second Pastor of Tabernacle Church, preached his first sermon in the frame chapel. The Rev. Joshua H. Turner, having been appointed as the third Pastor, preached his first sermon on April 6, 1856. During this month Stephen Shepherd was elected Superintendent of the Sunday school. About 10 o'clock on the evening of April 12, 1856, a terrific tornado swept over the northern part of the city, carrying away a part of the roof of the church. The damage was soon repaired, and the work on the building pushed on to completion. Services were held for the first time July 27, 1856, in the lecture room of the new church, which was formally dedicated October 23.

On the piercing cold night of January 18th, 1857, Tabernacle Church took fire from a defect in one of the flues, and in a short time nothing was left but the walls. On the 20th of January, two days after the fire, a meeting was held to devise ways and means to rebuild the church, and on February 19th the contract for rebuilding was made at a cost of \$8000. On March 19th the Rev. T. K. Peterson accepted the superintendency of the school for the second time, and filled the position ac-

From, *L. Edger*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Nov. 8<sup>th</sup> 1893*

## AFTER FORTY YEARS.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE TABERNALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Programme of the Exercises for the Forth-  
 coming Celebration—Historical Sketch of  
 the Enterprise.

#### Historical Sketch.

As early as the year 1851 a number of Methodist friends who had moved to the northern section of the city were gathered together by the Rev. George Quigley, who, forming them into a class, appointed Enoch Evans leader. This was the nucleus of the present church organization. On August 10, 1851, Mr. Quigley preached to them for the first time in a house belonging to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eleventh street, near what was then known as Camac's Woods. Services were held at this place at intervals for more than a year, when, the property having been sold, the place of meeting was changed to a room in an unfinished house on Jefferson street, below Eleventh. Religious services were held at that place until September, 1853, when a better and more eligible house, on Eleventh street, opposite where the present church stands, was secured.





TABERNACLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ceptably for seven years. On April 6th that part of the front wall of the church left standing since the fire blew down, and on the 29th of November of that year the lecture room of the church was furnished and dedicated.

The Rev. George Quigley, who succeeded the Rev. Joshua H. Turner as Pastor, preached his first sermon on April 4, 1858. The first leader's meeting of Tabernacle Church was held April 23, 1858. The audience room of the church was completed and dedicated November 14, 1858. The statistics of February 13, 1859, show an attendance of 334 scholars at the Sunday school. In 1860 the Rev. J. S. Willes became the fifth Pastor of Tabernacle Church. On January 19, 1861, an organization was formed known as the "Young Men's Christian Association, of Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church." In the spring of 1862 the Rev. J. S. Willes was succeeded by the Rev. J. Allen, and the Rev. Pennel Coombe entered upon his duties as Pastor

of the church in 1863. In 1864 the work of demolishing the old frame church, which had been used for school purposes, was commenced, and upon its site was erected the present two-story brick building, costing the sum of \$5863 98. On November 12, 1864, the Rev. T. K. Peterson resigned the superintendency of the Sunday school, and was succeeded by E. M. Jones. In the spring of 1865 the Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., entered his field of labor as Pastor of the church. In 1864 the school-house was sold to the city for \$15,000, and with the amount thus realized the mortgage was paid off, besides the floating indebtedness of the church, leaving Tabernacle Church free from debt (ground rent excepted). On February 10, 1867, the Juvenile Missionary Society of Tabernacle Church was organized as an auxiliary to the Parent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thomas Perrins was elected Superintendent of the Sunday school on May 26, 1857.



In the spring of 1858 the Rev. T. C. Murphey, D. D., was appointed to Tabernacle charge, and during the early autumn of that year the Sunday-school room was renovated and refitted. The Rev. S. H. C. Smith succeeded the Rev. T. C. Murphey, in 1871, as Pastor, and in the first year of his administration the church underwent a thorough renovation, at a cost of about \$6000. In 1873 the membership of the church was somewhat weakened by a number withdrawing and connecting themselves with what is now known as Park Avenue Church. In addition to this Grace Church drew heavily upon its membership. In 1874 the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, D. D., was assigned by Conference to Tabernacle Church, and to him the church is indebted for the beautiful arrangement of the lecture room. The first meeting of the Young People's Association was held September 11, 1874, and on October 1, 1875, the first Board of Stewards was organized. In 1876 the Rev. W. C. Robinson succeeded Dr. Rittenhouse as Pastor, and during his ministry there the lecture room was remodeled and the audience room renovated at a cost of about \$3000. In the spring of 1877 the Juvenile Temperance Society was organized in the school.

The Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., was appointed Pastor in March, 1878, and served for a full term of three years, preaching profitably and acceptably to large congregations. The Rev. James Morrow, D. D., now Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, was appointed Pastor in March, 1881, and remained with the church a full term of three years, serving it faithfully and well. He organized the Band of Hope, which successfully grew into the present Young People's Temperance Association, a very flourishing organization.

The Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., now at St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, was appointed Pastor in March, 1884; his preaching was of a high order and attracted large congregations. The Sunday evening congregation and the Young People's Christian Union Services, held one hour previous to the regular service, were both doubled in attendance under his pastorate. The latter service was, at a later period, put in charge of the Christian Society, which organization absorbed the entire membership of the Young Men's Christian Union. Dr. Morris paid particular attention to the intellectual as well as the spiritual training of the young people, and thereby won a large place in their affections. During the last year of his administration the plans were formulated and the movement of extensively improving the church was inaugurated. The Sunday-school classes were mustered into service and raised \$1800 towards the improvements. In the midst of this movement the time limit compelled a change, and the work so enthusiastically begun under Dr. Morris in 1886 was continued and completed in 1887 under his successor, Dr. Wilson, the total amount expended being \$7200.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., now at Simpson Church, Brooklyn, was appointed Pastor in March, 1887. During his pastorate the time limit was extended to five years. He remained with the church four years, during which time he preached to large congregations on popular topics. The improvements completed made the church very attractive, and the balance of the \$7200 was raised. Shortly after this the popular Christian Endeavor movement swept over the land and a society was organized in this church. The Ladies' Aid Society was also formed during this administration.

The Rev. C. W. Bickley, D. D., the present Pastor, was appointed in March, 1891, and is now in his third year of service. Large and

appreciative congregations greet him morning and evening.

Mr. James Gillender followed Mr. Thomas Perrins as Superintendent of the Sunday school, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Thomas A. Harris. The present Superintendent is Mr. Gillender.

Tabernacle Church raised more money last year for benevolence than in any year of its history. It gave away almost as much as the current expenses, and is the third on the list of churches in contributions. The amount raised in the church and Sunday school for missions was \$1722 46; Methodist Hospital, \$1905; Women's Home Missionary Society, \$344 65; Church Extension, \$219 92; the poor of the church, \$218 50; Methodist Episcopal Home, \$213 50; worn out preachers, \$200; sustentation, \$140; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, \$120 50; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$101 43; Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, \$83; American Bible Society, \$73 80; education, \$63; temperance, \$50 50; Salvation Army, \$26; Sunday School Union, \$20; Children's Fund, \$18; Tract Society, \$15; Conference commission, \$10; home expenses, \$8566 63.

#### Tabernacle's Pastors.

The Pastors of the Tabernacle Church and their terms of service are as follows: Rev. T. K. Peterson, 1853-1854; Rev. William Major, 1854-55; the Rev. Stephen Townsend, 1855-56; the Rev. Joshua H. Turner, 1856-58; the Rev. George Quigley, 1858-60; the Rev. J. S. Willes, 1860-62; the Rev. J. Allen, 1862-63; the Rev. Pennel Coombe, 1863-65; the Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., 1865-68; the Rev. T. C. Murphey, D. D., 1868-71; the Rev. S. H. C. Smith, 1871-74; the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, D. D., 1874-76; the Rev. W. C. Robinson, 1876-78; the Rev. A. Longacre, D. D., 1878-81; the Rev. James Morrow, D. D., 1881-84; the Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., 1884-87; the Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., 1887-91.

The present Pastor, the Rev. Charles Wesley Bickley, D. D., who was appointed in March, 1891, was born in the Twenty-second Ward of this city, and belongs to a family of preachers. He was educated at Gwynedd Academy and Dickinson College. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him during his first year at Tabernacle Church by Moore's Hill College, Indiana. He has served a number of the prominent Methodist Churches of this city and in Harrisburg and Reading, among others in this city being Nazareth (now Thirteenth street), East Montgomery Avenue, St. Stephen's, Germantown, and Wharton Street. He has been especially successful in conducting extensive revivals, paying church debts, advancing benevolent collections and in uniting discordant elements. He is a great Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor worker, as well as a faithful Pastor.

Tabernacle Church is to-day in a prosperous condition. \$3200 were expended in improvements and in beautifying the lecture room and church last year, and, for the first time in its history, the church is in the possession of a fine parsonage, which was purchased last year at a cost of \$9000. The total value of the church and parsonage is \$50,000. The membership of the church is 725, and there are in the Sunday school 500 scholars, with 32 officers and teachers.

The present Board of Trustees is composed as follows: Joseph Welsh, President; Frank A. Ding, William Sadler, Richard Tull, Treasurer; Marmaduke Bowker, John D. Adair, Secretary; James Gillinder, Walter J. Harris, Clarence D. Antrim.



From, *Independent*  
*Germantown Pa.*  
 Date, *Nov. 10" 1893.*

### OUR BELL.

A Correspondent Graphically Portrays  
 Its Historical Associations.

To the Editor of the THE INDEPENDENT:

The part taken by the school children in the reception ceremonies of the Liberty Bell will long remain in their memory as a happy event of their youth, and they will be proud to remember and say, "I was one of the children who received the bell when it was returned from the World's Fair in 1893."

The historical associations of the Liberty Bell cannot be questioned, but without reflecting on its honorable record, I would like to remind our children that there is another bell and that it also has historical associations.

When visiting Germantown recently I heard the bell in their Town Hall strike the hour. The tones of the bell sent a thrill from my feet to head. I had heard that bell before, when it occupied the State House, and its voice brought back to me my recollection of the past—

Its startling sound of alarm;  
 Its rejoicing tone of success;  
 Its dirge of mourning;  
 Its glad song Union triumphant.

I do not know whether it sounded the alarm in '61, for I was not within its sound, but I was when the rebels invaded our State, and our bell sounded the alarm—Bang! bang! bang! bang! it said.

Pennsylvania is invaded. Chestnut street store-keepers closed their stores and put signs on the shutters, "Gone to drill; go and do likewise." Business men disappeared from the streets. They had joined the emergency men and wanted no business while an enemy was on our soil.

The next great event the Union Bell sounded was the capture of Richmond—this was a joyful sound. Bang! bang! bang! bang! said the Union Bell. A general alarm, it brought all the hose carriages in the city with their noisy ringing of their bells, to the wide pavement in front of the State House, where each carriage tried to outring its neighbor, and above the great din of cheers and bells rang out the Union Bell—Bang! bang! bang! Victory was assured.

The next historical association of the Union Bell was on the day Lincoln's body lay in Independence Hall. Our rejoicing had been turned to mourning and the Union Bell tolled of a sorrow that reached every heart. The bell seemed to mourn with us as the body of the immortal Lincoln was borne away. Men spoke in whispers—a funeral quiet seemed not to be disturbed by the impressive tolling of the bell.

When the news of Lee's surrender was received the Union Bell rang out the Union saved! the bang! bang! bang! bang! of the general alarm sounded from the Independence Hall. The hose carriages again gathered on the pavement and rang their silver bells incessantly, while the Union Bell, from the steeple, sang its rejoicing in the victory of the Union—Bang! bang! bang! Cheers and tears, a bedlam of noises, men hugging each other and crying in excess of joy over the end of the war, and, above all confusion, rang out the Union Bell.

Should not this bell be called the Union Bell? T. P. L.  
*Frankford, November 7th, 1893.*

From, *Herald*  
*Frankford Pa.*  
 Date, *Nov. 11" 1893.*

### COL. EDWIN ATLEE GLENN.

Sketch of a Brave Soldier of the Late War.

We present this week a portrait of the late Brevet Colonel Edwin Atlee Glenn, of Holmesburg, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Five Forks, Va., on April 1, 1865, and died in the hospital at City Point, Va., on April 4. His parents were Americans and he was born on July 4, 1835, in Frankford. He was brought up as a farmer, an occupation followed by his father, and was educated at the Columbia Public School, Holmesburg.

He joined the Union Army in May 1861, as a private soldier in Captain John Clark's volunteer company, afterward Co. E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. He was promoted to the position of Sergeant and Second





EDWIN ATLEE GLENN.

Lieutenant and served with the company until their three years' term of service expired and they were mustered out. Soon afterward he accepted the position of Major of the 198th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized by the Union League of Philadelphia. This regiment as well as the 3d Reserves did some hard fighting and Mr. Glenn was always distinguished for his intrepidity which at times almost amounted to rashness. In the last great battles of the war he commanded the regiment and was twice promoted for gallantry on the field. At Gravelly Run, on March 31, 1865, he led the command in a desperate charge, carrying the colors himself and capturing the enemy's works after a fierce resistance.

On April 1, 1865, he was ordered by Gen. Chamberlain to attack some intrenchments where a portion of the army had already been repulsed with heavy loss. Calling on his men to follow him, which they did with prompt valor, Col. Glenn led them through a murderous fire, and was himself the first man over the breastwork, which they captured. Just as he grasped the rebel standard he was shot in the abdomen and fell, holding the flag in his hand. His loss was universally regretted in the army and at home. He was buried with military honors at Cedar Hill Cemetery. In appreciation of his splendid military services the Union League of Philadelphia erected a handsome monument to his memory. Mr. Glenn was not only a

chivalrous soldier of fiery courage and untiring energy, but also a man of conspicuous ability and sound judgment. From the hour he became an officer he devoted all his leisure time to study, often applying himself to his books long after his comrades had turned in for the night. He thus acquired a vast fund of professional knowledge which increased his capability for usefulness. His private character was without a blemish. His superior officers spoke of him with the highest appreciation and regard, and those under his command were ardently devoted to him and would follow him anywhere. He had a sunny and genial disposition which endeared him to all, though he was the strictest kind of a disciplinarian. The soldiers knew, however, that his warm sympathy and earnest interest were always with them and that he subjected no one to greater severity of discipline than he imposed upon himself. Col. Glenn was a born soldier and in that employment found a vocation most congenial to his ardent and courageous temperament. There is little doubt that had he survived the war he would have been given a high rank in the regular army, or, if being a soldier in time of peace had proved too tame for him, he would have obtained from the votes of the people some office commensurate with his meritorious character and services.

At all events, just previous to the time of his death few young men had fairer prospects of advancement than he. He was a man of splendid physique, kept in perfect condition by constant exercise and temperate habits. He was a most loyal patriot and a firm christian. His parents were Swedenborgians, of which denomination he was also a devoted adherent. He was married early in life to Miss Maria G. Hughes who with two daughters still survives.

One of Col. Glenn's brothers was the late B. F. Glenn, a well known real estate man of Philadelphia, and another is Harry F. Glenn, a prominent business man of Berwick, Pa. He was also a brother-in-law of B. Franklin Crispin, of West Philadelphia.

A biographical notice of Col. Glenn may be found in Bates' "Marital Deeds of Pennsylvania," and a further account



in "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers" Vol. V, under the head of "The 198th Regiment." His services in the 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment are a part of the history of that command, written by Col. E. M. Woodward.

From, *Telegraph*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 11* 1893.

## THE CITY.

### OLD GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL—FOUNDED IN 1760 AS A GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—USED AS A BANK IN THE GREAT YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC—ITS PROSPERITY IN LATER YEARS.

Mr. Charles W. Schwartz, of the Board of Trustees of the Germantown Academy, in an address before the students of that venerable institution of learning this week, gave the following interesting account of its formation and early history. Mr. Schwartz said:—

Germantown was settled in 1683, its site having been purchased from William Penn by Daniel Pastorius and others. It was one of the early settlements of the country, and at the period when the founding of the Academy was first considered its population was very small and its wealth, as measured by present standards, was non-existent. The settlement was, however, made by very sturdy men—Germans, Hollanders, English—all men who had been exiled from their old homes by religious persecution, and had sought an asylum here because they might be free to worship God as their own consciences might dictate. They were, therefore, men of convictions, preferring exile and hardship rather than a peace which implied the surrender of their cherished convictions.

The first meeting to consider the question of an Academy was held at the house of Daniel Machinett, on Main street above High, the house now occupied by Dr. Alexis Smith. It was at that time the centre of the social and intellectual life of the village. There it was that the representatives of royalty were entertained whenever they visited Philadelphia, and there also were discussed all questions of public interest, and it was quite natural that this place should have been chosen for holding this important meeting. It was regarded as one of the most spacious and beautiful houses in the place, and still remains one of the finest examples of early colonial architecture. It should be endeared to every alumnus of this institution as the birthplace of the Academy. The first meeting was held December 6, 1759. It was then determined that the founding of an academy was desirable, and that efforts should be made to raise the necessary funds.

The second meeting was held at the same place January 1, 1760, when the reports of the

Committees to urge subscriptions were received, and it became obvious that the requisite funds would be raised.

Somewhat later in the same month a third meeting was held, at which certain resolutions were passed embodying the principles by which the Trust was to be governed.

The first of these established a Board of Trustees, whose direct successors we are.

The second prescribed that the right to vote for such Trustees at an annual election to be held for the purpose was to be limited to the contributors to the building or improvement fund—any contributor to the extent of £2, or about \$10, or upwards, being entitled to a vote.

The third provided that the children of any denomination of Christians, who were Protestant dissenters, would be received as pupils in the school.

How wise they were to limit the franchise to the tried friends of the institution has been illustrated throughout the entire history of the Academy.

How wise they were in not limiting the charges for tuition, the fact that the institution lives and flourishes to-day attests. Had they established such a limit, the school would have been closed ten years after its erection, never to be reopened until this restriction was removed.

Many years later the Trustees received a legacy of certain turnpike stock and other securities to the value of £150, about \$750, the income of which was to be applied, so far as it would go, to the tuition of pupils who were unable to pay the fees. It has always been so applied faithfully by the Trustees, but the founding of free schools has since rendered it undesirable and unnecessary that the fund should be increased.

The amount of money raised for building purposes was about \$6,000, a vast sum for that time, larger, I verily believe, considering wealth and population, than would be \$600,000 to-day.

Plans were prepared and submitted and adopted; the plans that we see carried out in the present building, with the two houses for the teachers at either side. The building was completed in 1762, and the first English master employed was David James Dove. He appears to have been an accomplished scholar, but had acquired some reputation as a satirical poet, and this satirical tendency, always an unfortunate one in the master of a school, seems to have made life burdensome to his pupils, who, one after the other, either resigned or absconded.

Some of the instructions as to discipline are very amusing. Mr. Dove having required that the boys should doff their hats in the presence of the master, remonstrance was made by the members of the Society of Friends, so the Trustees instructed that their conscientious convictions must be respected.

The Trustees instructed the master to require all the boys to take their way to and from school by the broad highway, and by no means to stray into the tempting orchards, or to encroach upon private property. They also enacted a rule that all boys should be required to attend church on Sunday, and laid down very rigid rules for their behavior there.

After three years' service as teacher, with an average attendance in the school of about fifty, Mr. Dove announced that after a certain date he would cease to regard the rules of the Trustees. He had planned to establish a rival school in the adjoining house, probably on the property now occupied by Mr. Alburger. The Trustees called the rebellious teacher before them and notified him that as he was unwilling to continue to obey orders his services would be dispensed with. His response was



dramatic, "Gentlemen, it is well"; his mind doubtless resting in the plan of founding another school, which, however, appears never to have been realized.

With the outbreak of the War for Independence came a period of great trial to the school. The finances of the country were disordered, and the means of poor and rich alike exhausted in this heroic struggle. The German School, which up to this time had flourished, was suspended because the master, Hilarius Becker, became a Captain in the army. For several years during this period we have no record of any meeting of the Trustees.

During the war word was sent to the authorities of the Academy that General Washington would require the use of the Academy building on the day following as a hospital. The Trustees, however, found another place equally suitable and hastened to inform the authorities, and the Academy was not put to this use.

In the early part of the present century the yellow fever appeared in Philadelphia, and its ravages were so terrible that all the families able to do so left the city. Many took refuge in Germantown, where there was entire immunity from the disease. The incursion of these city people into the quiet hamlet of Germantown brought about a great change in the social conditions of the place. Thenceforward it ceased to be a German settlement, the German school was discontinued permanently, and intimate relations were established with the city. Many of the families who at this time sought Germantown as a refuge bought property there, made it their summer homes, and their descendants are among us now. The Banks of North America and Pennsylvania brought out their treasures from the city at this time, and used the first floor and cellar of the Academy for the transaction of their banking business. The rental derived from this source was carefully invested and afterwards used for the painting of the buildings and renewing the roof. The next year the banks again entered into negotiations with the Trustees for the use of the building, and the Trustees named a rental of \$800, of which \$400 was to be paid at the time of signing the lease and the balance when the building was occupied. The \$400 was paid, but the banks found it unnecessary to come, and the money was treated as a contribution on the part of these banks to the cause of education and the support of the Academy.

At one time the State offered a valuable grant of land on condition that the Trustees would immediately have it surveyed. The funds of the school were so low, however, at this time that the Trustees were unable to comply with the conditions, and the grant was lost.

Had this land grant been accepted there is little doubt that the Germantown Academy would have expanded into a collegiate institution. On another occasion negotiations were had by the Trustees with Haddington College with a view to consolidation. The College had \$16,000 in cash, but the Trustees declined the overtures because it would have converted the institution into a Baptist one, and our sturdy Trustees were utterly opposed to denominationalism in the school and refused to yield.

The individuals whom I commend to your cordial appreciation as the apostles of the most prosperous period of the life of this beloved institution are William Kershaw and Alexander W. Wister. May their lives be long spared to us, and after they are gone may others be raised up from your ranks worthy to fill their places. So long as the services of such men are placed at its command, so long will the Germantown Academy prosper and be an ornament to our land.

From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1893,*

## Quaint Houses in Germantown

Some of the Historic Buildings That  
Stand on Its Thoroughfares.

Tradition has it that long before the coming of Penn a much traveled Indian trail led northwesterly from the mouth of Cohocksink Creek. When the Pietists settled in Germantown in 1690 they naturally adopted the old Indian path as the easiest and most direct route to the city, and hence grew in time Germantown road. In the course of years the forests gave way to prosperous farms and beautiful country seats. These in turn yielded to truck gardens and modest cottages, which were succeeded by town lots, and finally the advancing city covered all with brick and stone. But here and there remain many old houses, wedged in between modern buildings, mute reminders of the past.

The Cohocksink Creek, which now



"AN OLD-TIMER," 4023 GERMANTOWN ROAD.

glides through sewer walls under the road, formerly crossed it about where Third street intersects the old highway. Penn's letter to Logan, dated November 3, 1701, instructing him to "see that my mill on Cohocksink Creek, where Germantown road crosses it, be finished," would place the site of the mill about Third and Thompson streets, although Scull's map of 1750 shows it as being some distance above. Among the very earliest settlers hereabouts, holding patents from Penn, or purchasers from



patentees, were Palmer, Fairbank, Goodson, Norris and Nelson. In 1750 a family named Green held the land at the angle of Germantown and Frankford roads. Further up Germantown road were the Masters' plantations; then came property belonging to Jones and the land of John Naglee, purchased from Dr. Job Goodson, son of Dr. John Goodson, of the Free Society of Traders, and a warm friend of Penn. Naglee's house stood somewhere near Ninth street and the road. Opposite was the Norris or Fairhill estate. There were no other houses until Fairhill meeting was reached, and but one between that point and Rising Sun.

Forty years later, or about a century



"ABANDONED," OLD STONE HOUSE ON THE ROAD ABOVE NICETOWN LANE.

ago, numerous changes had taken place. Richmond street was called Queen street or Point road, and the Mifflins, Burgets and others were established along Germantown road south of Turner's lane, while frequent inns ministered to the physical wants of travelers. Many of these buildings yet remain. A number of very ancient structures stood near the corner of Jefferson street and Germantown road until quite recently, when they were razed to make room for modern houses.

An excellent specimen of colonial architecture is to be seen in the old stone house, 1806 Germantown road. Built with the gable end to the highway, it contrasts strongly with the modern building on the corner just below. Years have elapsed since the sign of The Woodman swung at the curb, but long after coaching days had ended and the inn had ceased to exist as a hostelry, the bar did a prosperous business, until the first high license Court wiped out the ancient privilege. Ten years ago Frederick Weisser had a saloon in one part of the house. The old side yard and stables have been used for selling cattle of late years.

Near here many years ago was the Camac homestead, facing on Camac lane, a now forgotten thoroughfare, which was a continuation of Lamb Tavern road east of Turner's lane, or, in other words, it ran southeasterly from the Punch Bowl tavern, near Broad and Diamond streets, finally turning almost due east, entering Germantown road near where Montgomery avenue now intersects it. On the north side of the lane, near Sixth street, was the Phoenix tavern and garden. This resort was opened about 1812 by Samuel Hymas, and for many years was the elite pleasure ground of the city. Through the

garden flowed the beautiful Cohocksink



Creek, a fancy bridge spanning the sparkling waters. The inn was destroyed by fire.

The Spread Eagle, 2214 Germantown road, was another old time tavern which was given a death blow by the high license law. In the days when mine host, Isaac B. Shultz, kept the inn, it was a delightful place, with the usual swinging sign, a huge pump in front and a great side yard. All trace of the Spread Eagle has been obliterated and a brick block has been erected upon the site.

Not far above the Spread Eagle was the Washington or Seven Presidents tavern, a quaint old inn which was razed only a few years since to make room for a much larger house. The famous old sign has been preserved, and the Father of His Country looks up and down the highway as he did four score years ago.

Turner's lane, which run southwest from Germantown road about Ninth street, is another old road which has been wiped off the map, but the old diagonal land lines may yet be traced easily as far as Seventeenth street, being particularly clear on the north side of Monument Cemetery.

A short distance north of Fairhill meeting house and burying ground, Germantown road crosses Gunner's run, a now insignificant stream hidden in a sewer. The street is as level as a floor, and nothing remains to indicate the steep declivities which formerly led down to the water upon both sides.

Farm wagons and later street cars very frequently became stalled at this spot before the grade was changed.

Those familiar with the road above Cambria street cannot fail to recall the peculiar old structure which stood until 1890 just south of the railroad upon the east side of the avenue. Decrepit and miserable to a degree, the house still retained characteristics to show that



"THE WOODMAN" INN, 1806 GERMANTOWN RD.

at one time it must have been a place of more than ordinary importance. The dying willows, the broken pump, dismantled out-buildings, moss covered and decayed, plainly indicated the fate of



an erstwhile popular wayside inn. A full century ago the tavern was important enough to be marked upon the maps. In late years it was kept by Andrew DeHaven and was known as The Fox Chase. A block of dwellings now occupies the spot. Back of the inn was the old Hunt estate, the farmhouse being torn down but recently.

A little old-time stone cottage nestles under several large trees just below the railroad bridge, the modest structure being yet in use while its more pretentious neighbors have long since disappeared.

How many of our readers recollect the Manpay nursery which lay between Germantown road and Broad street, and from Gunner's run to Rising Sun lane, long before the connecting railway was built? The present Rising Sun Park is a part of the former nursery, and before Allegheny avenue was extended two or three years since, the park included the ground down to the railroad. The Manpay residence stood just south of Allegheny avenue and of late years John Gottlieb kept a hotel there. It has also been razed.

Many other old structures along the road have been torn down within the past decade, such as the meeting house at 3516 Germantown avenue, the ancient glazed brick dwelling near Venango street and a tiny stone house near Broad street.

West of Broad street and south of Wayne Junction along Germantown road are numerous deserted inns and abandoned dwellings which antedate the Revolution, and all of which are doomed to early destruction.

From, *Record*  
*Phila. Pac.*

Date, *Nov. 13, 1893,*

## AN HISTORIC RAILROAD

Traces of it Still to Be Seen in  
Fairmount Park.

## THE OLD INCLINED PLANE

How Cars and Canal Boats Were  
Hauled Over the Philadelphia and  
Columbia Road in the Early  
Days of Railroadng.

Visitors to Fairmount Park rarely see one of the most interesting landmarks in that great and charming pleasure ground. This is what looks like a long abandoned ditch, grass-grown, and filled up in places, but whose course, nevertheless, is traceable from near Belmont

Station, on the Reading Railroad, up the hill and off through the fields. This is all that remains of the once celebrated inclined plane of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the predecessor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

As first constructed this road began at Broad and Willow streets, and ran over the route now occupied by the Reading Railroad as far as Belmont Station. There, ascending to higher ground by the inclined plane, it proceeded west, following from White Hall Station the present general route of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Columbia, where it connected with the Eastern division of the canals then used for through business between this city and the West.

At the head of the inclined plane a stationary engine was placed, which furnished the power to draw the loaded cars to the brow of the hill. As the railroad formed an important link in the chain of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and was used in connection with the canal from Columbia to the foot of the inclines of the Portage Railroad, across the Allegheny mountains, a large part of the freight was transported in boats built in sections. Each section made an independent piece of the boat, which was loaded on wheeled trucks, and thus hauled over the railroad without having its contents disturbed. Arriving at the canal, at Columbia, the sections were run into the water, bolted together and drawn to the Portage inclines, where they were again loaded on trucks and transported across the mountains.

The accompanying cut, taken from an old book, published in 1840, shows the incline as it then appeared, with a train of loaded cars being drawn up the hill by the stationary engine. The old Columbia bridge, which is also shown, remained almost unchanged until a few years ago, when the Reading Railroad removed the wooden superstructure, and replaced it with the iron bridge now in use.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad was built by the State at an expense of \$5,277,278, and was completed in 1834. Its length, 81.6 miles, made it, with the exception of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, the longest railroad in the United States, if not in the world, at that time.

The rails used on the railroad, after various patterns were tried, finally consisted of edge rails, laid in cast iron chairs, bolted to heavy stone blocks. These rails were rolled in Wales, but most of the cast iron chairs were manufactured in Pennsylvania. The rails were fastened in the chairs by iron wedges, called "keys," which were driven between the chair and the rail. These keys were constantly loosened by the jar of the passing trains, and a number of men were kept busy hammering in the wedges every few days to keep the rails firmly in place. Many of the stone blocks to which the rails were fastened may still be seen along the abandoned incline plane and form interesting reminders of a bygone era in railroadng.

To what importance the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad had grown, in comparison with other roads, in 1840 may be learned by a glance at the statistics of American railroads furnished in that year by the report of Chevalier de Gerstner, who had been sent to this





THE INCLINED PLANE AS IT APPEARED IN 1840, SHOWING A TRAIN OF CARS BEING PULLED UP THE HILL.

country by the French Government to investigate the American railway system. At that period the Columbia Road used 36 locomotives, the greatest number of any road in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad used only five and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore but four. At the same date more money had been expended for railroads in Pennsylvania than in any other State.

With the sale of this road to the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1857 the original road-bed was gradually abandoned for better grades and a more direct route, and to-day it requires a sharp eye and some knowledge of railroad construction to follow the original line from this city through Belmont and beyond. Until within a few months ago many of the stone blocks upon which the rails were laid were visible along the abandoned road-bed in the Park. Recent filling in and leveling away have obliterated, however, a number of these curious mementoes of early railroad building, and even the most elevated grades of the road-bed are, in many places, lost. Two of the best specimens of the stone blocks, in which the places hollowed out to receive the chairs are still discernible, may be found near the edge of the Park drive which bends from Belmont Mansion northwesterly.

From, *Ledger*  
*Phila Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

1833--1893.

# ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

## Historical Sketch.

In October, 1833, there were four churches which constituted a circuit in the city, embracing St. George's, which was the head, Ebenezer, Salem and Nazareth. These churches had but one Quarterly Conference, and made one pastoral charge; the circuit was called St. George's. There was a Board of Trustees under an act of incorporation, and also a Board of Stewards under the Discipline. These boards transacted the business for the circuit. For many years the class moneys had been paid by the leaders into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Now it seems there was a disposition on the part of some to change the custom, and pay these moneys over to the Stewards. Then parties arose, and in Ebenezer Church, the waves of excitement ran high. About seventy or eighty members withdrew, and on October 28, 1833, were organized into a distinct society, under the name and title of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.



The Rev. William Cooper was appointed to take charge of the new colony, and a grant was obtained from the Commissioners of the District of Southwark for the use of their hall, located on Second street, above Christian, since occupied by the police station. A Sabbath school was organized in the old Niagara Hose House, 807 South Third street. The society subsequently purchased a property belonging to the Methodist Protestants, on Fifth street, above Catharine, which they occupied for several years. The Rev. William Urie was sent to St. Paul's by the Conference; his term lasted one year, and he was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. William A. Wiggins, who remained for two years. The Rev. William Barnes came in 1837, and it was during the second year of his ministry that the present edifice was built. The corner-stone was laid in May, and the church dedicated November 12, 1838. At a meeting of the male members of the church held September 17, 1838, the Trustees were authorized to purchase a lot of ground adjoining the church for a cemetery. At a meeting held January 9, 1839, it was unanimously resolved to sell the old church, on Fifth street, to take up the lot adjoining the church and erect a parsonage thereon. The church was completed, the cemetery was bought and the parsonage erected. In the spring of 1839 came as Pastor the Rev. Levi Scott, who was afterward elevated to the Episcopacy. He remained only one year, having been called to an official position in the Church, and was succeeded in 1840 by the Rev. William Cooper. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Thompson was the next on the list of Pastors. He came in 1841 and remained two years. He was followed in 1843 by the Rev. John D. Onins, and in 1845 the Rev. William Urie was returned to the charge, and spent two years there. During his pastorate divisions occurred and disputes arose. When the Rev. John A. Roche became Pastor the agitation continued, and a number who withdrew from the church formed a new society and built a new church, on Fifth street, below Washington avenue, which is now the Library of Mechanics' Institute of Southwark. This colony kept up its organization for a short period, and a few of them finally came back to St. Paul's. The Rev. Joseph Mason, the next Pastor, was there during 1849 and 1850. He was followed by the Rev. Richard M. Greenbank, in 1851 and 1852; then came the Rev. Peter J. Cox, 1853 and 1854, who was succeeded by the Revs. James M. McCarter, James R. Anderson and James E. Meredith, each of these ministers remaining **two years**. The membership during these years ranged from 485 to 400. In 1861 came the Rev. J. Walker Jackson. During this trying period in our national history the church was loyal to the core, members of both church and school enlisting for service in the field, while those at home gave their time and money in aid of the sick and wounded in the military hospitals.

The Rev. Samuel W. Thomas succeeded Mr. Jackson, and he was the first who, by the extension of the pastoral term, was allowed to remain three years. In the last year of his ministry a successful movement was inaugurated for liquidating the church debt with the accrued interest, which amounted to about \$3800. After Mr. Thomas came the Rev. Anthony Atwood in 1866, and in 1867 the church was enlarged by the addition of a back building, and improvements were made in the parsonage. The Revs. Wm. J. Paxson and Jos. Welch were the next Pastors successively, the one coming in 1869, the other in 1872. During the term of Mr. Welch Bethany Mission was established, and a place of worship erected at a cost of \$8000. In 1875 the Rev. John F.

Crouch was appointed, and during his second year the church was remodelled. At the Conference of 1878 the Rev. John S. J. McConnell was sent to the charge. The number of members then reported was 580. The other Pastors of St. Paul's have been as follows: The Rev. D. W. Gordon, 1881-84; the Rev. J. W. Langley, 1884-87; the Rev. George K. Morris, D. D., 1887-90; the Rev. J. H. Wood, 1890-92, and the present Pastor, the Rev. J. W. Langley, who was returned in 1892.

The Superintendents of the Sunday school have been as follows: Thomas B. Carson, October, 1833, to March, 1835; George W. Jerman, from March, 1835, to March, 1837; Wm. Farson, from March, 1837, to March, 1841; Wm. Walker, from March, 1841, to October, 1844; Wm. McCready, from October, 1844, to April, 1846; Michael Isard, from April, 1846, to June, 1848; Benjamin S. Bown, from June, 1848, to January, 1850; Michael Isard, from January, 1850, to August, 1854; Daniel M. Karcher, from August, 1854, to January, 1862; B. S. Bown, from January, 1862, to January, 1874; Daniel M. Karcher, from January to November, 1874; Frank B. Clegg, from November, 1874, to January, 1875, and Thomas A. Redding, the present incumbent, from January, 1875.

The present Board of Trustees is as follows: President, Thomas A. Redding; Vice President, Samuel H. Howitz; Secretary, Wilbur F. Stiles; Treasurer, J. A. Hudson; Thomas C. Nesbitt, Charles Perrine, Thomas McCarter, J. H. Coree and Wm. A. Martin.

From, *Ledger*  
*Phila. Par.*  
 Date, *Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## AMERICAN HISTORY.

### THE HISTORICAL SOURCES OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

A Paper on the Subject by the Rev. Dr. Stevens—Letters Relating to Washington Portraits.

At the regular meeting last evening of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania an instructive paper was read by the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens on "From What Historical Sources Came Our National Constitution?" At the outset Dr. Stevens discussed at some length the views on the subject expressed by Douglass Campbell, who was a hard worker in the line of historical research. He took exception to the conclusions arrived at by Campbell, who assumed that Holland had a great influence over the English and therefore upon this country; that from the Dutch this country got the ballot, the common-school system and the process of land registration.

In examining the sources of the Constitution, said Dr. Stevens, it is necessary to bear in mind that the nation was founded by men who mainly were of the English race. Their social usages and language predominated, and considerable English law was brought over with them and set in operation here. For a century and more they were in union with



ad. The latter nation in its constitution had a single Executive, a legislative body consisting of two houses, a distinct judiciary and general principles such as a Bill of Rights, etc. The colonies were first of all chartered by the Sovereign of England. These charters were essentially documents containing a few governmental principles, and usually contained a clause requiring an assimilation to English laws. The colonies remained united to England, and this was the beginning of a Federal system with London as the capital. As a matter of fact, Dr. Stevens said, Rhode Island and Connecticut long after the Revolution held to their own charters and Connecticut until the year 1818.

Then considering the National Constitution, Dr. Stevens said it provided for a personal Executive, a Legislature of two branches, a distinct judiciary and a Bill of Rights. The Constitution practically took the model of the Colonial Government and applied it to the nation, introducing new features made necessary by the new condition of things. He then went on to show that the Senate of the United States was a development of the House of Lords and Privy Council jointly; the House of Representatives an outgrowth of the House of Commons, and that there was scarcely any power of Congress that was not the outworking of old English Parliamentary usage.

Dr. Stevens also pointed out the similarity of the powers and prerogatives of the King as compared with those of the President of the United States. He also quoted from Blackstone and other authorities to show that they entertained like opinions on the subject; that the whole system of government was traceable to an English basis.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stevens's paper, the Secretary, Hampton L. Carson, read a letter from Fairman Rogers, in which he presented the society with a map of the Highlands of the State of New York, made for General Washington in July, 1779, by Robert Erskin, geographer to the army. The map is believed to have belonged to Chief Justice Marshall, and that he used it in writing his life of Washington.

The Society was also the recipient, from Judge M. Russell Thayer, of two valuable letters written in 1857 to T. W. C. Moore by Mr. George W. P. Custis. Mr. Custis, who died at the Arlington House, October 19, 1857, in his 77th year, was considered an authority on the comparative value of the portraits of Washington, and in one of the letters he wrote:

"We are sadly in want of prime engravers in our country. Painters excellent & abundant. My Peale & Sharpless should be well engraved for posterity. I assured Lord Napier, who made me an especial visit to inspect the Treasures, that the Sharpless (*original from life*) was the best likeness of the man extant. Turnbull for the figure, Stuart for the head & Sharpless the expression & you have all you can have of the portraiture of Washington. We must have a *National Portrait* by & by the American people the Good, the Wise & the Brave of all humanity demand it. The fame & memory of the Pater Patria grow with time, and now, when a few gray beads like my own are only left to tell what Washington looked like, now is the time for the *National Portrait*."

In the second letter, which ante-dated the first by about a month, after referring to several portraits of Washington, he said:

"As to the Wertmuller Picture, it is, in my opinion, an imposition in toto, and so I told the Swedish Ambassador, who waited on me to get information respecting it. It is said to have been painted in 1795. Now, I was not a day absent from the family of the Chief during 1795, & am sure that no such artist

as Wertmuller had sittings of the great man at that period.

"The finest and purest likeness of the Chief is the original picture in crayon, by Sharpless, done in 1798, and with the original, by Peale, in 1772, of the Provincial Colonel, forms the First and last of the originals of Washington most to be relied upon in the World. Stuart is the great original of the *First President of the United States*, Peale of the *Colonial Officer, Sharpless of the Man*."

From, *Record*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
Date, *Nov. 20<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

#### LAND MARKS FAST DISAPPEARING.

The old Norman Hotel, one of the landmarks on Main street, nearly opposite Church, Germantown, has been razed to the ground to make room for the extensive improvements on the Carpenter estate. Nearly the whole line of ancient houses between the old Buck tavern and the old Franklin Hall has now been cleared away. Franklin Hall, in which many distinguished men in Philadelphia made their maiden efforts in the line of oratory, will also shortly be razed. Several hundred men are now at work tearing down houses, and Cresheim road has been cut through the Carpenter estate, and graded from Carpenter street to Westview avenue. Curbstones have been set and the roadway is being macadamized. The whole line of property fronting on Carpenter street, from Cresheim road to Emlen street, has been graded, large trees lowered and an asphalt sidewalk laid. Emlen street has been made sixty feet wide.

From, *Ref. Church Messen<sup>ger</sup>*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
Date, *Nov. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1893.*

#### EARLY HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOT DE MICHELET (MICKLY) FAMILY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The history of many families would no doubt be very interesting, could the material and data be supplied. Probably no family in our country is more fortunate in this respect than the above mentioned. Their history well authenticated, with the genealogical tables quite complete, appears over the course of 1300 years. They



are of ancient stock, and from among the knights of the nobility. The first of the name, of whom we have account, is Dionysius Micheletus who came into France from Greece in the fifth century. He died, leaving no male issue. Others of his immediate home family became citizens of Constantinople. In the reign of the Franconian King Chlodwig, one of these accompanied Odard, the King's chief minister, back to Paris, and was made treasurer of the King. He died A. D. 536, leaving male issue. During the following 200 years his descendants multiplied greatly, and a number of them were prominent in France. When Charlemagne arose, the de Michelet knights gave him great aid. Edwin of the family was one of his chosen leaders in the expeditions to Spain. This knight displayed great bravery in the combats in the Pyrenees and Basque mountains.

The family dwelling place over hundreds of years was the estate Chateau de Michelet in Provence. Here Edwin died A. D. 842. His sons Frederique and Denys were celebrated Abbots of the Roman Catholic Church, and both died in French cloisters. His son Charles, married to Beatrice de Hujou of the nobility, was chief officer of Charles the Bald's household, A. D. 843. This knight was of such noble mien and extraordinary strength, that in a battle with Norman knights near Arles (as is related) he cut in two with one blow a knight of the enemy, who was in full armor, and with coat of mail. In the time of Louis, commonly called St. Louis, the knight Odarique de Michelet (married to Eulalia Leontaras,—daughter of a Grecian prince from the island of Cyprus) accompanied his sovereign to Egypt, where in the siege of Damietta, A. D. 1249, he lost his right hand. We learn that from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the de Michelets continued quite active in all affairs belonging to the honor and interests of France.

Quonini, married to Louison, a lady of the de Armaquacke nobility, was in the time of Francis I., a colonel of a Cuirassaer regiment. He distinguished himself in battles in France, Italy and Germany. His death occurred A. D. 1563. His son Bertrand, an artillery officer whose garrison residence was Dijon, died in battle in the Netherlands A. D. 1602. Besides those of

the family who resided on the old estate Provence, many others of them were citizens of Paris and of Metz in Lorraine.

When Protestantism first gained actual hold upon the soil of France, through teachings of the Reformer, John Calvin, when Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I., notwithstanding great opposition, exerted a powerful influence at the court and among the people, all the de Michelets of France professed the Reformed doctrine. Being so active before under different kings favorable to the ruling religion, this Huguenot family soon met with terrible persecutions. The severest of all was during the general St. Bartholomew Massacre, A. D. 1572. As a consequence, not only was the fine estate in Provence and the home properties in Metz and Paris taken from them by force, but numbers died in death of martyrs. Of the survivors, some fled for a time to pathless mountains, and others became refugees from France altogether. Louis de Michelet, and wife Suzanne who was a devoted Protestant Huguenot of the de Mangeotte family, came to reside in Zweebrucken, Germany. There died Louis, the beloved pastor of the congregation of Huguenot Refugees of our Reformed Church. One of his sons by name Jean Jacques (John Jacob) was residing as a Refugee in Rotterdam, Holland. From there he came to America in the ship "Hope," arriving in Philadelphia, Aug. 28th, 1733. This Jean Jacques Michelet, son of the pastor who died in Zweebrucken (named in this country John Jacob Mickly) is the ancestor of all the Micklys in America. He died Aug. 18th, 1769, at the place now known as Auckly's, Lehigh Co., Pa. The homestead occupied by him soon after A. D. 1733 is at present owned and occupied by his great, great, great grandson, Edwin. The first Edwin in the family history was a knight born in the eighth century. A very chaste monument in the cemetery at Whitehall, Pa., marks the graves of the first de Michelet (Mickly) and his wife who came to this country. One son and one daughter of this first family were cruelly murdered by the Indians. The son John Peter who narrowly escaped, was afterwards in military service against the savages. He and his



other John Martin were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, who are specially mentioned for their bravery in the battle of Germantown, Oct., 1777. Their oldest brother, named after their father Jean Jacques (John Jacob), was also a non-patriot. He not only gave himself, but like the free use of his teams, in the service of the country. His teams were in Kreider's War Brigade. To prevent capture by the British the Liberty Bell and some other church bells of Philadelphia were taken in his wagons to Allentown, Pa. By his direction and for safe keeping, the Liberty Bell was placed there in the Reformed church.

Among the scholars and authors in this family mention Jules de Michelet, a French historian born in Paris, A. D. 1798. He became Professor of History in the College Rollin at the age of 23, and afterwards was professor in the college de France. Among the valuable works published by him is his six volumes *Histoire de la Revolution*. He was intrusted with the archives of the kingdom; but he lost his position in the archives office by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon. Another scholar still living, and at the advanced age of 92 years, is Dr. Chas. Louis de Michelet, Professor of Philosophy Berlin, Prussia. We are indebted to Armand, son of Quentin de Michelet, to his careful collection of so much valuable information about the origin and history of the family and their old and honorable coat of arms, account of which may be found in the *Annales* of Paris, of Metz and of Vienna and the *Book of Heraldry*. There are evidences of frequent baptisms in this family as far back as the sixteenth century.

The estimable wife of Louis, pastor of the congregation of refugees in Zweebrucken, also a diary, which is still extant. From this we obtained much particular and valuable knowledge concerning the persecutions of the Anabaptists of our Reformed Church. This family were members of the Reformed Church from the earliest times of the Reformation in Germany. As the Germans express it, they are *aus dem Haus aus*. Of this Huguenot family in the ministry of our Reformed Church were Revs. J. Marion and J. Harvey Mickly. The daughter of Rev. J. Marion Mickly, Mrs.

Dr. E. A. Schulenberg, Carlisle, Pa., has in her possession the de Michelet history in neat book form with the old coat of arms as a frontispiece; in it also are the genealogical tables down to the present of the dwellers in France, in Berlin, Prussia, in Norway and in the United States.

For this first complete publication in America of this family history we are under many obligations to Miss Annie F. Mickly, Mickly's, Pa., a lady of fine intelligence and a large acquaintance among the friends in Europe. The patriarch of the de Michelets (Micklys) living at this date in America is Daniel Mickly of Waynesboro, Pa., being 98 years of age. He is a most worthy representative of this old Huguenot household of our Reformed Church.

M.

From, *Times*  
*Reading Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

#### A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

[For the Reading Times.]

MR. EDITOR: Lucretia Mott's ancestors, the Coffins, descended from the ancient Devonshire family of that name, fled before the Puritan persecution to the island of Nantucket, to the east of Massachusetts. Here Lucretia was born in 1793, and here her childhood was passed till she was eleven years of age, when her father removed to Boston, Massachusetts. Lucretia had opportunities of education at Boston that would have been quite out of question in the primitive island of her birth. At the age of eighteen Lucretia married James Mott, and her home was at Philadelphia.

Partly for the sake of educating her own children, and partly with the view of helping her mother, who had been left a widow with five children to support, Lucretia Mott opened a school. When she was about thirty years of age she began gradually to be drawn into work of more public kind, through her deep interest in many moral movements of the time. Foremost among those stood the anti-slavery agitation. She travelled many thousands of miles, speaking and lecturing for the anti-slavery cause. It was then, even in America, quite a novelty for women to take an active part in public movements,



and some of the more old fashioned of the Abolitionists did not approve of the participation of Lucretia Mott and other women in the work. However, at first only a minority held this view, and the difficulty which some men felt in working with women caused Lucretia Mott to form the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. At the first meeting of this society none of the ladies felt competent to take the chair, so they elected a negro gentleman to that position, a choice which Mrs. Mott explained a few years later in the following words: "Negroes, idiots and women were in legal documents classed together, so that we were very glad to get one of our own class to come and aid us in forming the society."

In 1840 Lucretia Mott was one of the delegates chosen to represent American societies at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in that year. It is well known that she and all other lady delegates were refused recognition because they were women. Sir John Bowring, Mr. Ashurst, and Daniel O'Connell were among those who protested against this arbitrary act of exclusion.

For thirty years Lucretia Mott hardly ever let a day pass without doing something to weaken the fabric of slavery, which she felt to be the greatest curse of her native land. Her manner and voice were sweet, solemn and tranquil, her small fragile figure, her exquisite womanliness of demeanor, made it difficult to believe that she could become the object of violent hatred and persecution. Yet she had often known what it was to stand on a platform in the midst of a shower of stones and vitriol, and to endure in silence the unmanly insults of the pro-slavery press.

The simple, direct sincerity of her mind, her forgetfulness of self, and her tranquil courage, carried conviction to the minds of thousands that she had a message worth listening to. But at first many of her own religious community thought it necessary to show their disapprobation of her conduct by refusing to recognize her when they met. She usually took a share of a seat behind the door in railway cars, because that was ordinarily assigned to negroes, and would converse kindly with her fellow passengers there.

At the trial in 1859 of Daniel Dangerfield, a fugitive slave, Lucretia Mott remained all through the long hours of suspense by the side of the prisoner. At last the long trial ended in victory for the right. Daniel Dangerfield was declared a free man; but the authorities of the court thought it would be impossible to get him away in safety, through the angry pro-slavery crowd, without an escort of police. Their fears were found to be groundless, for when the doors of the court were thrown open and the slave walked out a free man,

Lucretia Mott, the aged Quaker lady, was by his side; her hand on his arm was a sufficient protection, and he passed the angry crowd in safety. Very soon after this came the War of Secession. The Abolitionists knew, though politicians did not, that this war would decide the question of slavery. The American people were enabled to prevent the secession of the slave States, and in 1863 a proclamation issued by President Lincoln announced the abolition of slavery in the United States. Lucretia Mott lived seventeen years after this crowning victory of her life's labors. She died on the 11th of November, 1880, universally respected, and loved by those who knew her.

From, *Press*

*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 27, 1893.*

## REV. DR. MACINTOSH ON GILBERT TENNENT.

Scenes Out of Presbyterianism's  
Ancestral Gallery.

A SON OF THE "LOG COLLEGE."

Historical Discourse by the Pastor  
of the Second Presbyterian  
Church on That Church's  
First Pastor.

Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh preached yesterday at the Second Presbyterian Church on Gilbert Tennent, the first pastor of the Church. He chose as his text the Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, fourth chapter, first and second verses: "Therefore, seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not; but have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but, by manifestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." He said:—

"Gilbert Tennent; friend and colleague of George Whitfield; the first pastor of the Second Church; born 1703, died 1762. While the name and the fame of Mak-



in the life and labors were still fresh in the minds of old and were stirring the hearts of the young, George Whitfield, the greatest of modern evangelistic preachers, burst like a meteor on these shores. To-day we find ourselves in the sunny hours of Whitfield and his most trusty and scarce inferior ally, our own Tennent, son of the Log College, mighty evangelist, pastor first in New Brunswick, then in Philadelphia. He stood last week in Donegal; we stand to-day in Armagh. We stood in the seagirt, rock-ribbed, gaunt and rugged northwest of Ireland, in a country whose magnificent headlands, giddy cliffs, deep-cleft glens and far away ocean sweeps give to the charmed traveler scenes of majestic grandeur which, coming in swift succession, put Donegal easily as rival beside Devon and Cornwall, Iceland and Norway, the bold shores of the Adriatic or the Golden Gate. We stand to-day in one of the sweetest, softest, fairest in land counties that ever cheered the eye or soothed the heart—the county of cathedral, churches and schools, where some of the finest of the Scotch settlers mingled and married with English Nonconformists of Cromwell's hours, with Quakers, with Norman-Irish Protestants and noble Huguenots; and thus produced one of the sweetest, richest blooded, thoughtful and most cultivated sections of the stalwart Scotch-Irish folk.

#### MAKEMIE AND TENNENT.

"Makemie, the missionary apostle, is the child of Donegal; Tennent is the son of Armagh; Ulstermen both. They are parted by only thirty-five years. The true apostolic succession is not broken. Makemie comes into view at the crisis of destitution; Tennent at the crisis of degradation. Makemie comes to proclaim the faith; Tennent to purify. Makemie kindled the old light that must be ever new; Tennent flashed out the new light which is everywhere the true old light of the fathers and the apostles. Makemie was the genius of the Implantation; Tennent is the genius of the Restoration. Makemie is our Moses; Tennent our Samuel. Makemie was the Paul of our new-born, first organized Presbyterianism; Tennent is at once the Athanasius and the Chrysostom of our revived and enlarged Presbyterianism. Both were pivotal men; both were marked children of Providence; both were born leaders; both were saintly souls of all unselfish consecration. Both were the finest gold out of God's hottest furnaces, for each was the son of persecutions. Both owned the blood of confessors and of martyrs. Makemie's forefathers suffered under the bloody Beaton's; Tennent's languished in Irish jails and fled in exile to Holland to escape the clutches of that eloquent persecutor, Jeremy Taylor. Both were organizers; Makemie of churches and Presbytery; Tennent of synod and colleges. Both were men of new days and new movements. The hour of each struck the moment of aggressive advances. The one man is liked most closely with the liberty of preaching; the other with the liberty of the people.

"These two lives are packed with incidents that thrill; entrancing life throbs everywhere and mightily. For us the inner nerve of acutest interest is—all his moving tale is our own family story; we walk at home through all these paths. But all we have time for, in these too swift moments, will be a few scenes out of our ancestral gallery.

#### A SCENE IN DOWN.

First scene, Two Ulster Manses. It is early June, 1700, and we wait at the door of the Killybagh manse, County Down. Then and there a dark-eyed, sweet-faced, tall, thoughtful girl of some twenty Summers, the daughter of the manse, watches eagerly the end of the roadway where is just passing from sight a well-built, vigorous, comely young clergyman, a man every inch of him, whom people stop to look after, for the light in his face is winsome and the man is moulded for battle and victory. She is Catharine Kennedy and the young clergyman is William Tennent, and they are just betrothed. Look at them well, they are our own church ancestors.

"Catharine Kennedy; yes, let me take her first; for great as are the Tennents, father William and son Gilbert, and grand their work, she was in many respects even grander and greater. Her father's companion in study she was; a love of the simple gospel and the apostolic church of her Scotch forefathers; a woman of ripe learning, of rare endowments, of sweetest spirit and gentlest ways. She was the light and joy of that old Killybagh manse, round which the night now draws its veil. With the morning comes the County Armagh and there appears another home. Catharine Kennedy had become the wife of William Tennent. He was born in 1673, educated carefully for college, became a foremost scholar in Trinity College, Dublin, graduated with high classical honors and was selected as chaplain to a wealthy and cultured nobleman. Study, thoughtful watching of surrounding events, frequent converse with the old Presbyterian confessor at Killyleagh and the influence of his wife held William Tennent back from ever accepting a parish in the Established Church of Ireland. At last the crisis came to him and he severed his connection with Episcopacy. He obeyed his conscience, left Armagh and went to Coleraine in County Derry. Associating himself with the persecuted Presbyterians, the hand of Tory magistrates and pitiless prelates fell with special severity upon him. At last life for him grew too grievous and with his wife and four boys he left the manse at Coleraine one July morning in 1718.

#### THE HOME AT NESHAMINY.

"Second Scene, Neshaminy and the Log College. Down the old York Road the only passable highway between New York and Philadelphia, came on the 22d day of November, 1739, a very noticeable man. It was George Whitfield, the man who gave birth to the Second Church of Philadelphia. He sees at Neshaminy one of the grandest sights America's past has to show, the house of the Tennents and the Log College of Neshaminy.

"In that home gathered that night a marvelous group. There sat Catharine, the gray-haired mother and four such sons as few homes can boast, Gilbert Tennent, aged now 36, and pastor of New Brunswick, and his three remarkable brothers. Side by side were Whitfield and the hoary-headed William Tennent. That night marked the turning point in the history of Gilbert Tennent. Whitfield came to rest his heart with the saintly old father and he found in the scholarly, stalwart, eloquent son Gilbert the companion of his missionary soul, the colleague of his evangelistic toil, the true successor and continuator of his revival work.



**E** "Third scene: The City Court House and the city crowd. The old court house of our city stood at Second and Market Streets, and it was in and around that building that crowds often gathered in open meeting. The preachers came; and the crowds gathered. One crowd of thick-packed hundreds has grouped itself round the old flagstaff at Society Hill which was at Front and Pine. In their midst and on a rude stand was George Whitfield, pouring out those glowing torrents of heart moving eloquence that everywhere made him master the multitudes with so sweet but resistless power. Another crowd gathered on the balconies, upon the steps and in the rooms and square of the court house. Stern men are in tears; women sob, and the tides of intense feeling sweep through the thousands that crush closer and closer to catch the impressive words which rush fast and hot from the burning lips of the preacher. This was Gilbert Tennent.

"Eldest son of William and Catharine Tennent, he was born on the 5th of February, 1703, in the County Armagh, Ireland. He was educated partly in Armagh and Coleraine; came with father, mother and brothers to Philadelphia in 1718; carried on his higher education partly at the Log College and partly at Yale, of which he was a graduate; was licensed by the Philadelphia Presbytery in May, 1725; and in a few months was ordained pastor of the church at New Brunswick. Whitfield heard of him, then heard him, and thereafter gave him no rest till he became the trusted companion of the great evangelist. This is the man that sways the crowd on the court house steps and balconies. At one of those meetings John Rodgers, the first Moderator of the General Assembly, yielded himself to Christ.

#### THE SECOND CHURCH FORMED.

"Fourth Scene—The New Pulpit and the New Preacher. In 1741 some 140 or 150 persons gathered around George Whitfield as their spiritual father. By his advice they came into holy union and communion with one another, and formed the Second Church of Philadelphia. These earnest men and women called Gilbert Tennent to be their pastor. For some time he hesitated about accepting the call; but while he deliberated he was not idle, for those months of thought were given up to a great evangelistic tour through New England. At last the call is accepted, and by the act of the presbytery the union is completed. At first they had no church, but worshiped in Whitfield's Academy, at Fourth and Arch Streets. From 1748 to 1750, the 'Old Academy' was our home. Then the 'great house' was built and occupied at the north-west corner of Third and Arch Streets.

"Here was the new pulpit of the city and the new preacher was Gilbert Tennent, the center of a band of consecrated, thoughtful, influential men and women. Here was his throne, and as a man of God, as a ripe scholar, as an unequalled preacher, as a great home missionary, as a fiery evangelist, as a far-seeing patriot leavening the young minds of growing Philadelphia, so soon herself to lead the country, our first pastor did a work that has grown out into the largest, highest and most progressive life of our land.

#### BROKEN BY SCHISM.

"Fifth Scene—The First Reunion. Thickest shadows gather; but the light falls on the

other side. Barnabas separated over the head of John Mark; Tennent with his Log College friends separated from the reactionary old formalists of the Synod of Philadelphia, over the head of John Rowland, who was destined to be one of the greatest evangelists given to this land by the grace and spirit of God. Gilbert Tennent was a man of the sweetest disposition, of magnificent self-mastery, of winsome manners, and broadest charity; but he was one of those gentlemen who for principle can and do grow harder than adamant and sterner than battle-steel. A leader born, developed and acknowledged, he speedily took the guidance of a revolt against the Old Light reactionaries which led to the rupture of the Synod of Philadelphia and the Synod of New York, to which Tennent and his friends at once joined themselves and in which they continued for some seventeen years. The causes of that schism were not doctrinal; they were ecclesiastical and evangelical. The Old Lights were bitterly jealous of all the Log College men, especially the Tennents. They disparaged the training given at Neshaminy; they demanded that all candidates for the ministry and for license should get a certificate from the synod as to qualification. This act of the synod was usurpation of the rights of the presbytery. The Presbytery of New Brunswick, led by Tennent, refused to submit, and, despite the synod, licensed John Rowland. The synod declared them contumacious, and voted their act illegal and void. The New Light men revolted against this tyrannous act. It took seventeen years to heal the breach. But when the object of the schism was gained Gilbert Tennent became the peacemaker. His strong, busy pen soon sent forth the word of peace, and in a short time the gulf closed.

"Out of that reunion came in due time the First General Assembly, which most fittingly met in our Second Church and was presided over by the man who as a boy attended one of the great Whitfield-Tennent meetings at the court house, but then known in the Church as the revered Dr. John Rodgers, of New York.

#### AT TENNENT'S GRAVE.

"The sixth and last scene. It is a little quiet grave at Abington. You may see it from the roadside. But beside it I have stood and thought much. Only a few steps from the home of a kind friend, it has formed for me a calm and restful spot for fruitful musing. Here at my feet a forgotten grave—in it perhaps a few grains of dust. But how many glorious resurrections has his life? What sweet perpetuation; what large harvest; what increasing unfoldings into ever widening currents of our heaving, flooding sea of action; what multiplying radiations out and into vastly enlarging circles of our country's social, educational, spiritual life! On his soul-life for forty years there had never crept a shadow. For forty years it basked in the light of redeeming love, and on the 23d of July, 1764, it passed from the morning glories of earth's pilgrim path into the noonday splendor of the heavenly home."



From, *Ledger*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Nov. 28" 1893.*

#### A REVOLUTIONARY DEBT

Which a Philadelphian and Others Claim the State of South Carolina Has Never Yet Paid.

Elias D. Hibbs, a railroad man, residing at 2337 North Sixth street, yesterday took the initiatory steps before Register of Wills Shields towards the recovery of a claim of \$30,000 alleged to be due by the State of South Carolina to an estate of his great-grandfather, Joshua Fanning, for sums advanced as loans to that State during the War of Independence in 1776.

The petitioner, it is said, has been for upwards of 10 years gathering testimony in the matter, and has secured from the other descendants of Joshua Fanning their renunciations of their own rights and acquiescence in the condition that he shall represent them in the proceedings.

The petitioners were the following named great grandchildren:

Elias D. Hibbs and Sarah E. Lovett, of Philadelphia; Lydia A. Howell, Anna M. Hibbs, Elmira C. Kesler and Elizabeth B. Bishop, of Bristol; Joseph S. Hibbs, Tullytown; Mary A. Hibbs, Sarah M. Taylor and Howard B. Roberts, Chicago; Sarah A. Cole, Newark, and the following great grandchildren: D. P. Pittman, East Trenton; J. H. Pittman, Trenton; Aaron B. Pittman, Hynson, Md.

In his petition Mr. Hibbs sets forth that Joshua Fanning was a Lieutenant on the American frigate Randolph, Captain Nicholas Biddle, and that his death was reported to have occurred on ship board off Barbadoes about March 9, 1773. He was at the time seized of real and personal property amounting to \$30,000, and wanted to have made his last will and testament December 14, 1776, leaving surviving him a widow, Mary, named in the will as Sun, and a daughter, then 3 years old, also named Mary Fanning. The widow survived her husband two years, having died at Newtown, Bucks county, in 1780, the exact date being unknown to the petitioner, leaving the infant girl, then 4 years old, in the custody of her sister, Lucy Watson, residing in Philadelphia. It was further recited that the executor named in the will, Andrew Haywood, of Philadelphia, died without performing any part of his duties. That at the time the will was probated there were parts of the personal estate without the jurisdiction of this State which should have been collected and distributed to the heir-at-law.

The said Mary Fanning, the daughter, was, on May 3, 1793, married to John Hibbs, of Newtown, Bucks county, and died February 20, 1827, leaving several children. The number of next of kin of Joshua Fanning, as shown in the petition, was 11 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren, who were the only descendants of the said Joshua Fanning. That the executor named in the will of Joshua Fanning has departed this life, leaving certain personal estate still to be administered, consisting of outstanding loans, amounting, with interest, to thousands of dollars, for the collection of which it

is necessary that letters of administration de bonis non shall be issued, conferring authority to collect by suit or otherwise and administer the aforesaid assets.

The petitioner, therefore, prayed for letters of administration, with a copy of the testator's will attached, for use in establishing the claim. The petition was granted, and Register Shields issued the required letters of administration, a bond of \$100 being taken as security.

The proceedings are akin to those taken by persons several years ago who presented French spoliation claims against the United States Government to recover amounts due to the estates of their progenitors, arising out of the seizure of American vessels and goods by French cruisers.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Nov. 29" 1893.*

#### WHERE EVANGELINE LIES.

By Gabriel's Side in an Old Philadelphia Cemetery.

#### LONGFELLOW'S PATHETIC POEM.

How the Acadians Found Shelter  
 and Hospitality Among the  
 Quakers, and the Lovers  
 Were Laid at Rest  
 Together.

Longfellow, in his tale of the Acadian lovers, tells of the meeting of Evangeline and Gabriel in a hospital in the Quaker City, and how, after their death,

Under the humble walls of the little Catholic churchyard,  
 In the heart of the city, they lie, unknown and unnoticed.

The real existence of Gabriel and Evangeline has been questioned, says the "New York World," and the entire story, so beautifully related by the poet, has been pronounced a myth; but with a true Philadelphian no shade of disbelief in the legend can find lodgement. For has he not known from his boyhood the spot where Evangeline lived, the site of the almshouse where she ministered, and, most conclusive proof of all, the churchyard wherein she and her long-lost lover were interred?

That a large number of Acadian exiles found refuge in Philadelphia after expulsion from their homes is a matter of history. More than three hundred



infortunates were brought thither by the British in their sloops Hannah, Swan and Three Friends, and, despite the protests of the city authorities, were landed on Province Island, below the town, in November, 1755, half clad and almost starved. There were a half-dozen miserable shanties on the island,



The Church Where They Are Buried.

which were used as a make-shift quarantine station, and here the masters of the vessels landed and left the exiles with scant ceremony.

#### SUBSISTING ON CHARITY.

At first they were denied admission into the city, but humanity finally overcoming the scruples which had hitherto influenced the inhabitants, the Acadians were permitted to come and go without hindrance. Being absolutely without means of support, unable to speak English and quite unaccustomed to city life and the pushing thrift of the Quakers, the exiles were pitifully helpless. Added to this was a bitterness against them felt by the citizens, not only on account of their French origin and Roman Catholic belief, but also because they had been forced upon an already overburdened populace to support. The Acadians huddled together like panic-stricken sheep for many a bleak and chilly day that fall, sleeping in the open air, and subsisting upon such food as came from charitable citizens.

In the midst of their afflictions, which were fast becoming unbearable with the near approach of winter, a deliverer arose. Samuel Powel, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, had long owned a block of land, between Fifth, Sixth, Spruce and Pine streets, originally patented by Penn to the Free Society of Traders, which, at the time of the coming of the Acadians, was far out of town and unused. Moved by the distress of the French neutrals, he erected for them a number of tiny cabins on this land, fronting upon a narrow thoroughfare which later on was known as Powel or Powell street.

The same Samuel Powel afterwards became the last Mayor of Philadelphia under the Crown. His wife, who was noted for her beauty and wit, was a daughter of Charles Willing, the great-grandfather of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. There is a quaint old portrait extant of the Mayor in powdered wig and heavy velvet coat trimmed with rich lace.

#### RETURNED TO PHILADELPHIA.

In the shelter provided by Powel's

generosity the Acadians dwelt in quiet for many years, until at last they disappeared as a body, some having intermarried with the inhabitants and become assimilated with the general population, others wandering off to the South and the remainder dying as a result of exposure and from natural causes. Longfellow tells of the journeyings of those who sought their kindred in the French colony of Louisiana, among them being Evangeline, just beginning her long search for Gabriel.

When many years later she returned, aged and heartbroken, to Philadelphia, it is reasonably certain that she sought in Powell street such of her old friends as were then alive, and probably dwelt with them until she became a Sister of Mercy. Indeed, over-zealous antiquarians go to the length of designating the exact spot where she resided as being on the north side of Powell street, a short distance east of Sixth street, which is, however, only a fanciful theory.

The hospital wherein Evangeline at last met Gabriel is popularly assumed to have been the old Quaker almshouse, which occupied a large lot on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The premises are yet in possession of the Society of Friends, but the ancient structures, which had been standing since 1713, were razed in 1841, and a private court called Walnut place was opened through the grounds, upon which now faces a double row of old-style office buildings. In time of plague such as Longfellow describes, it is quite within the limits of possibility that the Friends' almshouse might have been used as a hospital, and there is nothing incompatible in the idea that Evangeline as a Sister of Mercy should visit a Quaker institution under such circumstances, and there meet with the final incident of her clouded life.

Whatever differences of belief may have crept in regarding Evangeline's habitation in Powell street and her meeting with Gabriel at the Friends' almshouse, there is a unanimous consensus of opinion in corroboration of Longfellow's statement regarding their burial place. All antiquarians agree that Gabriel and Evangeline rest in the tiny graveyard at the rear of old Trinity Church, standing at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. Why the unfortunate lovers should have been buried in the grounds of a German congregation, when the parishes of St Joseph and of St. Mary's, the latter with a large graveyard attached, are but two blocks distant, is not dear. The church records throw no light upon the subject, and the twain admitting their one-time real existence, remain in death as in their life, under a cloud of mystery.



From, *Herald*

*Frankford Phil. Pa.*

Date *Dec. 2" 1893*

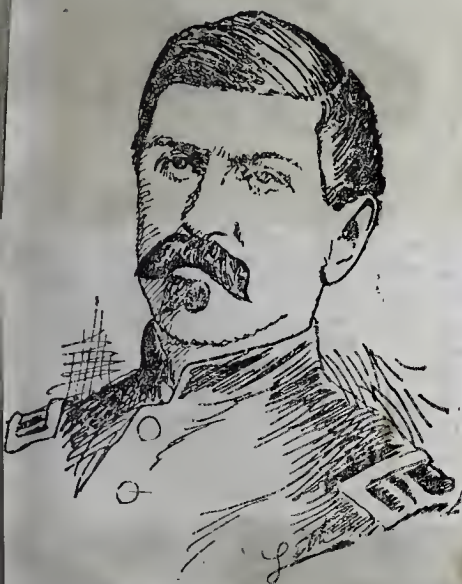
## HOLMESBURG.

A Week's Happenings in the Burg.

### CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSON.

Sketch of a Veteran of the War of  
the Rebellion,

Holmesburg is justly proud of that band of manly and intrepid young men, who in a body represented her in the field during the war for the maintenance of the union and the constitution, known as Co. E. 3d Regt. P. R. V. C. There were many other Holmesburgers in various commands who are also remembered with pride, but the company named was the only military organization serving in the field, which was composed almost entirely of Holmesburg men. They were picked men, too, as at that time none but perfect physical types were accepted, and represented the very flower of the youth of the village. When the call for soldiers came it was promptly answered and patriotically responded to. Business and pleasure were laid aside and the gallant youths accepted the hard services and many sacrifices required from them with prompt and patient acquiescence. Pennsylvania's patriotic call to her faithful sons went beyond her own borders and reached the ears of those far away.



CAPTAIN ROBERT JOHNSON.

In 1861 Robert Johnson was in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, where he had been since 1858 following his business of plumber and gasfitter with success and profit. He had many friends there and belonged to a military company, known as the Petersburg City Guard. The State seceded and the company was ordered by the rebel governor to take up arms against the government. Mr. Johnson did not hesitate. He bore in his veins the blood of too many generations of loyal Pennsylvanians and true Americans to be led away from his duty to his state and his country. He at once abandoned his lucrative business and what property he had accumulated and fled from his Southern friends to his Northern home. Here he at once became active in assisting to raise men to fight for the old flag and was elected first lieutenant of the before named command of which John Clark was captain. When that officer was made Lieut. Col. of the regiment, Lieut. Johnson was promoted to be captain of Co. E. This was in August, 1862. Previously he had been detailed to act temporarily as an aide-de-camp to General Meade. He served with conspicuous courage and activity in the many battles in which the regiment was engaged being severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. When the regiment was mustered out at the conclusion of its three years' term of service, Capt. Johnson was offered the position of Lieut. Col. in one of the new regiments then being raised by the Union League of Philadelphia, which he was reluctantly obliged to decline, being unable to endure further active service on account of disability caused by the wounds mentioned, which have troubled him ever since. In 1868 and 1869 he was assistant Sergeant-at-arms to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was also at one time Supervisor of Highways in the upper part of the 23d ward. He has always taken an active interest in politics and has represented his neighborhood in many Republican conventions. Since the war he has been engaged in the hotel business, first as the proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel, and later as proprietor and owner of the Washington House, both in Holmesburg. Capt. Johnson was born in Collegeville, (above Holmesburg) on Oct. 10, 1835, and is a son of Leonard and Priscilla Johnson. The Johnson family had been for several generations located in that vicinity (see Rev. S. F. Hotkin's historical work called "The Bristol Pike"). He was educated at the old Lower Dublin Academy and was brought up on a farm which he subsequently purchased. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a plumber in the city, with whom he remained for five years. In 1857 he went South, working at different towns in North Carolina and finally settling in Virginia as before stated.



On December 15, 1864 he was married to Miss Anna Russell, daughter of Mr. Edward Russell, the ceremony being performed by the late Rev. Dr. Beasley, of All Saints' Church, Torresdale. He has three children, Edward R., Susanna C., and Robert. The family attend Emmanuel P. E. Church.

Capt. Johnson is over six feet high and splendidly proportioned and in his early years was a finespecimen of athletic young manhood.

Our picture represents him as he appeared during the war. He had a brother Jacob A., who was a promising young man and a member of Co. E, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1862.

From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Dec. 3" 1893.*

## OLD FRAME HOUSES

### Some Relics of a Former Age Still Standing in Philadelphia.

With the many incombustible building materials now at hand, there really seems to be small excuse for the construction of permanent frame buildings in Philadelphia. No doubt the original cost is somewhat less, but when the fact is taken into consideration that no insurance can be placed on frame buildings, unless probably in some cases at a high premium, and that the destruction by fire of such a structure and its contents is therefore generally a total loss, really very little money in the end is saved.

Twenty years ago Councils passed an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden or frame buildings in the city, excepting only in certain portions of the suburbs. This law, however, has always been practically a dead letter, at least so far as the parties who wish to make frame additions to their houses, such as kitchens and sheds, are concerned; and it is also ignored in many cases where structures of wood are erected for stables, carriage houses, or for business purposes.

By attempting to enforce the law, the building inspectors have been given no end of trouble. Scarcely a week passes but what they condemn some building as illegal, and order its removal. When the owners receive such a notice, they at once apply to the Councilman of their ward, who presents an ordinance legalizing the building. This is generally passed by his colleagues, and then the owner can defy the building inspectors. The City Solicitor, however, has just delivered an opinion that Councils have no right to authorize by special ordinance the erection of a frame building; any such ordinance must be general in its scope.

That a law intended to prevent the construction of wooden buildings in the heart of a densely built-up and populated city is a just one cannot but be acknowledged by any fair-minded per-

son. Necessarily the material out of which a frame building is constructed is wholly combustible, and thus such structures are a constant menace in case of fire. They therefore act as depreciators of the value of what would otherwise be gilt-edged real estate; while at the same time increasing to a greater or less degree the insurance rate on well and legally constructed buildings in their immediate vicinity.

Not infrequently have fires started in frame buildings of no value, but the flames have been communicated to the properties in the vicinity, and a costly fire (which probably would not have occurred had the law been observed as it should have been, thus originated, which would not only be the cause of the loss of business and property, but also the sacrifice of human life.

In the early days there was some excuse for the construction of wooden dwellings in the city, but even the early colonists would not have been guilty of erecting flimsy frames that many builders would like to fresco the city with to-day if they dared. Precisely what sort of houses were built by the first settlers in Philadelphia is known with satisfactory exactness from contemporary records. In Penn's Tract of Information and Direction to Such Persons as are Inclined to America we have a description of the first houses. We may assume that the Welcome's passengers erected exactly such structures, the dimensions of which were about as follows: they were 30 feet long and

18 feet wide, with a partition near the middle, and another to divide each end of the house into two small rooms.

The buildings were constructed of trunks of trees, the branches of which of course were cut off, but the bark frequently left on. They were rudely joined together, and an ordinary plaster used to fill up the crevices; the rooms were made of rough clap-boards. These



3rd & Lombard Sts.



Fifty years ago



7th & Lombard Sts.



Front Street



Prospect Alley



Modern



LAST OF it and.



houses, although exceedingly rude in construction, were quite substantial, and lasted for many years, some even existing down to our times. They were thus much more substantial and not near as dangerous as the frame buildings of to-day, although the total cost for a house and barn was not over £15, 10s.

But even Penn early appreciated that brick or stone was a much better and more substantial building material than wood. He consequently encouraged the settlers at a very early date to burn brick, and at least construct a portion of their dwellings out of this material. Thus many houses were built with a timber frame work and brick walls, in the old Tudor Cottage style. This sort of building went on rapidly as soon as limestone began to be quarried and burned.

In Penn's Father's Account, etc., written in 1665, he mentions the fact that he had built his brick house, probably the one in Letitia Court, which is now standing in Fairmount Park, "in good style and fashion, to encourage others from building with wood." And he adds that "many brick houses are now going up."

It is likely that Penn had much to contend with among the settlers in his attempts to encourage them to use brick as a building material; as wood in any quantity, and almost every variety, was to be had almost for the asking. The vast forests of Pennsylvania, which were once her pride, but which have now been ruthlessly destroyed, to the shame of her inhabitants, were then in their virgin state, and the settlers had but a few squares at the most to go from their homes, or the location on which they desired to build, to secure good material.

On the other hand, the cost of domestic bricks was then quite high, while the imported article was in price, far beyond the means of the majority of the colonists, imported bricks only being used by wealthy citizens, such for instance, as the Proprietor himself, who undoubtedly built his fine mansion at Spriggtsbury out of imported bricks. His secretary, James Logan, also constructed his home at Stenton out of the imported article.

As new quarries were opened up and brickyards started, the price of stone and brick was necessarily reduced, and in the course of time was brought almost within the reach of the very humblest builders. Thus it came to pass that very shortly after Penn's Quaker Town had become an assured success, most of the dwellings were built of brick with stone foundation.

No restriction, however, was placed on the construction of frame dwellings for many years, and they continued to be built occasionally in all sections of the city, but not as a rule in conspicuous locations; and in many cases when erected, were looked upon by their owners, who were generally their occupants, as temporary affairs, mere makeshifts, until circumstances would alter to the extent of providing a means

for the construction of a more substantial dwelling of brick in their place. For some reason or other, many of these hopes were never realized, and thus the frame buildings were allowed to stand until they became dilapidated and de-

jected in the extreme. Sometimes until the last day of their existence they were tenanted, and others were boarded up for years.

In Penn's day, the great majority of the houses stood by themselves, being constructed with small yards surrounding, this according to the founder's idea of a green country town. But as emigration increased, and the demand for property for building lots in the heart of the city became great, rows of houses soon sprung up, and thus, although in the early days the menace to surrounding property of frame buildings in case of fire was not great, a time at last arrived when this argument against them began to be recognized, after which time much fewer of them were constructed, although their erection was continued in the suburban districts, down to the passage of the ordinance in 1863 and even this law, as has been stated, has not been effectual—because it has not been enforced—in altogether preventing their erection, as at the present time it has been conservatively estimated that there are several hundred illegal frame buildings in the city. Many of these, however, have been legalized by special ordinances passed by Council after building inspectors had condemned them.

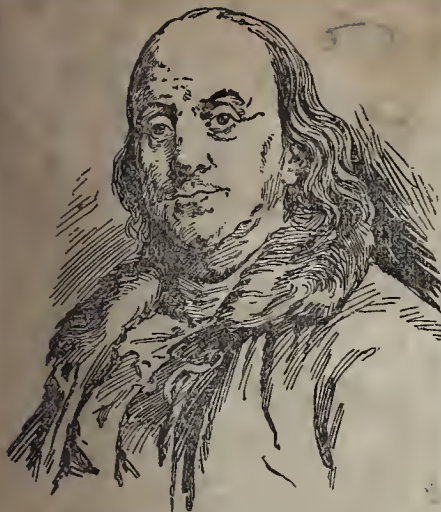
Of course the law of 1863 did not in any way touch the frame buildings which were in existence previous to that time, the only way to get rid of these structures being for the building inspectors to condemn them and as such proceeding has always been viewed by the public more or less in the light of an arbitrary one, so a course has not often been pursued.

To encourage the owners of frame structures, however, to pull them down and build more respectable dwellings in their place, the Girard Estate pays a premium on all frame buildings destroyed. This premium, of course, ranges more or less according to the value of the structure, sometimes as much as three or four hundred dollars being paid for a destroyed building.

There are, however, many old residences, some of which were constructed years and years ago, when they stood in outlying boroughs and villages over which the city had no restrictions. They were brought into the town proper by the Act of Consolidation of 1854. Others are to be found in the very heart of the old city proper, serving as very comfortable dwellings but picturesque reminders of a building era of the past. In the course of time they will naturally be destroyed, indeed, day by day their number is growing less, and Councils would enforce their laws if they should, the time would not be far off when frame buildings in Philadelphia would become as much of a curiosity as Penn's first brick house was to the early settlers.



From, *Times*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Dec. 3" 1893,*



DUPLESSIS' FRANKLIN.

## RELICS OF FRANKLIN

MRS. GILLESPIE BRINGS HER TREASURES HOME FROM CHICAGO.

VERY PRECIOUS HEIRLOOMS

A Descendant of the Philosopher Chats About Her Possessions and Their Associations—How the Crowds at the Fair Viewed the Relics on Exhibition.

No woman in Philadelphia is better known both at home and abroad than Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie. Mrs. Gillespie comes from a very distinguished family, being a direct descendant of the philosophic Doctor Franklin, and in Mrs. Gillespie's attractive home, No. 250 South Twenty-first street, are to be seen many interesting and valuable relics that once belonged to her distinguished great-grandfather.

As chairman of the committee who had charge of the collection of colonial and revolutionary relics at the Chicago Fair, Mrs. Gillespie was, some time ago, naturally led into taking a great interest in relics and souvenirs of distinguished and departed dignitaries. She, consequently, highly prizes her many valuable souvenirs of Benjamin Franklin, and at the same time appears to take delight in displaying them to appreciative visitors.

Quite a number of her possessions were exhibited at Chicago, and when Mrs. Gillespie was seen the other day at her home she had

just returned from the World's Fair city. "O. what a cold place!" she said. "I believe I contracted the worst cold I ever had in my life out there. I was obliged to superintend the packing of every case of relics, as to a certain extent I held myself personally responsible for their safe delivery to their owners, and, as you know, the collection was quite extensive, so I was obligated to spend some very cold days in the Government Building before the last case was packed. They are, however, all home safe now, I believe, and I think I was about the most unfortunate one of the exhibitors, as this beautiful teacup, which once belonged to Franklin, was broken, but, as you see, I had it mended so well that none but an expert can discover the crack, and I am only glad that it was my relic and not some of the other exhibitors that suffered."

### RELICS OF FRANKLIN.

Among the relics of Franklin, which Mrs. Gillespie displayed as having been exhibited at the World's Fair, were three beautiful china plates which were given to Franklin while in Paris. Apparently the platters are of Oriental origin; the ware, however, is not Canton. Besides the plates, Mrs. Gillespie

showed a handsome fruit dish, evidently of French manufacture. The decorations on this dish represent a grapevine, the leaves, grapes and vine being raised from the surface of the dish.

"There are two of these dishes," said Mrs. Gillespie, "to my knowledge. One of them was broken many years ago. At the time the Sanitary Fair was held in this city it was pieced together and exhibited at that show, and at last sold there for a high figure."

A very attractively-shaped pitcher, decorated with brightly-hued flowers, was also

shown by Mrs. Gillespie as a Franklin memento, and she further stated that it was her belief that it was purchased in France. Apart from the crockery relics Mrs. Gillespie owns several beautiful pieces of old furniture which once belonged to the great philosopher. One of the most attractive of these is a chess table of dainty construction and evidently French workmanship.

Chess, as everyone knows, was Franklin's favorite amusement, and one of the best papers that the doctor wrote was on this subject. While in France he had frequent contests with the best chess players on the Continent, and also engaged in many games with the famous automaton chess player, who was at that time the rage. No doubt if this old table could tell its story it could give the names of many distinguished men, both French and American, who have on its friendly board contested with the author of "The Morals of Chess."

Among the Franklin portraits in Mrs. Gillespie's possession is a miniature painting by Duplessis, at the request, it is said, of Louis XVI., and sent, with his compliments, to Mrs. Franklin. It has always been considered an excellent likeness and has been reproduced several times. One of the best engravings made of it was by James Wilcox for Hale's "Franklin in France." It is a well-known fact that Franklin did not dislike to sit for his picture, and this miniature was not by any means the only one which was made of him while in France, as the French people seemed determined to have him in every possible position. It has consequently been stated by a competent authority on the subject that a complete collection of the various portraits of him made public while he





MRS. RICHARD BACHE.  
The Painting by Hopper.



FRANKLIN CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SETS.





FRANCIS FOLGER FRANKLIN.

From a Painting by an Unknown Artist, now Reproduced for the First Time.

was in France would include almost two hundred different pictures, perhaps more.

A very curious old painting, owned by Mrs. Gillespie, which is new for the first time reproduced, is a portrait of Francis Folger Franklin, who was born on the 20th day of June, 1732, and died in November, 1736. This boy was named after Franklin's mother's family, his grandfather being Peter Folger, quite a prominent man in his day in New England. Francis Folger Franklin was born about two years after Franklin's marriage, and some twelve years before his sister, Mrs. Bache. Mrs. Gillespie has a good portrait of this estimable lady, a copy by Sully after the original Hopper portrait, which is owned by one of Franklin's descendants, who resides in Washington.

Hanging close to Mrs. Bache's portrait on Mrs. Gillespie's wall is a likeness of her husband, Richard Bache, who was a native of Settle, Yorkshire, England. He was born on September 12, 1737, and came to America while young, entering business as a merchant. He married Sarah, Benjamin Franklin's only daughter, on the 29th of October, 1767, and succeeded his father-in-law as Postmaster General of the United States, which office he held from November 17, 1776, until 1782.

#### A VALUABLE MINIATURE.

While chatting with Mrs. Gillespie regarding the exhibition of colonial and Revolutionary relics at the Fair she was asked if she considered that there was much interest displayed in this exhibit. "Well, I must say," she remarked, "that I was at first slightly skeptical regarding the general interest in



the subject, and, therefore, took pains to observe how the relics were viewed by the visitors. I noticed there was always a crowd of people around the cases, who appeared to read with great interest the inscriptions on the various items exhibited; nor did there appear to be any particular class who took an especial interest in the subject, but those from the cities, and others from the rural districts, young and old, men and women, well dressed and poorly clad, all seemed to be equally attracted.

"There certainly is a fascination about an article of furniture, tableware or personal apparel that once belonged to a very distinguished person whose name has become a household word, yet who passed from the scene of their earthly labors years before the present generation came into existence. One day I stood for some time beside the case which contained my Franklin relics, together with many other interesting curiosities, and listened to the remarks of the spectators. I overheard one man, who said he had come from the far West, remark to his wife and a party of companions: 'Well, I would have taken this trip twice over again just to see these relics of Franklin; to me they are of the greatest interest.' Consequently I at last came to the conclusion that the American people take considerably more interest in their ancestors and in prominent personages of their country's history than has been generally attributed to them."

From, *Democrat*

*Doylestown Pa.*

Date, *Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> 1893.*

#### ALMOST A CENTURY OLD.

Remarkable Longevity of a Family  
Decended from a Knight of William the Conqueror.

Of the life Mrs. Mary Knapp, widow of the late A. P. Knapp, Esq., who died at her residence in Montgomery Square, on the morning of December 12, in the 96th year of her age, the North Wales Record relates the following interesting particulars:

"Mary Worrell Knapp was the daughter of John Hawley Worrell, of Frankford, Philadelphia, who was during the war of 1812 and previous thereto an extensive manufacturer of gun powder at his mill property on Frankford Creek. At the death of the celebrated Commodore Stephen Decatur, John Hawley Worrell purchased May 10th, 1810, of the executors of his estate his residence and mill property on the banks of Frankford Creek, and removed thereto, where the early girlhood of Mary was spent until her marriage in her 18th year, to Abram Phelps Knapp, a native of Connecticut. Some years later, she, with her father and husband, removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., (at that time almost a wilderness) and engaged in the improvement of a large tract of land.

"The father's health failing, they returned to Frankford, in 1824, and a few

months later she, with her husband and family, removed to the farm in Montgomery township where she has since resided. Her mother was a resident of Germantown in her youth, and was familiar with the scenes and incidents of the War of the Revolution, particularly the battle of Germantown and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. Her family lineage can be traced until the time of William the Conqueror, the founder of the family being one of the Conqueror's knights, and received a large grant of land in England for him. She was the youngest and last of three sisters, who attained the ages of 100 years and 11 months; 97 years, and 93 years 10 months and 12 days respectively. Her children surviving are as follows: John P., Thomas J., Mary A., Dr. M. R., of Gwynedd, and Charles S., of Montgomery Square."

From, *Independent*

*Germantown Pa.*

Date, *Dec. 8<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## METHODISM IN GERMANTOWN

A Sketch of the Infancy and Progress of the Denomination.

### LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

The Ceremonies Conducted by Mrs. Dorothy Regar, the Only Case on Record of a Woman Officiating in Such a Capacity—John Channon, One of the First Sunday-School Scholars, Still Living.

The special revival services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Haines street, during the past week, have attracted large audiences, and drawn together many who were either Sunday-school scholars or members of the old church, but who have wandered away from their first love and connected themselves with other religious denominations hereabouts.

A short sketch and pencil drawing of the old First Church at this time will doubtless be quite interesting, as the history of Methodism in Germantown begins prior to the Revolutionary War, and has from time to time included





THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN GERMANTOWN.

among its membership some of the foremost citizens of this historical old town.

About the year 1773 Bishop Francis Ashby, the apostle of Methodism in America, came to Germantown, and preached to a large assemblage in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Market Square. Afterwards there were occasional outdoor preaching by itinerant ministers. In 1795 Jacob Reger, of Germantown, married Miss Dorothy Schraeder, of Philadelphia. Owing to the fact that there was no Methodist church in Germantown, the young man had to make a promise that he would take his wife and mother-in-law to St. George's Church, Philadelphia, which promise he religiously kept after the family removed to Germantown.

The meetings were afterwards held in Jacob Reger's house, on Haines street, near Main; at the old Germantown Academy, on School street; at Joseph Jacobs' house, Main and Mill streets, where Charles L. Eberle's store stands; at Frederick Axe's residence, Main street, where the store of the late Gideon Keyser is located.

In the year 1804 the first Methodist church was erected on Bickins' lane now Haines street, on the site of the Haines street merry-go-round, on a lot 60 by 100 feet, at a cost of about \$1300. When the day and hour arrived for the laying of the corner-stone at the dedication ceremonies, the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, who was stationed in Philadelphia, failed to put an appearance, and Daniel Pastorius, a

direct descendant of Francis Daniel Pastorius, a member of the Dunkard Church, in upper Germantown, made a short address, and Mrs. Dorothy Regar gave out a hymn, after the singing of which she offered up a prayer, and proceeded to lay the corner-stone. This is probably the only case on record of a woman officiating in such a capacity. Nearly ninety years afterwards the female members of the same church were given a voice in important business matters, a graceful compliment to the only woman in the world who had ever been honored in the laying of a corner-stone of a church which has been one of the most influential in the State.

In the year 1818 the building was found to be too small for the increasing congregation, and an addition was erected on the northeast end. Money in those days was scarce and the contributions were not as liberal as at present. Samuel Harvey made an appeal to the conference, requesting members to pay as near *five* cents a week as possible. This appeal was followed for a time, but it was necessary to remind the members occasionally that money was needed to carry on the good work, when the collections would be liberal.

In 1822 a new church was erected on the present site of the First Church at a cost of \$2000. The old building was sold, and in after years it was used as an infant school, where thousands of children acquired the first principles of the three R's, until it was purchased by Winona Council, No. 63, Jr. O. U. A. M., several years ago.



In 1839 the church was enlarged by the addition of a gallery and vestibule, and in 1843 more alterations were made to the pulpit.

In 1854 the second Methodist church was organized by a number of members from Haines Street Church, the Rev.

Newton Heston becoming pastor of the new charge in 1856.

In 1858 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$12,000. Since that time, however, considerable money has been expended on the way of improvements. It is one of the largest in Germantown. There is ample room, therefore for all who wish to attend these special revival services the coming week.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in 1818, by the Rev. John Price, a circuit preacher. John F. Watson, the author of Watson's Annals, was teacher of the boys, and Ann Bowman of the girls. John C. Channon, now over eighty years of age, residing on Main street, above Tulpehocken, we understand, was a scholar in the first Sunday-school, and the only survivor of those who were brought together to be catechized by the Rev. Mr. Price over seventy five years ago.

From, *Inquirer*  
*Phila.* *Pa.*  
 Date, *Dec. 10<sup>th</sup> 1893*

## THE PENN HEIRS CLAIM MILLIONS

THEY LIVE IN JERSEY AND WILL ASTONISH THE  
BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.

After Winning \$10,000,000 There They Will Use It to Fight  
for \$50,000,000 Worth of the Earth Lying in the State and  
City Founded by William Penn.

The descendants of William Penn, most of whom are residents of Jersey, assert a claim to a fortune which they estimate at \$65,000,000, and \$10,000,000 of which they confidently expect to win and receive for distribution in a few months. They claim \$10,000,000 against the Bank of England and it is this claim which, if all the Penns say is true, will make the Bank of England directors feel ten times as sick as they did when they discovered that their cashier had dropped a million in bad speculations a few weeks ago.

The Penns claim about \$50,000,000 worth of earth in the grand old State of Pennsylvania, including acres and acres of ground in the very centre of Philadelphia, part of the very foundations of the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. Representatives of the Penn heirs who were seen about the subject were either unable or unwilling to make explanations that would raise their claim above the range of absurdity to an outside observer, but nevertheless they said they wished to show the sincerity of their claim and to make the Penn family interesting to the public at this time. The

people will be interested in knowing those who propose either in law or equity to upset titles to real estate all over Philadelphia; to cripple the capital of the Bank of England and grab a large slice of property in France, too.

The prime mover in the matter is the only living wearer of the illustrious name of William Penn, a direct descendant of the founder, who is the father of a large and prosperous family and is an upholsterer in Newark, N. J. This William Penn was especially invited to attend the Penn day celebration in the Philadelphia public schools so that the school children might see of what stuff, of what sort of flesh and blood the founder of this city and State was composed, making allowances for the modifications of time and anti-hereditary influences during many generations of Jersey environments.

But William Penn was unable to come, and, as a consequence, the school children also failed to see a precious old book written by Penn while imprisoned in the London Tower, and which his descendant keeps ever near himself under lock and key. The book is mentioned not only because it





THE ONLY LIVING WILLIAM PENN.

is a curiosity in itself, which the present owner will never part with unless at a big price, but is an important part of the proof of their right to the \$10,000,000 in the Bank of England.

The Penns have had their claim in the hands of a set of big New York lawyers, and William Penn gave the name of Bathieu Brothers, Broadway, New York. This firm of lawyers, owing either to mistaken address or misspelling of the name, have not been found by the "Inquirer's" New York correspondent. However, Mr. Penn said at the time of the interview that Lawyer Bathieu was then in England working on the case. The Penn family was daily expecting good word from him, and even hopeful of the distribution of the fund yet in the month of November.

The most communicative one of the parties interested in this claim for millions was found to be a son-in-law of the existing William Penn, named David J. Cohen, of Newark, who gave the information about the present members of the Penn family, being thoroughly posted how the fortune will be divided. He traces the branches from William Penn, the founder, as follows:

(1) First after William there were George Penn and Thomas Penn.

(2) In the next generation there were John, Robert, Mary and Phoebe Penn.

(3) John Penn, of the last named generation, had children, William, Eliza, Sarah, and Amanda Penn, of whom



HARRIETT PENN, WIFE OF WILLIAM.

Eliza is the only one living, and she is 85 years of age, and resides at Elizabeth, N. J., her marriage name being Sorrell.

(3) Robert Penn, of the same generation, had children, Thomas, John, Joseph, Stephen, Robert, Mary.

(3) Phoebe, of the same generation, had children, Joseph, Robert, Sarah, Catharine and Mary.

(4) Eliza, of the generation marked (3), has had children, Mary, Martha, Harriet, Eliza, Daniel, Thomas, Henry.

(4) John, of the generation marked (3), a son of Robert, had children, William, David, John, Charles, Susan and Mary.

(4) Robert's son Robert, of the generation marked (3), had one son, Edward.

(5) William Penn, of the generation marked (4), married his second cousin, Harriet, daughter of Eliza, and they are living to-day at Newark, and their children are Ann, Eliza, John, William, Harriet and Lucy.

(5) William's brother, David, is alive and has children, Laura, Louis, Francis, and David.

(5) William's brother, John, died recently, leaving to represent him one child, Mary Rosina.

(5) Charles is living with his children, Sarah, Alice, Charles and George.

(5) Susan is living with children, Harriet, Laura, Helen and James.

(5) Mary is dead, leaving to represent her Annie, Teresa and William.

Those named in the paragraphs marked (5), with Stephen and Eliza, are declared to be the living descendants of the Penn family.

Eliza lives at Elizabeth; William, the upholsterer, and Harriet live at 80 Thirteenth avenue, Newark; David is a painter at Montclair; Charles is a shoemaker in Brooklyn; Susan is married to James Tyrrell, of Orange; John, who died recently, was a Brooklyn merchant; Robert is a farmer.

The Penn heirs claim that the fortune must by law be divided in four parts represented by Eliza and Stephen, who are living, and the representatives of John and Robert, deceased.

The evidence on which they base their



demand for \$10,000,000 against the Bank of England is alleged to be an old bank book which has been mysteriously passed down from William Penn, who concealed this great fortune from history in some way. This bank book is declared to be wrongfully in the possession of Stephen Penn.

One of the Penn family said Stephen was in London and was a broker. He is accused of having obtained wrongful possession of the bank book in 1871, and to have wrongfully drawn \$400,000 interest on the deposit since that time. He obtained the book from Mary Vyon, a Penn who married a Frenchman of that name, and at her death in 1871 the book should have come to Eliza Penn, of Elizabeth, N. J., though by what process of law the claimants do not pretend to explain.

For want of such details in the story William asserted that "his lawyers wouldn't—and you know no good lawyers would—tell all that was being done," and when asked about the address and business of Stephen Penn, in London, William Penn said: "That's what I do not want to tell."

The only other piece of evidence which William Penn puts forward as a basis of their claim is a curious old book, which speaks its own genuineness, having been written by William Penn while imprisoned in the Tower of London. The possession of this book is alleged to be necessary to prove the real descendants of Penn. The book is said to have been carried to London several times in connection with the litigation against the Bank of England, and to compel Stephen Penn to account for the wrongly taken interest. The fact that such heavy litigation could have escaped publicity did not seem to disabuse the minds of the Penn heirs. When this was suggested to them, they said that the matter had been worked along very quietly. They mention among other things that their New York lawyer, who could not be found, had been obliged to come all the way back to Washington after his first trip to London, because he must get papers from the Secretary of State in order to entitle him to pursue the fortune in London.

The old Penn book, entitled, "No Cross, No Crown," though guarded with jealous care by its present possessor, William Penn, under advice from his



MRS. DAVID J. COHEN NEE PENN.

counsel "not to let the other side get to know his case," was shown to an "Inquirer" reporter. Its owner had been offered \$700 for it. There was only one place that it ought to go, he said, and that was to Pennsylvania. Gladdened to hear his inherited partiality for Pennsylvania the reporter suggested that he should present it to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Mr. Penn seemed to take kindly to the idea that the Historical Society ought to have it and admitted with evident reluctance that it could be bought for enough money. Mr. Penn "could not" let the reporter copy out the queer old passages in the middle of the book, because of the caution of his New York lawyers, but consented to allow a part of the preface to be copied, as he agreed with the suggestion that that could do his cause no harm. He held the lamp hard by while the reporter took a few quaint passages from the old book, and refused even to go to his supper while the work was being done. The book is about an inch and a half thick, 6 inches long, by 4 inches wide. It is marked "Printed and sold by Andrew Sowle anno 1682" and Penn's preface is dated "Worminghurst in Suffex the 1st of the 6th month 1682." It is covered with heavy calfskin and is in an excellent state of preservation for a book 211 years old. Every line can be read. The whole is dedicated to the task of upholding "virtue and temperance" and the twenty-two chapters contain quotations from the writings of a hundred or more authors in every age of literature. The preface reads in part as follows:

"Reader, the great business of man's life is to answer the end for which he lives, and this is to glorify God and save his own soul. This is the decree of Heaven as old as the world. But so it is that man mindeth nothing less than what he should most mind and despiseth to inquire into his own mind, its original duty, and end, choosing rather to dedicate his days (the steps he should make to blessedness) to gratify the pride, avarice, and luxury of his heart, as if he had been born for himself, or rather given himself being, and so not subject to the reckoning and judgment of a superior power. To this wild and lamentable pass hath poor man brought himself by his disobedience to the law of God in his heart by doing that which he knows he should not do and leaving undone that which he knows he should do. And as long as this disease continueth upon man, he will make God his enemy and himself incapable of love and salvation that He has manifested by his own Christ Jesus to the world. If, reader, thou art such an one, my counsel to thee is to retire into thyself and take a view of the condition of thy soul, for Christ will give the light with which to do it. Search carefully and thoroughly, thy life is upon it, thy soul is at stake \* \* \* Christ's Cross is Christ's way to Christ's crown. This is the subject of the following discourse as writ during my confinement in the Tower of London in the year 1668, now represented with enlargements of matter and testimony.

That thou mayest attain the eternal rest and Kingdom of God, so desireth, so prayeth, friendly reader

"Thy fervent Christian friend,  
"WILLIAM PENN."



The chapters treat of the cross, its necessity, its meaning, and of pride, arrogance, luxury, virtue, temperance. The heathen writers and warriors are quoted freely. Then at the close of the book is a letter from Penn's father, in which he says: "Firstly, let nothing in this world tempt you to act against your conscience; secondly, what you design to do, do justly and reasonably, and be not troubled with disappointments."

William Penn, the present owner of the book, declares that it is the only copy in existence, though he said there were copies of another edition of the work. He wouldn't let it go to the World's Fair for fear of its being lost. There are other Penn relics in the family. A diary kept by the founder after his coming to America is in the hands of Eliza Penn, at Elizabeth, along with some old coins which he carried, but she keeps them under lock and key. The pictures that are given are those of the present William Penn and some of his children, most of whom live with him at 80 Thirteenth avenue, Newark, N. J.

Lawyers and others well posted in historical and legal matters declare that there is not the remotest possibility under the sun that such a fortune, as the Penn heirs expect daily to be distributed, is in the Bank of England to their credit, and one able gentleman said: "The only question that arises out of the story is whether some lawyers are working a fake on the Penn heirs or whether some of the Penn heirs are working a fake on somebody else." A failure and reorganization of the Bank of England has occurred since Penn's time. The absurdity of any possible claim to lands in Pennsylvania would appear in many ways, but especially in the old acts of the law-making power of the State, confirming all titles that were long ago questioned by reason of any doubtful or missing link in conveyances from Penn.

The plan of the Penn heirs, however, as soon as they get the \$10,000,000 cash from England, is to use that to fight for their lands in Pennsylvania.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
Date, *Dec. 4" 1893,*

**ZOUAVES' VIVANDIERE  
WITH HER OLD COMRADES.**

**"French Mary" at the Reunion of  
the 114th Regiment, P.V.**

**HER OLD KEG WAS WITH HER.**

## Touching Scenes and Incidents at the Gathering of the Veterans.

### A Banquet Follows a Business Meeting.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Zouaves D'Afrique, held their twenty-third annual reunion yesterday afternoon at the hall of Post 19, G. A. R., Marshall Street, below Girard Avenue. There was present as the chief guest of the association a member of the regiment whom the other veterans have not seen since the close of the war—Mrs. Richard Leonard, or, as she was known during the campaigns, "French Mary." Her reception was truly affecting, and she was literally welcomed with open arms.

As each veteran came forward to shake hands with their beloved vivandiere, even though the thirty years separation had blotted many of their faces and names from memory, the relation of some small incident recalled the speaker to her mind. The tears would well up in her eyes as the death of some comrade was related, and many a touching scene was retold for old times' sake. Mary stated emphatically that when she died her little vivandiere whisky keg would go "to the One Hundred and Fourteenth men, and nobody else."

#### MARY'S UNIFORM.

There stands in the hall the figure of a zouave dressed in the uniform of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, and when this was pointed out to Mary she exclaimed: "Why, dat's like I used to wear, only I had a dress. I got one like dat at home." After every member of the association had shaken hands with Mary and had a short talk with her the association was called to order by President A. H. G. Richardson.

The committee on the Gettysburg monument reported its good condition, and the Sons of Veterans committee made an excellent report of its work, it numbering now 120 members.

At the election of officers for the ensuing year, Albert C. Smith was chosen president; Thomas C. Campbell, first vice-president; John A. Tricker, second vice-president; W. E. Hoffman, adjutant; B. L. Myers, corresponding secretary, A. C. Brown, treasurer, and A. W. Given, chaplain.

#### THE VETERANS' BANQUET.

A banquet was given in the evening at Franklin Street and Fairmount Avenue. About 125 covers were laid, and the hall was neatly decorated with flags and greens. The newly-elected president, Albert C. Smith, presided and near him was seated the guest of the evening, "French Mary." Her little vivandiere keg occupied a prominent place on the table.

After the excellent supper had been disposed of, General Charles H. T. Collis, who commanded the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, responded to the toast, "The One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers."

He spoke of the regiment's history during the war and recalled to the minds of his men anecdotes which had slipped the memory of many. He was followed by





"French Mary," the Vivandiere of the Zouaves  
D'Afrique.

Comrade Edward Williams, who, in lieu of a camp-fire song, recited one of Riley's touching poems of the war.

"The Third Army Corps" was the toast on which Corporal James Tanner spoke. He spoke of the warm welcome Philadelphia always had for troops passing through at any hour of the day or night. Of the work accomplished by the soldiers of the late war, he said that all we have to-day is what we get as heirs from them, and concluded by saying emphatically: "Those soldiers did not countenance the tearing down of the American flag; they did not look with favor upon the grabbing of a struggling young republic by the throat and the restoration of a dissolute queen to the throne."

William Grew delivered an address on "The Enlisted Men of the One Hundred and Fourteenth," and General Leiber, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, spoke on that organization.

After much persuasion and with a great deal of reluctance, "French Mary" was induced to address the members. With every line of her face expressing the happiness she felt, she said:—

"Well, boys, I can't talk very good; but I am very glad to see you, because you treat me so good. Boys, I wish you would come to Pittsburg next year and I will try to do the best I can for you. You understand me? I will be going home to-morrow, but I am very glad I saw you and very sorry I am going home."

#### MARY'S OWN STORY.

Mary is a Frenchwoman, having been born in Paris in 1834. She speaks English brokenly and her modesty made her ill-



The Famous Whisky Keg.

disposed to say much about herself, but she finally consented to relate the strange story of her life.

When but a girl of 14 years the revolution in the city of Paris broke out, and during its progress she had her first sight of fighting and bloodshed. Her experience in this conflict gave birth to the liking she has always displayed for a life of adventure. In 1849 there came to Paris a young

German, Bernardo Tebe, to finish his trade as tailor. Meeting the sweet little French girl he promptly fell in love, and after a short courtship they were married, although Mary was but 15 years of age.

As they were both desirous of seeing new lands and new adventures, they crossed the English Channel, shortly after their wedding, and settled down in London in 1850. Four years after their arrival the Crimean war broke out, and Tebe enlisted.



Mary Leonard of To-Day.

Mary insisted on accompanying her husband's regiment, and they went through the entire campaign together.

#### AGAIN AT THE FRONT.

After peace had been restored the pair came together to Philadelphia in 1856, where Tebe set up a tailoring shop and



his wife helped the household fund by dressmaking. The call for troops at the outbreak of the Rebellion again stirred Mary's valorous heart, and, making herself a vivandiere's uniform, she joined the regiment in which her husband had enlisted, the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mary carried a stock of small supplies and her little keg of liquor, and in this way earned no small amount. In addition to the regular soldier's pay, 25 cents a day was given her for services in the hospital.

By industry she had managed to save \$1600, which she kept in her boot. By some unfortunate accident her husband found this out and communicated it to some of his countrymen in the regiment. These companions after getting him intoxicated, induced him to make an attempt to steal her small fortune; and when Mary woke the next morning, she found the boot slit up the leg and the money gone. This act disgusted her with army life, and regardless of the wishes of Colonel Einstein, who was in command, she resolved to come North. General McClellan was to review the troops, however, in a few days, and she was persuaded to stay and laundry the suits of the officers. On review day, in her handsome uniform, she took her place by the colors, and when the General saw her, he stopped, and added his request to the other that she should not leave the army. It was all to no effect, and Mrs. Tebe reached Philadelphia with but \$13 in her pocket.

#### JOINS THE ZOUAVES.

Shortly after her arrival, Charles H. T. Collis, who was organizing the Zouaves D'Afrique, heard through correspondents at Washington, of her great worth, and after much persuasion, she consented to join his regiment. In the Spring of 1862 she again reached Washington. Over a year later the Zouaves and the Twenty-seventh Regiment were thrown into close contact, and on the second morning of the battle of Gettysburg a number of men were advancing along the line, inquiring for the Zouaves. Having found the regiment, they asked for Mary Tebe, and requested her to follow them to the Wheat Field, where a dying man wanted to see her. Their description convinced Mary that it was her husband and though urged not to make the attempt, she insisted upon going.

A guard was detailed to accompany her and she found Tebe dying of wounds. She was just in time to see him die.

She continued with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, or Zouaves, and before the war was out fell in love with a handsome Maryland orderly, Richard Leonard. She was married to him at Culpepper. The Rebels were making an attack upon the place, and the ceremony was interrupted, so that no marriage certificate was made out; but they were afterward married again.

During the war "French Mary" was in thirteen of the principal battles, among them Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Winchester. Her first engagement was at the first battle of Bull Run. She carries a bullet in her left ankle received at Fredericksburg.

Besides two medals and her little keg, she has a silver cup she prizes highly, presented to her by Lieutenant-Colonel Cavada, inscribed: "To Marie, for bravery shown on the field of battle."

#### FOUGHT THEIR BATTLES O'ER.

#### The 119th and 121st Regiments Celebrate Fredericksburg Fight.

The 119th and the 121st Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg last evening by banquets.

That of the 119th Regiment was presided over by Gideon Clark. An opening prayer was offered by the chaplain of the regiment, B. R. Taylor, and the secretary, Jacob Seneidt, read letters of regret from H. G. Wright, George W. Getty, General M. T. McMahon, Elisha H. Rhoades, General Calvin E. Pratt, Colonel Charles J. Field, who put the regiment in the field, and R. S. Westbrook. Chaplain Miller recited a poem, "The Volunteer Soldiers" Major Landel recited a history of the battle, George W. Johnson gave a history of the regiment, appropriate remarks were made by Colonel Gray, while the orator of the evening, General J. W. Latta, made an inspiring reminiscent speech which was greatly enjoyed.

Prior to the banquet of the 121st Regiment the election of officers occurred at the regimental headquarters on Filbert Street, which resulted as follows: President, Thomas Simpson; vice-presidents, William W. Strong and Charlie Barlow; secretary, John Galbraith, and treasurer, Joshua Jarsed. A number of informal speeches were made at the banquet and two recitations were given by Private J. L. Smith, of the 118th Regiment and the former president of the 121st William D. Baldwin.

From, *Ledger*  
*Philad. Par.*  
Date, *Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

#### Claypole Family Papers.

A boy yesterday delivered to Clerk Edward Nichols a neatly wrapped parcel, which he said was sent by the Rev. Dr. Hughes O. Gibbons, Pastor of the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, to see if the owner could be found. The package was left on a counter of a men's furnishing goods store, at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, about two months ago. The package contained three ancient documents. On the outside of the one there was the following writing: "The property of Elizabeth Claypole, May 5th, 1794. The legacy of Sarah Hollowell to her niece, Elizabeth Claypole." Inside was the cover leaf of a Bible, on which there was printed the following: "Containing the Old and New Testaments, together with the Apoerypha, translated out of the original tongues, and, with the former translations, diligently compared and revised by the special command of King James 1st, of England, with original notes and references, to which are added an index and an alphabetical table of all the names in the Old and New Testaments, with their significations." The work was "printed at the press in Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas, by him in Worcester, and by him and company at Faust's statue, No. 4 Newbury, MDCCXCI."

The second of the documents is in the form of a certificate stating that James Claypole, of London, and Helena Mercers were married on the 12th day of the 12th month, 1657, at Bremen, Germany. Also, that they set out from Gravesend on the 25th day of the 5th month,



1683, and arrived in Philadelphia the 8th day of the 8th month, 1683. They came on the ship Concord, Captain Jeffrys commander. Joseph Claypole departed on the 6th day of the 6th month, 1687, and was buried in Friends' burial place, Philadelphia. Helena Claypole died on the 13th day (the month is illegible), 1688, and was buried in Friends' burial place, at Philadelphia, Mulberry street. It is then mentioned that William Claypole, grandson of the above named James, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1711, and was buried in Friends' burial place in February, 1779. Elizabeth, his daughter, was born in Philadelphia October 1st, 1718, and died May 3d, 1805; John Claypole, son of the above-named William and Elizabeth, was born August 15th, 1752, in Mount Holly, N. J., and was buried in Christ Church burying ground, and it is stated that, for his offspring, you are to see page 1015 of this book.

The third paper is a record of the marriage of John Claypole, son of William and Elizabeth Claypole, to Elizabeth Ashburn, widow of Joseph, and daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom, on the 8th of May, 1783. Then follows a list of the offspring and the dates of their death and other information.

Mr. Nichols said that he would take charge of the papers, and show them with pleasure to any one interested in them.

From,

Star  
Phila. Pa.

Date, Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> 1893.

#### The Claypole Papers Restored.

George Camby, of 1441 South Penn Square, came to the Orphans' Court this morning and claimed the supposed ancient documents, which belonged to the Claypole family. Mr. Camby stated to Clerk Edward Nichols that he is the grandson of Elizabeth Claypole, and has the original family Bible in his possession. The documents, Mr. Camby stated, were photographic copies of the originals, prepared for family distribution. They are records of marriages and births of the descendants of John and Elizabeth Claypole. The photograph of the fly-leaf of the Bible was taken so that it could be restored to its original place.

The papers were lost a few months ago, but other copies existed, and Mr. Camby is now engaged in distributing them among the other members of the family.

Mr. Camby saw a publication in a newspaper, and at once went to the Orphans' Court and received the papers as stated.

Elizabeth Claypole's maiden name was Elizabeth Griscom, daughter of Samuel Griscom, and she married first John Ross, an upholsterer, who died in January, 1776, leaving her the young widow, Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, at the little old fashioned house still standing, 249 Arch street. She afterwards married Capt. Joseph Ashburn, and after his death married John Claypole in 1793.

From,

News  
West Chester Pa.

Date, Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> 1893.

#### A RARE OLD BOOK.

The First Directory for the City of Philadelphia.

We have been shown a copy of the first directory of the city of Philadelphia, published in the year 1785 by Francis White, who kept an intelligence office, and was "a dealer in public securities of every kind, at Chestnut between Third and Second streets." The book contains about 3,700 names of citizens and housekeepers, with their occupations, nearly all of whom are located east of Seventh street. As the houses were not numbered, places of business and residences were given on certain streets between two other streets. The preface is as follows:

The publishers of this DIRECTORY has endeavored to remedy the frequent complaints made at his office, by strangers and others, for the want of a more easy guide to find out any person they might have business with, and notwithstanding his care to render it correct, it being the first of the kind published here, it cannot be expected to be wholly complete. He therefore hopes the indulgent public will excuse any errors or omissions which may appear, as he intends to have the next as correct as can possibly be collected. This collection took place 1st September, and was sent to the press under the present alphabet, rather than detain it, as the longer such is on hand, the more false and useless it will appear—the next shall be alphabetized, so as to find any person's name at a view. FRANCIS WHITE, INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Chestnut street, }  
October 27, 1785. }

In addition to names of residents are the following named as contents:

The members of Congress, grand departments of the United States, members in Council, members in Assembly, Judges and Justices of the Peace, public State offices, Counsellors at law, ministers of the gospel, physicians and surgeons. President, directors, days and hours of business at the bank. Professors at the University. Rates of postage as established by law. Arrivals and departure of all ports and stages. The society of Cincinnati, the committee, their places of meeting and abode.

The book is now the property of Mr. C. B. Lee, whose great-grandfather, Mr. Francis Lee, is named as the proprietor of the one daily stage line between Philadelphia and New York. The book appears to have come down through the possession of John Scott, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee proposes donating this book to the archives of the Chester County Historical Society.



From, *Record*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

### WASHINGTON WAS A KICKER.

One of His Letters Falls Into the Hands of a Local Admirer.

A novel but valuable Christmas present was yesterday received by J. Clayton Erb, of the Keystone News Bureau, from Major Samuel A. Losh, the Schuylkill County legislator. It is an autograph letter written by George Washington in March, 1785, from Mount Vernon to Matthew Carey in reference to the Evening Herald, just started by Mr. Carey. The letter evidences the fact that people in those days were just as prone to appropriate other people's newspapers as they are now, and the letter, which follows, speaks for itself:

"Sir—I purposed so soon as I understood you intended to become the publisher of a newspaper in Philadelphia to request that a copy of your weekly production might be sent to me. I was the more pleased with this determination when, by a letter from my friend, the Marquis de la Fayette, I found he had interested himself in your behalf. It has so happened that my Gazettes from Philadelphia, whether from inattention, printing or post offices or other causes, came very irregularly to my hands. Let me pray you therefore to address those you send to me in the appearance of a letter. The common paper usually applied will do equally well for the cover. It has sometimes occurred to me that there are persons who, wishing to read newspapers without being of the expense of paying for them, make free with those which are addressed to others. Under the garb of a letter it is not presumable this liberty would be taken.

I am, sir,

Y'r most obed serv'.

G. WASHINGTON.

The letter was found away back in the 70s by the then Secretary of the Commonwealth, John Blair Linn, while compiling the archives of the State. It was subsequently presented to Major Losh, and the latter now presents it to Mr. Erb, who is a sort of mild bibliomaniac.

From, *Press*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1894.*

### A JEWISH CONGREGATION OLDER THAN THE NATION.

Mickve Israel, Which Had Its Origin in Meetings in 1726.

ORGANIZED WORSHIP IN 1747.

First Synagogue Built in 1782—Address of Fealty to George Washington—Rabbi Morais' Long Service.

The recent death of Horace Moses, the last residuary legatee of the late Hyman Gratz, which clears the way for a munificent bequest to Mickve Israel Congregation of this city amounting to \$150,000 for the erection of a Jewish college for the training up and education of teachers, brings at this time the Synagogue of Mickve Israel, with its scholastic and venerable Rabbi, Dr. Sabato Morais, and the history of its early congregation into special prominence, and deservedly so, as it lays claim to being one of the oldest Jewish congregations in this country.

As far back as 1726 Arnold Bamberger owned land in this vicinity, and with his family and several of his faith residing nearby held worship according to the belief of their fathers at his home, which was for a time within the limits of what is now the city.

The nucleus, however, of a congregation began to meet regularly for worship long before the American Revolution in a quaint old house located in Sterling Alley, during the year 1747. The plot of land occupied by the Jewish Cemetery on the north side of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, which was purchased by Nathan Levy as early as 1738, and where he and several members of his family were buried, was some time afterward sold to the Portuguese Congregation of Mickve Israel (House of Israel) by the remaining members of the Levy family, which was the means of stimulating into a permanent existence the earliest methods adopted by the Hebrews for their ancient forms of worship in this city.

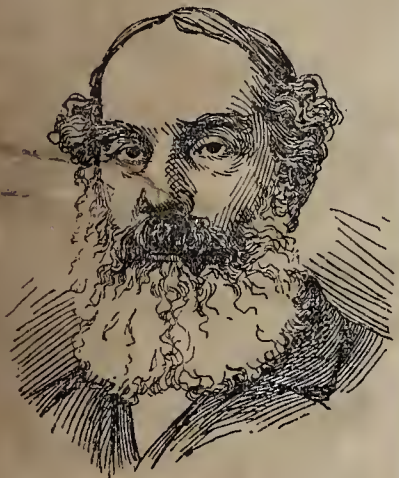




INTERIOR VIEW OF MICKVE ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE.

## THE FIRST SYNAGOGUE BUILT.

In 1773 a movement was made toward the permanent establishing of this congregation, and on September 13, 1782, the first regular synagogue building on the north side of Cherry Street, above Third, by Rev.



Rev. Dr. Sabato Morals.

Gershom, Mendes Seixas, the rabbi of the infant congregation, whose first president was Barnard Gratz, the paternal ancestor of the well-known Gratz family in this city.

Among the archives of the nation is the record of an address of homage and fealty sent to George Washington during his first Presidential term on behalf of Mickve Israel Congregation, signed by Manuel

Josephson and dated Philadelphia, December 13, 1790, as well as a courteous reply returned to the leaders of the congregation by the first Chief Executive of the United States.

The little congregation had its vicissitudes and struggles and for a time received financial assistance from Hayim Solomon, a wealthy Hebrew, who during the term of President Madison came to the rescue of the Government with a loan of \$350,000. Rev. Seixas continued his rabbiship until 1784 when he removed to New York city to assume the charge of the Synagogue Shiarith Israel. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, a native of Gibraltar, who had located for a season in Montreal, Canada. After his death in 1811 as well as during his ministry it was quite difficult for the congregation to pay the running expenses of the synagogue, together with the Rabbi's salary. In consequence a legalized lottery with plenty of prizes and no blanks was resorted to to liquidate the existing indebtedness. After this there was a vacancy in the rabbiship for nearly four years, during which time Abraham Hyman Cohen, a son of the Rabbi, acted as reader.

In 1815 Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho, a resident of England, who previously ministered at Bridgeton on the Island of Barbadoes and later at Charleston, S. C., was chosen Rabbi. He was widely known as an author and scholar and remained with the congregation two years, his death occurring March 28, 1817.

## SECOND SYNAGOGUE BUILT.

Hartwig Cohen and M. Bensadun acted as readers until 1825, when Rev. Abraham Israel Keys, a native of Great Britain, who occupied a ministerial office at Barbados,



became the Rabbi. He died after a successful service of four years. During his term the congregation erected a new and more commodious synagogue on Cherry Street, above Third. This was dedicated by Rabbi Keys on January 21, 1825, assisted by Rev. Moses Levy and Madura Peixotto, of the Portuguese Synagogue of New York city, with impressive ceremonies. In 1829 Rev. Isaac Leiser was chosen rabbi. He was born in Neuenkirchen, Westphalia, Prussia, on December 12, 1806, and while yet a boy pursued his studies at Munster. Coming to this country at the age of 18 he located at Richmond, Va., where he assisted Rev. Isaac B. Seixas, the Rabbi of the Portuguese congregation in that city. His able defense of the Jewish people from an article which appeared in the London Quarterly Review brought him into favorable notice and paved the way to his being called to this city as minister to the Mickve Israel Congregation. His qualities of activity and perseverance at once made their impress upon the congregation, he being the first Rabbi to introduce English discourses at the synagogue during the year 1830.

Rabbi Leiser made a thorough organization of the Jews throughout the United States, taking prominent part in the dedicating of synagogues and defending his race from unjust attacks. He founded the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, which co-operated all over the world for the rights of the Jews. The Hebrew Educational Society, the Maimonides College for the training of ministers and rabbis, and the Jewish Hospital, owe their origin to his untiring efforts. For a quarter of a century he was the editor of the Occident and American Jewish Advocate, which, after his death, was conducted by Mayer Sulzberger, of this city.

Rabbi Leiser spent eighteen years in an English translation of the Hebrew Bible and was the leading advocate of the Jewish Order B'nai B'rith (Sons of Covenant), in which society he occupied prominent positions. He served as rabbi of Mickve Israel until 1850, a period of twenty-one years. In 1857, the Congregation of Bethel Emeth (House of the God of Truth) was organized by some of his friends and he accepted the charge of the congregation, remaining with them until his death in 1868.

#### RABBI MORAIS CALLED IN 1851.

From the Fall of 1850 until the Spring of 1851, Abraham Finzi acted as reader, and in March, 1851, the present well-known Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, was called to the congregation as a minister. He was born at Leghorn, Tuscany, Italy, April 13, 1823, and had been located in London for five years before he came to this country, being Hebrew master at the Orphans' School of the Portuguese congregation, Sha' Are Shamayim (Gates of Heaven), in Bevis Marks. He was chosen rabbi of Mickve Israel in April, 1851, and during his ministry the present synagogue on Seventh Street above Arch, was erected, the cornerstone being laid on May 9, 1859, and the structure dedicated for worship on the 24th of May, 1860, Rev. Dr. Morais officiating at the ceremonies. The synagogue is two stories, built of brick and stone, with an exceedingly plain exterior, the interior, however, being attractively furnished and decorated. The worshipping-room is on the second floor, and is surrounded by roomy galleries. The first floor is occupied by the smaller shrine and committee-rooms, and at the rear of the building is a large

court, which contains the Succa (tabernacle), erected during the Feast of Tabernacles, and at other times by the sexton, Hayim Polano.

Prominent Hebrews of this city have been members of this congregation, Abraham M. Hart being president for many years. Abraham M. Frechic is the present presiding officer. From its organization to the present time the orthodox ritual has ever been used at this synagogue originally introduced by the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, who were its first attendants, and at the present day no innovations in these forms are tolerated.

Dr. Morais, the early friend of Sir Moses Montefiore and John Mazzini, is well-known throughout the country as a linguist and philologist, being the founder of and president of the Jewish Theological College, of New York city, and the representative of Baron Maurice D. Hirsch, the noted Jewish philanthropist. In recognition of his profound learning and scholarly attainments the honorable degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Rabbi Morais by the University of Pennsylvania on June 9, 1887.

From, *True American*  
*Cheriton N.J.*  
 Date, *Jan. 1st 1894.*

### THE HISTORIC OLD BELL

An Interesting Sketch of the Old Relic  
 —the Important Part it Has Played  
 In History—Independence Hall.

No potentate or conqueror ever received greater homage, says J. W. Morton, Sr., than has been and ever shall be accorded the old Liberty Bell, now resting once more in its ancient home, Philadelphia. Its journey to the Columbian Exposition, in April last was one long round of enthusiastic adulation. No object in all that vast collection of the interesting and wonderful of all nations reached the hearts and touched the souls of the hurrying millions as did the grand old relic of the earliest trials and triumphs. And the homeward journey—who can describe it? From beginning to end a series of magnificent receptions, a mighty stream of effervescing patriotism;! Sire and son, mother and maiden, all striving for just one sight of the battered, silent emblem, as it dashed through the village or halted in the town, covered with floral tributes, and followed by thanksgivings. Men and women gathered their children along the railroad tracks, and, with bared



heads and fluttering flags, watched the passage of the train with its priceless freight. Even at night the blaze of watch fires lit the path of the precious metal.

Young readers have lately been clamoring for a history of the old Liberty Bell, and a description of the venerable building in which it is so carefully preserved.

The building known as the State House, in Philadelphia, when originally built, was quite "outside the city." The structure was commenced in 1729 and completed in 1734, and was occupied by the Assembly for the first time in October, 1735. At this time the surroundings were very crude, and huckleberry brush covered the lots adjoining. In 1739-40 two wings were added, one on either end, and connected by piazzas with the main or central structure. The entire cost of the edifice up to this point was about \$28,000. About the latter date it was determined to erect a tower and belfry over the south end of the main hall; and this work was completed late in the year 1751, at which time, November 4, 1751, the steeple was raised amid general festivity and rejoicing.

Three days prior to this, November 1, 1751, a letter was addressed to Robert Charles, of London, ordering the bell.

The bell was sent from England by the ship *Matilda*, and reached Philadelphia in August, 1752. It seemed to meet all the requirements of the purchasers, although the price was £198 instead of £100. But appearances are deceitful, for while being tested for sound, immediately after it was hung, a stroke of the clapper cracked the metal and rendered the bell useless. It was at first intended to send the bell back to England to be recast, but finally a firm of local founders, Messrs. Pass & Stow, were employed instead.

The bell was broken up and recast in March, 1763, and it is said that the Philadelphia firm turned out a better job, mechanically, than the original. Pass & Stow added a certain proportion of copper to the original alloy, and for this or some other reason the tone of the new bell was not quite satisfactory. So a third cast was made, and this time with perfect success. The Liberty Bell, therefore, was subjected to three castings—one in England and two in Philadelphia.

The bell was placed in the steeple of the State House early in June, 1753, where it remained until September, 1777.

The bell was used to mark the hour at which the courts convened; to call the members of the Assembly to their posts, and later on to summon the freemen of the city and county to such public meetings as their leaders might designate.

On July 30, 1768, the brazen sentinel in the tower called together the "freemen of the city and county" to consider what instructions should be given to their representatives, and it was then and there resolved that "the Colonies are reduced to the level of slaves."

December 27, 1773 saw the ship *Polly* going down the Delaware river, her cargo of tea rejected by the indignant colonists, who at the bell's summons, had "filled the State House and overflowed into the square." The 1st of June following witnessed the flags at half-mast for the closing of the port of Boston, announced by the tolling of the muffled bell.

April 24, 1775 the tidings of Lexington reached the Quaker City, and on the following day, at the stroke of the bell, 8,000 people met beneath its sound and pledged themselves to defend with arms the sacred cause of liberty.

When on the 10th of May, 1775, the bell sent forth its call for the assembling of Congress, two bodies met—one by authority of the King and the other by the will of the people. This was the last service rendered unto monarchy by the grand old bell.

July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Congress was assembled in the East room of the State House—better known as "Independence Hall." The debate had been in progress since June 7, when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, rose in his place and offered his famous resolution, beginning: "Resolved, that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States," which resolution laid the foundation for the immortal Declaration of Independence.

By order of the committee of safety the sheriff was instructed to read the Declaration of Independence, then duly signed by all, "at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, July 8, at the State House." All constables and officers were commanded to be present. As the hour approached the bell in the tower again sent out its stirring call and brazen defiance.

From that moment to the present the bell has been regarded as a symbol—an "outward and visible sign"—of American independence, a precious possession to be carefully guarded from harm or desecrating touch. When, therefore, the British Army threatened Phila-



delphia, in 1777, the Executive Council ordered that the Liberty Bell, together with the chimes of Christ Church and St. Peter's be removed to Allentown. This removal was made by wagons, under the care of a small band of devoted patriots, and the bell was kept safely in Zion Reformed Church until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1783, when it was returned to its home and duties.

The surrender of Cornwallis was announced by the ringing of the bell at noon, October 24, 1781, amid the roar of cannon and the answering peals from the church towers.

The proclamation of peace was rung forth on April 16, 1783, and thenceforth the bell was used on only the most notable occasions, among others the visit of Lafayette, on September 29, 1824; the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4, 1826, etc.

After the stormy period of the Revolution the old bell rested in retirement, except when on special occasions as already noted its deep tones were employed to voice the heart beats of the people who loved it. For years it rested in a modern framework, which now forms one of the attractions of the museum. It was also placed for a time in the museum. It was also placed for a time in the east-room, and for many years on a pedestal having thirteen tides, one to represent each of the original States. In 1876 it was suspended in the open tower by a chain of thirteen links, and in that position it is to-day. It is proposed to place the bell upon a wheeled pedestal on the ground floor, so as to provide for its safety in case of fire—a precaution that certainly should be taken.

The boys and girls in Philadelphia certainly love the Old Liberty Bell, and so do their elders for that matter. Fully half of Philadelphia participated in the grand reception tendered to the old bell on its return from Chicago, November 6. Not only were the State and city officials, the military, the police, the firemen and other city departments represented in the great parade, but thousands of schoolboys marched in line, amid the plaudits of nearly half a million cheering, shouting spectators.

It was long after midnight when the bell was again placed beneath the roof of the old State House. Up to the last the sturdy school boys followed it. Foot ball and cricket had no attraction for the Philadelphia young Americans that day; they all united in offering homage to the bell, and no part of the mighty pageant attracted more attention than the sturdy ranks and smiling faces of the school boys.

Aside from its forced journey to Allentown, in 1777, the bell has left the State House on only two occasions. In 1885 it was loaned to the managers of the New Orleans Exposition, and this

year it was viewed by millions at Chicago. It is not likely to leave its home again.

What a glorious thing it would be if every patriotic American boy and girl could spend a day at the old State House, in company with the Liberty Bell and all the other relics and reminders of our historic forefathers! The East Room, or Independence Hall, as it is generally known, is in almost the same condition it was in 1776, when the Declaration was signed within its walls. There you may see the chair and desk used by John Hancock.

In the museum you may see the odd, old-fashioned silver inkstand which stood on John Hancock's desk, and which was used in signing the Declaration. Among other relics is a sofa used by George Washington, a pew which he occupied in church, the bell used in giving alarms at Valley Forge; shot and cannon balls from Revolutionary battlefields, paintings and portraits of Revolutionary heroes, etc.

Small wonder, then, that deep emotions of patriotic pride swell the bosom of the descendants of these noble men when standing on the spot which was the scene of their noblest achievements. May the spirit of our grand old sires, whose mortal bodies have long since crumbled into dust, inspire the rising generation with the broad and lofty patriotism of '76!



From, *Inquirer**Phila.* *Pa.*Date, *Jan. 22* 1894.

# Charities Built On .....Tusculum's Ruins

## Last Landmark of a Colonial Estate Disappears Before Modern Improvements.

With the demolition last week of the ruins of a small old-fashioned stone dwelling house, which stood in the midst of a populous manufacturing district, under the shadow of Bromley's great carpet mills, on Leamy street, above Lehigh avenue, disappeared the last vestige of "Tusculum."

For a century or more the stone walls have stood immovable, while the hands that built them and the mind that conceived them have perished; and the hopes that were born with their foundation were shattered and lost. They have seen green fields and shady lanes replaced by walls of brick and roads of stone, all alive with the roar of traffic and the hum of industry. For a moment they can recall the memory of by-gone days and former owners long dead and almost forgotten, before passing away forever.

"Tusculum" was the summer paradise of a happy family long ago. It was one of the large estates, which were then far out in the suburbs of the little Quaker city, and have since been embraced in its limits. Several hundred acres were included within its boundaries, which included the ground now occupied by the Episcopal Hospital and several adjoining tracts, below which is now Lehigh avenue, near Front street. Above Lehigh avenue the outlines reached in a diagonal line from the corner of Mascher street to Second and Cambria, north on Second street to Indiana avenue, northeast to Mascher and Clearfield, then back to Lehigh avenue, touching it just above Front street.

John Leamy and his wife, Elizabeth, with their four children, were the occupants of "Tusculum," which Mrs. Leamy had inherited from her parents. Before her marriage Mrs. Leamy's name was Miss Ross, and she is said to have been a niece of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a relative of "Betsy" Ross, who made the first American flag. Mr. Leamy, the father of the little flock, was a merchant and importer of teas, wines and other goods. He was of Irish descent, but his family had emigrated to Spain, where he had been in the same business before coming to America. The exact date of Mr. Leamy's location in Philadelphia is not known, but his name is found in the oldest city directory, published in 1797, where his place of business is given as 79 South

Third street. On another page of the same old directory is the address of "George Washington, president of the United States, 190 High street." Six years later, in the directory of 1803, Mr. Leamy is seen to have extended his business, having another warehouse at 69 Walnut street.

Stephen Girard was a Select Councilman in those days, but the little municipality of which he was a ruler reached no further north than Vine street. Beyond this point, Front, Second and Third streets were opened to Germantown road. To go further north, Frankford road was the only large highway which passed up through the suburban district of Kensington. There were smaller roads, mere laues and by-paths, skirting the farming country round about, and it was through these the way to Tusculum lay.

One son, John, named like his father, was the pride of the family, whose name he was expected to perpetuate but he died in his youth. His sister, Louise, a charming girl, also died unmarried. One daughter, Elizabeth, married, becoming Mrs. Stout, but was early in life left a widow, without children. The remaining daughter, Ann, never married during her life, but remained at Tusculum till her parents' death, passing the winter at their city residence, 708 Spruce street.

Miss Ann Leamy and Mrs. Elizabeth H. L. Stout became by inheritance from their mother the owners of Tusculum and other real estate in this city. They were the last of their family and their nearest relatives were cousins. The two sisters were devoted members of St. Andrew's Church, on Eighth street above Spruce, and one of their rectors was the late Bishop William Bacon Stevens. In 1851, Bishop Potter, then head of the Pennsylvania diocese, projected the foundation of a church hospital. Dr. Stevens entered heartily into the plan, and preached a most enthusiastic sermon in its advocacy to his congregation.

The Leamy sisters were much moved by the appeal, and concluded to devote their parental homestead to the accomplishment of this practical charity. The old mansion, a fine specimen of Colonial architecture, with five acres surrounding, was donated for the purpose, and was opened as the Episcopal





THE OLD LEAMY MANSION.

Hospital December 11, 1852. This old mansion was long ago abandoned for hospital purposes, but was only torn down a year ago, its site being marked

by the new stables erected for the hospital.

During their lives the sisters displayed great interest in the hospital.



THE LAST OF TUSCULUM.



They had retained ownership in the lodge at the entrance to Tusculum, which guarded the shaded path leading up to the mansion; and when Lehigh avenue was opened found themselves on the opposite side of the street from the hospital. It is the ruins of the lodge which are now being removed.

Mrs. Stout died in 1874, leaving Miss Leamy the sole survivor of the family and inheritor of the property. Thereafter Miss Leamy could be seen at least one day in each week at the little cottage on Leamy street, which had served as the lodge on her ancestral estate. She was beyond 80 years of age when she died in December, 1878; and her will, when opened, showed that she had retained her charitable purposes to the end. By its terms the control of the remainder of Tusculum, and other real estate, which had vastly increased in value, was placed in the hands of trustees for the purpose of establishing a home for indigent old ladies connected with the Episcopal Church. Twenty years was the limit of time in which the conditions were to be fulfilled. Fifteen years have passed and the original trustees are dead, Lawyer John G. Johnson being their successor, but such of the property as has been held has greatly appreciated. The Church of the Visitation, at Leamy and Lehigh avenue, occupies what was once a portion of Tusculum, Bromley's carpet mills another block. The lodge property, at the northeast corner of Leamy

street and Lehigh avenue, which had been partly destroyed by fire and long unoccupied, has been sold for building purposes, and 67 houses are to go up on the ground around the old building, Sterner street, a small thoroughfare, being opened through it. Other portions of the estate have been considerably improved, and it is likely that by 1898, when the 20 year limit expires, a fund sufficient for the establishment of the home will have accumulated.

From, *Admission*

*Manayunk P.*

Date, *Jan 24 1894*

#### AN OLD LANDMARK.

The Straw Factory on "Nigger Hill" Being Demolished.

A force of workmen are busily engaged tearing down the big rectangular building at the corner of Levering and Fleming streets, owned by Mr. F. Brecht, of Lyceum avenue.

The building, on its elevation, has been for years a conspicuous figure in the landscape, and at one time was a busy hive of industry, but of late years has been occupied by sundry tenants until it fell into a dilapidated condition and became an eye sore.

The building was erected in 1844 by Hiram Ellis, a conveyancer, and owned by him for a number of years. It was constructed for and used as a straw factory, by a Frenchman named White, who made hats and bonnets of plaited straw.

Quite a number of young men and women were employed in this industry, which was the first to be established upon the hill. The business was carried on for some years, but proving unprofitable was finally given up.

Mr. Ellis then had it altered for dwelling purposes and made it the home of himself and family for some years. The property passed through several hands and came into the possession of Mr. Vance, who about 30 years ago sold it to Mr. Brecht, the present owner.

During Mr. Brecht's ownership it has been used as a tenement house, first occupied by Germans and then afterwards by Poles, Hungarians and other foreigners, who racked the building and cared nothing about paying rent, until finally the owner nailed up the doors and drove out the motley crew.

When first erected there were few, if any buildings upon the hill, shade trees surrounded it, and the view from the upper stories was very beautiful. On a clear day one could easily see the ships on the Delaware, and a lady now living in Roxborough remembers standing on the incomplete walls and watching the flames and smoke arise from the burning churches during the church riots in Philadelphia.

At one time the surrounding ground extending from Fleming to Belair street, was cultivated as a garden by Mr. Brecht's father, who came to this country after the death of his wife and made his home with Mr. Brecht. The old gentleman was very generous, and many neighbors and acquaintances enjoyed eating of the fresh vegetables which were raised here, which were never sold, but given to those who found favor in the eyes of the elder Brecht, who did the gardening as a pastime.

This part of the Ward was familiarly known as "Nigger Hill," because, not far from the straw factory on the edge of the hill stood the cabin of a colored man named Casey, and his wife. He



was the only colored man whom the people of Manayunk would allow to live in the district, and for years all others who attempted to take up a residence here were driven out.

The other old properties on "Nigger Hill" whose histories date back half a century and whose buildings were erected about the same time as the straw factory, are the Bramble and Rawley properties and the properties of the Boones and Cleggs. The latter two are nearer the brow of the hill and are the best known to the greater part of the present generation.



